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BLACK RIVER FALLS,

WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

1797.

HISTORY

OF

JEFFERSON COUNTY,

NEW YORK.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PUBLISHED BY L. H. EVERTS & CO.,
714–16 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

L. H. EVERTS. J. M. HOLCOMB.

1878.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.



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INTRODUCTORY.

THIS volume has been compiled from many sources. A valuable history of Jefferson County was published by Dr. Hough in 1854. Its compilation required a vast amount of physical and mental labor, and was a very complete work. During the twenty-three years which have elapsed since its publication much interesting material has accumulated, and the demand for a new and more elaborate work was believed by the present publishers to warrant the compilation of the one herewith given to the public. Arrangements were made with Dr. Hough, whereby the use of his history was secured, and much valuable assistance rendered by him and his son, Mr. F. H. Hough.

Taking Dr. Hough's work as a foundation, it has been the aim of those in charge to collect all the additional material which the most diligent application could reach, and from the great mass thus accumulated construct a thorough and reliable work. Beginning with the earliest discoveries and settlements of the French in the region of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, everything of importance has been introduced, and the expeditions of Champlain, De Nouville, La Barre, Frontenac, Bradstreet, and Montcalm treated as much in detail as their connection with the region now within the bounds of the county seemed to demand.

The military and naval history of the War of 1812—so far as it attaches to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence—is closely connected with Jefferson County, inasmuch as all important operations were conducted from Sacket's Harbor, then the most important point on the northern frontier. The illustrious commander of the United States army in after-years* was one of the earlier pioneers, and then a resident of the county. The chapter devoted to this war is from Dr. Hough's work, carefully corrected and revised by him, and is as complete as the limits of the present work would admit.

The history of land titles is also from the same source, and gives a thorough understanding of the complicated legislation and the multitudinous surveys and speculations of the various corporations and individuals who operated in the wild lands of northern New York.

The history of the city of Watertown and the various towns and villages has been carefully compiled and brought down to the present time. The civil organization, the courts, learned professions, churches, schools, agricultural and manufacturing interests, internal improvements, political matters, and every subject of interest will be found, each in its proper connection, thoroughly written up.

An important and interesting chapter upon the War of the Rebellion is furnished from material obtained through the courtesy of the Adjutant-General at Albany, including a history of the various organizations which entered the service from Jefferson County, and closing with a carefully-prepared roster of the soldiers of the county.

Absolute perfection we cannot claim, but every care has been taken that the work shall be as complete and accurate as possible; and we trust that it will be received in that spirit which is characteristic of an intelligent community. If minor errors and inadvertencies shall be found, we simply ask the public to remember that *perfection* is an attribute of the Infinite alone.

Among the various works and text-books consulted have been the following: Documentary History of New York, Parkman's Works, Dr. Hough's History of Jefferson County, various Encyclopædias, Legislative Manuals, Hon. C. R. Skinner's Pamphlet upon Watertown, The Records of Jefferson County, Public School Library, Annals of the West, "Olden Time," etc.

In conclusion, we would tender our obligations to the following citizens, who have kindly aided us in the compilation of the work:

To Dr. F. B. Hough and his son, Mr. F. H. Hough, we are under obligations for special favors. Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Hon. Robert Lansing, Bernard Bagley, Esq.; Edmund B. Wynn, Esq.; J. Mortimer Crawe, M.D.; Samuel B. Upham, Cashier Jefferson Union National Bank; T. H. Camp, President Jefferson County National Bank; George H. Cole, Esq., County Clerk; W. D. V. Rulison, Clerk Board of Supervisors; Dr. J. D. Huntington, D.D.S.; Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, Syracuse; Pearson Mundy, Esq.; Postmaster Williams; the Press, the Clergy generally, Railway officials, and officers of the various Societies and Orders of the County and the City of Watertown; the Insurance Companies and Manufacturers; Foster M. Ferrin, Esq.; Mrs. Jason Fairbanks and her sons; Master Cyrus H. Cole, Librarian Public School Library; Superintendent of City Schools; Gilbert Bradford, the eminent engineer, and many others.

SAMUEL W. DURANT,
HENRY B. PEIRCE.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 3, 1877.

* General Jacob Brown.

Map of JEFFERSON COUNTY New York



HISTORY

OF

JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY S. W. DURANT AND H. B. PEIRCE.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Geographical, Geological, Topographical, and Climatological.

JEFFERSON COUNTY is situated in the northern part of the State, and is bounded on the northeast by St. Lawrence county, on the northwest by the St. Lawrence river, on the west by Lake Ontario, on the south by Oswego county, and on the east by Lewis county. The superficial area of the county, according to the latest statistics, is 733,585 acres; equivalent to eleven hundred and forty-six square miles.

The latitude of the court-house in Watertown is about 44° north, and the longitude 76° west from Greenwich, or one degree west from Washington, D. C.

The main water features of the county are the beautiful Ontario lake and the St. Lawrence river. The main indentations of the lake are the great Black River bay, formerly called Hungry bay (and sometimes supposed to be the *Bay de la Famine* of the French), Chaumont bay, Henderson bay, and Guffin's bay.

Black River bay, upon which is located the town and port of Sacket's Harbor, is by all odds the finest on the lake, and is surpassed by none on the upper lakes for capacity, depth of water, and safety. It is a magnificent arm of this inland sea, completely land-locked, and surrounded by a bold escarpment of Trenton limestone, varying from the water's edge to thirty feet in height. Henderson, Chaumont, Guffin's, and a small inlet called Three-Mile bay, are arms or prolongations of the main bay.

This magnificent harbor, including its various ramifications, covers an area of about sixty square miles, with abundance of water to float the heaviest ships. The principal islands attached to Jefferson County are Wells, Grindstone, and Carlton islands in the St. Lawrence, and Grenadier, Galloo, and Stony islands in Lake Ontario. Besides these there are many smaller ones, including several in the mouth of Black river, a number in Black river and Chaumont bays, Fox island, and a portion of the archipelago known as the "Thousand Islands" in the St. Lawrence.* Among the most prominent headlands and capes are Stony point (*Pointe de la Traverse* of the French), Sixtown point, Pillar point, Point peninsula, and Tibbett's point.

There are about twenty small lakes in the county, of which ten are in Theresa and Alexandria, four in Ellisburg, two in Antwerp, two in Henderson, and one each in Orleans and Pamelia, Champion, and Rutland. The largest is Butterfield lake, lying between Theresa and Alexandria, which is about four miles in length. The other more important ones are Perch lake in Orleans and Pamelia, nearly three miles in length, and Pleasant lake in Champion, about two miles long.†

The county is wholly drained by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The most important of the interior streams is Black river, which drains about one-fourth of the county, passing through a little south of the centre. Between Carthage, on the east line of the county, and the lake, this stream falls four hundred and eighty feet, and, as may be imagined, is almost a continuous series of rapids, with several cascades varying from two to fifteen feet in perpendicular descent.

The waters of this river are of a peculiarly dark and forbidding appearance, resembling, in deep places, the lye of wood-ashes, caused probably by the leachings of the cedar and hemlock swamps and peaty bogs which it drains towards its head-waters, and by oxides.

This stream furnishes an immense amount of water-power; it being estimated as high as one hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty horse-power, in the dry season, within the limits of Jefferson County alone.

The other principal streams are Indian river, a branch of the Oswegatchie; Chaumont river, flowing into Chaumont bay; Perch river, which drains Perch lake and discharges into Black River bay; the two branches of Sandy creek, in the south part of the county; Stony creek, in Henderson

* See history of land titles.

† See history of townships.

and Adams; and Mill creek, in Hounsfield; the last four named flowing into Lake Ontario south of Black river.

FIRST MAP OF THE COUNTY.

The first attempt to delineate Jefferson County upon a map was probably made in October, 1802, by Simeon De Witt, surveyor-general of the State, who published a State map. At that date the only village in the county was Brownville. All the region north of Black river was called Castorland, and the position now known as the "Thousand Islands" was marked "unknown." Chaumont bay was then called Hungry bay. Watertown was subdivided into three sections, Hesiod, Leghorn, and Milan. On the south were Henderson, Aleppo, Orpheus, and Handel; and along the south side of the county were Minos, Atticus, Fenelon, and Shakspeare.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The following interesting article upon the Thousand Islands is from Dr. Hough's history:

"Several of the early travelers describe, in romantic terms, the beauty of this group of islands; but no language is adequate to convey a just idea of the charming variety that they present to the traveler. The following extract is from "Weld's Journal" (1799), and gives a truthful description, due allowance being made for the changes which cultivation and settlement have made:

"'About eight o'clock the next and eighth morning of our voyage, we entered the last lake just before you come to that of Ontario, called the Lake of a Thousand Islands, on account of the multiplicity of them which it contains. Many of these islands are scarcely larger than a bateau, and none of them, except such as are situated at the upper and lower extremities of the lake, appeared to me to contain more than fifteen English acres each. They are all covered with wood, even to the very smallest. The trees on these last are stunted in their growth, but the larger islands produce as fine timber as is to be found on the main shores of the lake. Many of these islands are situated so closely together that it would be easy to throw a pebble from one to the other, notwithstanding which circumstance, the passage between them is perfectly safe and commodious for bateaux, and between some of them that are even thus close to each other is water sufficient for a frigate. The water is uncommonly clear, as it is in every part of the river, from Lake St. Francis upwards; between that lake and the Utawas river downwards it is discolored, as I have before observed, by passing over beds of marl. The shores of all these islands under our notice are rocky; most of them rise very boldly, and some exhibit perpendicular masses of rock towards the water upwards of twenty feet high. The scenery presented to view in sailing between these islands is beautiful in the highest degree. Sometimes, after passing through a narrow strait, you find yourself in a basin, land-locked on every side, that appears to have no communication with the lake, except by the passage through which you entered; you are looking about, perhaps, for an outlet to enable you to proceed, thinking at last to see some little channel which will just admit your bateau, when on a sudden an expanded sheet of water opens upon you, whose boundary is the horizon alone; again in a few minutes you find yourself land-locked, and again a spacious passage as suddenly presents itself; at other times, when in the middle of one of these basins, between a cluster of islands, a dozen different channels, like so many noble rivers, meet the eye, perhaps equally unexpectedly, and on each side the islands appear regularly retiring till they sink from the sight in the distance. Every minute during the passage of this lake the prospect varies. The numerous Indian hunting encampments on the different islands, with the smoke of their fires rising up between the trees, added considerably to the beauty of the scenery as we passed it. The lake of a Thousand Islands is twenty-five miles in length, and about six in breadth. From its upper end to Kingston, at which place we arrived early in the evening, the distance is fifteen miles.

"'The length of time required to ascend the River St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Kingston, is commonly found to be about seven days. If the wind should be strong and very favorable, the passage may be performed in a less time; but should it, on the contrary, be adverse, and blow very strong, the passage will be protracted somewhat longer; an adverse or favorable wind, however, seldom makes a difference of more than three days in the length of the passage upwards, as in each case it is necessary to work the bateau along by means of poles for the greater part of the way. The passage downwards is performed in two or three days, according to the wind. The current is so strong that a contrary wind seldom lengthens the passage in that direction more than a day.'"

The following lines, by Caleb Lyon, are meritorious as a production of the fancy, and will be read with interest:

The Thousand Isles! the Thousand Isles!
Dimpled, the wave around them smiles,
Kissed by a thousand red-lipped flowers,
Gemmed by a thousand emerald bowers;
A thousand birds their praises wake
By rocky glade and plumy brake,
A thousand cedars' fragrant shade
Falls where the Indians' children played;
And fancy's dream my heart beguiles
While singing thee, thou Thousand Isles!

No vestal virgin guards their groves,
No Cupid breathes of Cyprian loves,
No Satyr's form at eve is seen,
No Dryad peeps the trees between,
No Venus rises from their shore,
No loved Adonis, red with gore,
No pale Endymion wooed to sleep,
No brave Leander breasts their deep,
No Ganymede,—no Pleiades,—
Theirs are a New World's memories.

The flag of France first o'er them hung,
The mass was said, the vesper sung,
The *frères* of Jesus hailed the strands
As blessed Virgin Mary's lands;
And red men mutely heard, surprised,
Their heathen names all Christianized.
Next floated a banner with cross and crown,
'Twas Freedom's eagle plucked it down,
Retaining its pure and crimson dyes
With the stars of their own, their native skies.

There St. Lawrence gentlest flows,
There the south wind softest blows,

There the lilies whitest bloom,
There the birch hath leafiest gloom,
There the red deer feed in spring,
There doth glitter wood-duck's wing,
There leaps the muskelunge at morn,
There the loon's night song is borne,
There is the fisherman's paradise,
With trolling skiff at red sunrise.

The Thousand Isles! the Thousand Isles!
Their charm from every care beguiles;
Titian alone hath grace to paint
The triumph of their patron saint,
Whose waves return on memory's tide,
La Salle and Tonty side by side.
Proud Frontenac and bold Champlain
There act their wanderings o'er again;
And while the golden sunlight smiles
Pilgrims shall greet thee, Thousand Isles!

Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, early in the century traveled on the St. Lawrence, and his Canadian Boat Song is familiar to all admirers of his writings. The magnificent scenery of this noble river naturally excited the enthusiasm of a temperament formed for the perception of the beauties which are so strikingly reflected in his poetry. The boatmen were accustomed to beguile the tedium of rowing by singing, their voices being perfectly in tune together, and the whole joining in the chorus. Of the effect of this he says: "Without that charm which association gives to every little memorial of scenes or feelings that are past, the melody may perhaps be thought common and trifling; but I remember when we had entered at sunset upon one of those beautiful lakes into which the St. Lawrence so grandly and unexpectedly opens, I have heard this simple air with a pleasure which the finest compositions of the first masters have never given me; and now there is not a note of it which does not recall to my memory the dip of our oars in the St. Lawrence, the flight of our boat down the rapids, and all those new and fanciful impressions to which my heart was alive during the whole of this interesting voyage."

CANADIAN BOAT SONG.

Et regimen cantus hortatur.—QUINTILIAN.

Faintly as tolls the evening chime
Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time;
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at St. Ann's our parting hymn.
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the daylight's past!

Why should we yet our sail unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl!
But, when the wind blows off the shore,
Oh, sweetly we'll rest on our weary oar!
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the daylight's past!

Utawa's tide! this trembling moon
Shall see us float over thy surges soon:
Saint of this green isle! hear our prayers,
Oh, grant us cool heavens and favoring airs!
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the daylight's past!

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, ETC.

The chapter upon the geology, mineralogy, etc., of the county, in Dr. Hough's History, published in 1854, is so complete, and treats the various subjects with such thoroughness and marked ability, that we give it nearly entire:

To an agricultural population, like that which forms the basis of society in Jefferson County, there are none of the physical sciences which have stronger claims to attention than geology and its allied branches, mineralogy and chemistry, for it is these that teach the character and capabilities of the soil, and the train of causes which, acting harmoniously through long periods of time, compared with which the historic eras of man are but as moments, have gradually prepared the earth's surface for his support; given form and beauty to its hills and plains; scooped out the valleys through which rivers find their way to the sea, and placed stores of metallic wealth within reach of his labors. Nor have these agencies failed to record their action in the traces they have left, as enduring as time, yet easily interpreted, and abundantly rewarding such as will but observe them. There is no pursuit more engaging or better calculated to impart a true knowledge of the grandeur and harmony of nature's works, and a devout reverence for their Author.

Such is the intimate relation between the soil and the rock from which it has been derived, and usually with that by which it is immediately underlaid, that a definite knowledge of its capabilities can scarcely be had without an acquaintance with the latter. Besides this, we are indebted to mineral products for so many articles of necessity, to say nothing of the conveniences and luxuries in life, that their relations and the indications which lead to their occurrence become subjects of necessary knowledge, and indispensable to our civilization.

PRIMARY ROCKS.

Geologists divide rocks into two great classes, named, from their relative ages, *primary*, and *sedimentary* or *secondary;* the first never presenting traces of organic remains, but from their crystalline character and mode of occurrence often exhibit evidences of having been subjected to the agency of heat, while the latter appear made up of materials derived from the former, broken up and deposited in water, and usually contain fossil remains of animals and plants that lived at the period of their formation. As we ascend in the series, we find the characters of the rocky strata vary, as if their deposit had been produced under different agencies, which had changed repeatedly, and at each time the forms of organic life had disappeared, to give place to some other, which had in like manner passed away; and so constant is the type of these fossil remains for each class of rocks, that it affords an infallible guide, when present, to a knowledge of the place and relation of the rocks in which they occur. The science of *Palæontology* has for its object the classification and description of these fossil remains, and few sections afford a more profitable field for these researches than this county. Both primary and secondary rocks occur in Jefferson County, the former of which, with the dividing line between them, affords the only rational prospects of valuable metallic veins and deposits, as well as most of the crystalline minerals, which form so attractive objects to the mineralogist and such dazzling ornaments to cabinets.

Of the latter, however, we are not without localities that

vie with the most noted, and the primitive region of the county will abundantly repay the labor bestowed upon mineral collection. The details of these will be hereafter given. The rock constituting the primary is mainly composed of *gneiss;* a mixture of *quartz*, *hornblende*, and *feldspar*, which are regarded as elementary or simple minerals, and make up by far the largest part of what is known of the earth's surface. In gneiss, these usually occur in irregular strata, often contorted, never horizontal, and seldom continuing of uniform thickness more than a few feet. It forms by far the largest part of the surface rock throughout the great northern forest of New York, and in Jefferson this rock constitutes the greater part of the islands in the St. Lawrence, between French Creek and Morristown, and appears in Clayton, Orleans, and Alexandria on the river-bank; in the latter town it extends back a mile or two from the shore. It forms a strip, extending up on both sides of Indian river to Theresa village, and the shores and islands of most of the lakes of that town and Antwerp, and much of the country within the node of Indian river, towards the village of Philadelphia, where it forms the surface rock and extends to Antwerp, the greater part of which it underlies. From this town it extends along Indian river to the village of Natural Bridge, and thence to Carthage, where it forms the islands among the rapids of the Long falls, and thence follows up the river, keeping a little west of its channel, through Lewis into Oneida county. In this area there are occasional ledges of white or primary limestone, especially in Antwerp, with limited quantities of serpentine, and superficial patches of sandstone.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS.

Lying next above the primitive, and forming a considerable amount of surface rock, in Alexandria, Theresa, Clayton, Orleans, and Antwerp, is the *Potsdam sandstone*, so named from the fine manner in which it is developed in that town. It is the oldest of sedimentary rocks, and contains (but rarely) the forms of organic bodies that were created at the dawn of the vital principle. Two genera, one a plant the other shell, have been found in this rock, but so rarely that it may be almost said to be without fossils. Its principal constituent is silex, in the form of sand, firmly consolidated, and forming, where it can be cleaved into blocks of regular shape and uniform size, a most elegant and durable building material.

In the vicinity of Theresa, Redwood, etc., there occurs in numerous places in this rock the *cylindrical structure*, common at many localities in St. Lawrence county,* and apparently produced by eddies acting upon the sands at the bottom of shallow water. This formation is generally in thick masses, often disturbed by upheavals, almost invariably inclined from the horizontal, and seldom in this county so evenly stratified as to admit of that uniformity of fracture that gives value to it as a building material at Potsdam, Malone, etc. It is, however, extensively used for this purpose, and forms a cheap and durable, but not an elegant wall. This rock has two applications in the useful arts, of great importance,—the lining of blast furnaces, and the manufacture of glass; for the former of which it has been used extensively at all the furnaces in the northern counties, and for the latter at Redwood. The quarry that has been most used for lining stone occurs on the farm of Hiram B. Keene, in Antwerp, where the rock occurs highly inclined, but capable of being divided into blocks of uniform texture and any desirable size. The edges of the stone, when laid in the furnace, are exposed to the fire, and become slightly fused, forming a glazing to the surface. It is seldom that a material is found so finely adapted to this purpose. For the manufacture of glass the stone is calcined in kilns, and crushed and sifted, when it affords a sand of much whiteness, and eminently suitable for the purpose.

This rock is generally overlaid by a fertile soil, but this is more due to the accidental deposition of drift than the disintegration of the rock itself, for such is its permanence that it can scarcely be found to have yielded to the destructive agencies that have covered many other rocks with soil. On account of its capacity to resist decay it should be selected, when possible, for the piers of bridges, the foundation of houses, and other structures where permanence and solidity are required. A very peculiar feature is presented by the margin of this rock, which, by the practiced eye, may be detected at a distance, and which strongly distinguishes it from all others. The outline is generally an abrupt escarpment, sometimes extending with much regularity for miles, occasionally broken by broad ragged ravines, or existing as outstanding insular masses, and always presenting, along the foot of the precipice, huge masses of rock that have fallen from above. The most remarkable terrace of this kind begins on the north shore of Black lake, in Morristown, and extends through Hammond into Alexandria, much of the distance near the line of the Military road, and other instances are common throughout the region underlaid by this rock.

Next in the ascending series is a rock which, in this part of the State, constitutes a thin but level formation, and, from its being a sandy limestone, has been named *calciferous sandstone*. It has generally an open, porous texture, much discolored by iron, and occasionally, like some strata of the sandstone beneath it, filled with small masses of incoherent sand, that easily falls out, leaving irregular cells. It is this rock that contains the beautiful quartz crystals for which Middleville and the vicinity of Rockton, in Herkimer county, have become celebrated. It appears as the surface rock between Antwerp and Carthage; between the Checkered House, in Wilna, and the Natural Bridge; between Antwerp and Sterlingville; and in Theresa, Alexandria, Orleans, and Clayton. It is valueless as a building material, from its coarse, rotten texture, and want of regular fracture. In many places it is filled with the forms of marine plants, which, though obscure, are conclusive, and appear to have been like some still existing, with thick, succulent, hollow stems. Shells are less common, and are but imperfectly preserved, constituting seven genera and about a dozen species. Of the probable condition of the earth's surface when this rock was forming, Prof. Hall has made the following remarks:†

* History of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, p. 678.—Hough, 1853.

† Palæontology of New York, i. 5.

"During the progress of this formation, and towards its close, a considerable number of forms of animal life appear to have been called into existence. We have passed from that condition of the earth unfavorable to animal development, and we perceive the gradual change which, in the next period, presents us with swarms of animated existences. If we can, in imagination, allow ourselves to go back to the preceding epoch,—to fancy the earth enveloped in one waste of ocean, save, perhaps, a few rocky peaks; when the natural agitation of the waters by the winds was increased by volcanic or igneous outburstings; while the rocky points were abraded, and thence fine sand and pebbles spread over the bed of the ocean,—we behold life, struggling into existence in this stormy period, only manifested in the fragile yet enduring form of the little Lingula, while an apparently rootless, leafless plant is the representative of the vegetable kingdom.

"Look forward from this period to a gradual change. A more congenial element to the inhabitants of the ocean comes in the form of calcareous matter, and new organisms are gradually called into existence. Still the heated waters bear their burden of silex in solution, and now they permeate every portion of this habitation of the new-born vitality, destroying the living, enveloping the dead in a siliceous paste, and preventing that development of numbers which awaits only a more congenial condition."

Next above this rock is the *Chazy limestone*, that occurs highly developed, and abounding in organic remains, but, according to Professor Emmons, does not appear in the Black River valley. The next rock there is the *Bird's-Eye limestone*, which includes the close-grained, hard, and thick-bedded strata, in which the layers of water limestone occur in Le Ray, Pamelia, Orleans, Brownville, and Clayton. The properties which give it value as a hydraulic cement are uncertain, as upon analysis it is found to contain variable proportions of silica, alumina, and magnesia. Its characteristic fossil, in the manner in which its vertical stems divide and interlace with each other, presents features totally distinct from any known analogy, either in marine plants or the zoophytes. These stems are filled with crystalline matter, and often make up a great part of its mass. It has received from Professor Hall the generic name of *Phytopsis*,* of which there are two species,—*P. tabulosum* and *P. cellulosum*,—both of which occur abundantly in this county. When polished this rock presents an appearance which has given it the name, and in quarrying it readily breaks into regular masses. Its brittleness, when struck with a smart blow, prevents it being useful as a marble.

This forms the surface rock over a considerable extent of Cape Vincent, Lyme, Brownville, Pamelia, Le Ray, and Wilna. The part that overlies the yellowish or water lime strata abounds in nodules of flint that everywhere stand in relief upon the weathered surface. These are thought to be the fossil remains of sponges, or other forms of animal life analogous. These masses of flint often contain shells, corals, crinoidea, and obscure traces of other organic bodies that flourished in the seas in which this rock was deposited. Perhaps the most striking of these fossils is the *Orthoceras multicameratum*, which is very common. Specimens are found of shells of a class analogous, of the enormous length of ten feet and breadth of twelve inches.† Besides the obscure fossil whose doubtful nature we have above noticed,‡ six genera and about a dozen species have been described.

The Black River limestone, in the classification of Professor Hall (the *Isle La Motte marble* of Professor Emmons), is interposed between the rock last named and the Trenton limestone. It is a well-defined mass of grayish-blue limestone, in this county not exceeding ten feet in thickness, but in its fossils clearly distinct from the strata above and below it. Five genera and six species of corals, and five genera and ten species of cephalopoda, are described in the State Palæontology as occurring in this rock.

The delicacy of markings upon the surfaces of some of these corals, when magnified, is beautiful; and their differences afford the ground of classification of families and the generic and specific distinctions.

Another coral is of frequent occurrence in the Black river limestone. It is sometimes seen of the size of half a bushel, and in the Mohawk valley much larger. It is commonly mistaken by the unobserving for *petrified honeycomb*, which in some respects it resembles.

CAVERNS IN THE BLACK RIVER LIMESTONE.

It is this formation that contains the caverns of Watertown, Pamelia, and Brownville, concerning which many fabulous accounts have been told. We have endeavored to obtain authentic information on this subject by a personal examination.

In Pamelia, opposite the village of Watertown, and in the immediate vicinity of the cascade, is a cavern that has attained quite a notoriety, and will amply repay the curious visitor who may undertake to explore it. It was discovered in the spring of 1822, and for a short time was exhibited for pay. The opening is in a natural depression, and by a sloping passage leads to a chamber about twenty feet below the surface, from which avenues lead in various directions, frequently communicating with each other, and forming a labyrinth of much intricacy. When first observed, it was beautifully adorned with curtains and drapery of lime, deposited from the ceaseless dripping of water charged with that mineral. In some of the remote chambers and avenues, these deposits, of dazzling whiteness, still exist in great profusion, but the wanton depredations of visitors have done much towards destroying those that occurred in the more frequented part of the cavern. In numerous instances huge tables of rock have fallen from the roof, allowing a passage both above and below them. The pendent masses are usually flat, with their sides waved and edges serrated, and the surface below them is often beautifully formed into basins and cells, usually filled with limpid water. Occasionally the masses from above, meeting those from below, form pillars of great size. Slight dams of tufa are of frequent occurrence, forming shallow pools of water and lime-sediment. Altogether, from its convenience of access, safety, and beauty, this place is well worthy of attention.

* Palæontology of New York, i. 38.

† Report of Professor Emmons on the Geology of the 2d District, p. 382.

‡ *Phytopsis cellulosum.*

Conflicting accounts existing in relation to the extent of this cavern, the author, in company with a friend, explored it, with a view of ascertaining this point, and was only able to penetrate about seventy fathoms from the chamber at the foot of the outlet. The temperature of the water in June was 43°, and in winter it never freezes. It probably varies but little with external changes.

On the north bank of Black river, opposite Factory village, in Watertown, are several caves of limited extent, which offer no calcareous incrustations of interest. The principal of these opens at its two ends upon the river bank. They are chiefly interesting from the evidence they furnish of having been formed by water running along the natural seams in the rocks.

On the south bank of the river, in Watertown village, and under the termination of Jackson street, is the entrance of a cave, which was first explored in the summer of 1838, and is said to have been traced nearly five hundred feet. It affords calcareous concretions of a peculiar variety, externally resembling *pisolite*, and formed by the agglutination of spheroidal granules of carbonate of lime. It is known as the *ice cave*, from the occurrence of ice in the summer months, which almost obstructs its passages. Towards autumn the rocks above become warmed, and the ice melts, nor does the freezing process become established till near spring. From the slow transmission of heat the seasons thus become reversed in this cavern. A current of cold air issues from over this mass of subterranean ice, which, when the air is warm and damp, becomes a dense fog. When the temperature in the shade was 92°, that at the mouth of this cave has been noticed to be 32°.

In the town of Watertown, near the bank of the river, and about a mile from the village of Brownville, there occurs in a wood a sunken place, around and in the vicinity of which are numerous avenues, leading under ground, and communicating with each other by innumerable passages. Almost every natural seam in the rock has been widened into a space large enough to admit of the passage of a man, and sometimes opening into wide and lofty halls, of which several are found radiating from a central point. The form of these subterranean vaults is that of the Gothic arch, springing from the floor, and forming an acute angle above. The extreme distance that this cave can be traced is less than thirty rods. It affords no calcareous deposits of interest, and its only peculiarity consists in the numerous projecting masses of flint on the walls, which have resisted the decomposing action to which the rock has yielded. The floor of the cave is generally covered with mud or water.

On the west bank of Perch river, near the village of Limerick, is a cavern, which, after passing twenty-four yards, opens into an external passage, from whence, descending to a level about thirty feet below the surface, it proceeds sixty-three yards farther, through a passage in some places quite lofty and flat-roofed, to a low horizontal chamber, beyond which, by creeping, one can proceed to a distance of one hundred and fifty-four yards from the entrance to the extremity. It differs from all the others above described in having no lateral passages, nor does it afford calcareous deposits.

There probably exist other caverns in the county, but analogy would lead us to the belief that they are of limited extent. So far as observed, they agree in affording evidence of having been worn by running water in early times, and in occurring in the same stratum. The Ormoceras, Endoceras, and other fossils characteristic of the rock are seen exposed in relief on the walls of the caves in many instances.

It is to be observed of the strata that intervene between the water lime and the Trenton limestone, that from their soluble nature the natural seams have generally been widened into open chasms, and that from this cause streams of water often find their way under ground in dry seasons. Although generally horizontal, the strata are occasionally disturbed by upheavals, as is seen at several places along the line of the railroad between Chaumont and Cape Vincent. These disturbances are generally limited to a few rods, and often to a few yards. These rocks often afford an excellent building material, and are quarried extensively at Chaumont for locks and other public works. The black marble of Glen's Falls is derived from strata corresponding with the upper portion of these.

The next rock above those above described is named the *Trenton limestone*, which mostly constitutes the rock underlying the soil in Champion, Rutland, Watertown, Hounsfield, Henderson, Ellisburg, Adams, and a part of Rodman and Brownville. In extent, thickness, number of fossil remains, and economical importance it far surpasses the others, and as a material for building and the manufacture of lime it has few superiors. Its color is usually gray, its fracture more or less crystalline, occurring usually in strata nearly or quite horizontal, and often separated by thin layers of shale. Many of its fossils are common with the slates above.

Fossil plants of the lower orders are somewhat common, but are limited to a few species. Of corals the number is greater; twenty different species of zoophytes are found in this rock. Of that singular class of animals called *trilobites*, of which there are at present but few living analogies, the Trenton limestone furnishes several species. This animal possessed the power of coiling up into a ball, and of flattening itself out. Detached portions are of frequent occurrence; the head, tail, and parts of the body being often found separately. Of shells, this rock affords a very great variety.

The thickness of this rock can not be less than five hundred feet. Its stratification is generally nearly horizontal, and disturbances when they occur are usually quite limited. In some places it contains veins of calcite, and of heavy spar, the latter, in Adams, being associated with fluor spar.

Resting upon the Trenton limestone, with which, in the bed of Sandy creek, in Rodman, it is seen in contact, is a soft black slate, readily crumbling to fragments under the action of frost, and divided by vertical parallel seams into regular masses. From its occurrence in the hills north of Utica, it has been called *Utica slate*. It has not been found applicable to any useful purpose, although experiments have been made to test its value as a lithic paint. Where sulphuret of iron could be procured, the manufacture of alum might be attempted with prospect of success.

Fossils are common, but less numerous in this rock than in those below it. Several of these are common in the rocks above and below this.

Only one species of *trilobite* is found in this slate, though found both above and below it.

The *graptolithus* is numerous both in individuals and species in the shales on the Hudson river. Being often compressed, their true nature was for some time unknown,* and they were classed with plants by some writers. When preserved in calcareous matter their true nature becomes more apparent, and show them to have been animals of the lower orders, with a semi-calcareous body and a corticiform covering. Sulphur springs are of frequent occurrence in this rock, and native sulphur is sometimes noticed incrusting the surfaces in ravines, where waters charged with sulphuretted hydrogen have been exposed to vegetable action.

Covering this formation, and constituting the superficial rock of Lorraine, Worth, and part of Rodman, is a series consisting of alternating layers of shale and slate, some of which are highly fossiliferous, and others entirely destitute of organic remains. From the remarkable development of this rock in Lorraine, it has received the name of *Lorraine shales.* For a similar reason it is known elsewhere as the *Hudson river group*, from its forming the highly-inclined shales that occur, of enormous thickness, in the valley of the Hudson. This rock is nearly worthless for any useful purpose, although at Pulaski and elsewhere layers are found that are adapted for building. The mineral springs of Saratoga arise from this rock. Having thus briefly enumerated the leading geological features of the county, some generalizations of the several rocky formations may be made.

TOPOGRAPHICAL—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

To one accustomed to close and careful observation, the features of a country and the contour of its hills afford a reliable means of opinion on the character of the subjacent rock. There pertains to each of these in this county a peculiarity of profile, when exposed in the brow of hills, that is as constant and as unmistakable as any class of phenomena offered to the observation of geologists; and these distinctive features arise from the greater or less facility with which the several rocks yield to disintegrating forces. The shales and slates being easily decomposed, and offering little resistance to the action of running water, present a *rounded outline;* running streams have here worn deep, winding gulfs, through which the channels meander, washing alternately the right bank and the left, affording a succession of crumbling precipices, often of romantic beauty, and spreading over the plains, where they issue from the hills, the broken materials brought down from the ravines. The rock is everywhere covered with soil, derived from its own disintegration, and is inclined to clay, from which cause, when level, there is a tendency to the formation of swamps, from the impermeable character of this material. The soil is generally fertile, and especially adapted to grazing. Wherever diluvial action has existed, it has worn, with little difficulty, broad valleys, and removed immense quantities of the detritus to other places.

These shales form a ridge of highlands, extending from this county, through Oswego, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer counties, being known in Lewis as *Tug hill.* The margin of this elevated tract is worn into deep ravines; but when the head of these is reached, the country becomes level and sometimes swampy, with frequent beaver meadows. The streams are sluggish and miry, and the water highly discolored, probably from the presence of the black oxide of manganese, that is of frequent occurrence in the swamps, and is found coating the bowlders exposed to running water. The junction between the Utica slate and Trenton limestone is generally concealed by deep deposits, brought down from the upper formation.

The change, where observed in the bed of Sandy creek, is well defined, there being no blending of the two rocks. Along the base of the slate is usually a strip of clay, a few rods in width, but continuing for considerable distances. The thickness of these shales in the ridge of highlands extending towards Utica, cannot be less than five hundred feet. Local disturbances are but seldom seen, and the stratification is usually horizontal.

The limestone occurs in *terraces*, with steep but not precipitous margins, the whole of which is covered with a soil derived from its own decomposition, where not protected by drift. The soil is inclined to be thin, and consequently liable to be affected with drouth, but is extremely fertile, and alike adapted to grass and grain. The richest and best portions of Jefferson County, if not in the State, are underlaid by this rock. Running streams, when small, do not wear ravines, but fall down the slope of the terraces in pretty cascades, broken into foam and noisy from the numerous points of resistance which they meet.

The Burrville cascades have been before noticed, and are among the most romantic and pleasing which the country affords. Streams, if large, and especially if liable to be swollen into impetuous torrents, wear gulfs of short extent into the plains from which they flow; and where these rocks form the beds of streams, the latter have worn channels of sufficient depth to contain the ordinary volume of the stream only; where the surface has been protected by a drift deposit, but not often elsewhere, it presents the marks of attrition of the drift period; springs are of frequent occurrence, oftener near the foot of the terraces, and the water is limpid, but unfit for washing, from being charged with lime.

The calciferous sandstone presents a *flat country*, with few valleys, and those but a few feet below the level of the adjacent plains. The rock is covered with a very thin soil, derived from its own decomposition, but one of much richness, from the presence of lime. It seldom descends by a gentle slope into the valleys, but presents a *shelving ledge*, very peculiar to this rock, in this section of the State. Swamps, when they occur, are bordered with this sharp margin of rock, and have a deep soil, as if they had anciently been lakes. When springs exist, they are commonly hard, from the lime which the rock contains.

The Potsdam sandstone generally presents a *level surface*, but more liable to upheavals, and is covered with soil en-

* Palæontology of New York, i. 265.

tirely brought from other formations, and varies in quality with sources from which it has been derived. This rock never presents a fertile slope into the valleys, but is bordered with *abrupt precipices*, at the foot of which are piled huge masses that have tumbled from the face of the ledge.

The primitive rocks of the county present a constant succession of *abrupt rounded ridges*, scantily covered in the state of nature with timber, and, when cleared, with a thin soil, with intervening valleys of considerable fertility, that have received their soil from the wash of the hills. The nature and amount of soil varies with the rock, and is abundant and fertile where limestone and feldspar abound as its constituents, but much less so where the chief element is quartz. The fact is observable, that the *south* slope of the hills is more abrupt than the *north*, as if they had been more upheaved. The prevailing dip of the strata of gneiss is towards the north or northwest, where observed in this county.

Drift deposits occur promiscuously over rocks of every age, covering them unequally with transported materials, and, when occurring in hills, presenting that *rounded and conical outline* often seen in snow-drifts. Having been deposited in moving water, wherever a sheltered point or conflicting currents favored, they were subject to all the dynamic laws which modify the motions of solids moving in fluids. These deposits may be distinguished from soil underlaid by rock by the endless variety of rounded outline which they present, and are invariably covered with vegetation.

About a third of the county, in its central part, lies in the valley of Black river, the remainder being drained by Sandy creek, Indian river, and the minor streams running into the lake and St. Lawrence. E. H. Brodhead* estimated its volume, at low water, at ninety-four thousand cubic feet per minute; that of the Oswegatchie being twenty thousand, and of Indian river, three thousand.† The river descends four hundred and eighty feet between Carthage and the lake, giving a power equal to one hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty horses, working eight hours a day. In this distance, at the present time (1854), the water passes over thirteen dams, at none of which the entire amount of water is used, and at most of them but a very small portion is employed. Although Indian river and several of its tributaries, and the two branches of Sandy creek, and other streams of less note afford at many points eligible sites for hydraulic purposes, yet their aggregate is far below that afforded by Black river, which, at a future time, will doubtless be improved to an extent infinitely surpassing the most sanguine anticipations of the present age. This river has proved somewhat subject to floods, which requires the exercise of care in locating buildings upon its banks; but from its bed being generally rock, ample means are available for the security of dams, which have been seldom or never swept off.

From the extent and number of the lakes that exist near the sources of this river and its tributaries, in the primary region of Lewis and Herkimer counties, no apprehension need be felt that the opposite extreme of drouth will necessarily occur in future, for, by constructing dams and sluices at the outlets of these lakes, they may be cheaply converted into immense reservoirs to retain the spring floods resulting from the melting of winter snows, and equalize the discharge through the dry season; thus serving the double purpose of preventing excessive freshets or extreme drouth.

The greatest freshet known occurred in the spring of 1807, from the melting of spring snows. In 1818, in May, 1833, in 1839, 1841, and 1843, were heavy spring floods.

LAKE ONTARIO

has many features in its geology of engaging interest. Its length is one hundred and seventy-two miles, and greatest breadth fifty-nine and a half miles. According to the chart of Captain A. Ford, U. S. N., its greatest depth is ninety-five fathoms, and its elevation above tide being but two hundred and thirty-four feet,‡ it would still be a lake if the outlet was deepened so as to allow the tide to flow up to it. The east end of the lake is, to some extent, bordered by low sand-hills, behind which are marshes; the south shore is moderately elevated, the north and northwest more elevated, and much of the way rocky. Its waters are subject to changes of level that occupy several years, but appear to be governed by no other causes than the unequal supply from tributaries. It is a somewhat curious fact that the highest water frequently occurs in the dryest and warmest months, when the evaporation is greatest,—July, August, and September. This is accounted for from another fact,—that the great supply comes from the upper lakes, whose affluents, especially those of Lakes Superior and Huron, reach high latitudes, where the snow lingers long in the spring, and whose surplus waters are also held back by the enormous outspread upon the lakes. Low water is said to have occurred in 1803, 1804, 1808 to 1811, 1822 to 1828, 1844 to 1850; high water is mentioned in 1798, 1805 to 1807, 1812 to 1819, 1829 to 1831, 1837 to 1839, 1852, 1853; middling height in 1820, 1821, 1832 to 1836, 1840, 1841, 1851. The water at this time, October, 1877, is also very low. The change of level is about five feet.

Charlevoix, in 1721, noticed a periodical flux and reflux of the lake, recurring at intervals of a few minutes, and by him ascribed to springs at the bottom of the lake, and the shock of rivers discharging into it. This flow is probably caused by the prevalence of distant winds that at times create a swell at one end of the lake when it is calm at the other. It is further noticed that long prevailing gales from the west, from the friction upon the surface, cause the waters to rise several feet at the east end. It was from a similar cause that a serious inundation occurred on Lake Erie, at Buffalo, in the fall of 1844.

Water-spouts have been often seen on the lake, usually in the summer or fall, and in showery, fickle weather. They are accompanied by black clouds and a roaring sound. When they strike the land they prove to be tornadoes, tearing up the trees and strewing their track with ruin.

* Report of Black River canal extension, Assem. Doc., 1840, No. 233, pp. 36, 40.

† Ib., p. 36.

‡ On Burr's State Map, the height of the lake is stated to be two hundred and thirty-four feet; the Canadian railroad surveys give two hundred and thirty-eight and a half feet.

The mirage is a phenomenon frequent in bright, sunny weather in summer and fall, elevating distant objects by refraction and bringing them nearer. Some remarkable instances have been noticed. The most common form of this illusion consists in raising distant objects a little into the air, the sky seeming to extend under them.

That the lake once flowed over a large portion of the county at a very recent geological period is proved by the *elevated lake ridges*, which extend from Oswego county through Ellisburg, Adams, Watertown, and Rutland. Mr. William Dewey, in surveying the railroad route in 1836, thus mentions them: "We found the summit of the highest ridge to be about four hundred feet (more exactly, three hundred and ninety feet) above Lake Ontario.* Its formation offers a curious subject for geological investigation. It is remarkably uniform, and is supposed, in past ages, to have constituted the shores of some great inland sea, whose surface lay far above those mighty forests and fertile plains that now form some of the richest portions of our State. Frequently three or four successive ridges are plainly developed, varying in level from fifteen to twenty feet. . . . A more beautiful site for the location of a railroad could not be desired than the summit of these ridges, were not the uniformity of their course frequently broken by sharp angles, and interrupted at intervals by deep gullies, caused by the action of small streams carrying away the very light material of which they are composed. . . . This ridge we found to extend on the line of our survey about thirty miles from the point where we were first enabled to avail ourselves of its advantage."

Along the brow of the first hill, in going east from Watertown, this ridge is cut through in making the plank-road, and the beach, with its piles of bowlders below it, may be traced each way from this place very easily. Along the side of the slope of limestone rock, which approaches Black river, below the village of Lockport, may be seen, plainly marked, the traces of an ancient beach, at two or three different levels. The limestone must here have formed a bold shore to the lake.

A curious occurrence of red cedar timber on a small hill in Pamelia, about three miles north of Watertown, was mentioned to the author by Mr. John Felt, who ingeniously suggested that, as the margin of the hill was a bed of smooth gravel, and as this timber occurs on islands in the lake, *this spot might then have been an island.*

Endless speculations might be made on the extent of this former lake and the causes that have wrought the change. The subject is too extended for our discussion; but the following questions at once arise and would need to be first settled. Rome is on a summit, from whence the waters flow by Wood creek and the Mohawk in opposite directions. It is but thirty-two feet higher than Watertown. The lake ridges are two hundred and thirty-two feet above Watertown. *Queries.* Did the lake then flow through the Mohawk valley? Did it then cover the country down to the Noses, on the Mohawk, and the highlands of Quebec? It is quite probable that at the time the sea extended up the St. Lawrence valley and filled all the vast basin bounded by these lofty terraces, it also communicated with the bay of New York by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson river, and by way of the valley extending from the southeast angle of Lake Ontario *via* Rome and Utica, and down the Mohawk to the Hudson, and that the primitive region of New York (the Adirondacks) was then a great island in the sea.

* The author is indebted to C. V. R. Horton, of Chaumont, for these inquiries.—Dr. Hough.

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes have several times occurred in this section of the country. One is recorded in Canada, February 5, 1663, and is related as most terrific and awful. The ice in the St. Lawrence was broken up, the earth was violently shaken, houses thrown down, and such was the tumult of the elements that many believed that the end of the world was coming. Several times since the settlement of the country slight shocks have been felt. On the 12th of March, 1853, at two o'clock A.M., a shock occurred that was felt in parts of Lewis and Jefferson counties. It commenced with a rumbling sound that lasted about a minute and a half, and was attended with a deep rolling thunder. It is credibly related that in Champion the snow, then covered by a strong crust, was found broken into fissures by the movement.

The *New York Reformer* of November 8, 1860, describes an *earthquake* felt on the 26th of October, 1860, at seven P.M., in Ellisburg, Henderson, and Adams, accompanied by a heavy, subterranean, rumbling noise, lasting ten seconds. The sound and agitation passed from south to north, and buildings were considerably shaken during its continuance.

VALLEYS—DRIFT AGENCIES.

Several remarkable valleys occur in the county, that must be attributed to causes that have long since ceased to operate. That of Rutland hollow, parallel with Black river, has been noticed.† It is continued across the towns of Watertown, Hounsfield, and Henderson, by way of Smithville, to the lake, having both of its sides composed of Trenton limestone. It was probably formed by the same agencies that have removed the Trenton from over the lower limestones, north of Black river; transported vast quantities of loose materials from the distant primary regions, and deposited them as bowlders, gravel, hard-pan, sand, and clays, promiscuously over the other formations. The surface rock often presents a polished and grooved appearance, and at no locality is this more wonderfully shown than at the railroad bridge below Watertown village. The grooves are here widened and deepened into *troughs*, that obliquely cross the bed of the river, having their surfaces polished and scratched, showing that the rock was then as firm and unyielding as now. These furrows are from one to three feet deep, and from five to ten feet wide.

MINERAL LOCALITIES.

Anthracite has been observed in minute quantities, glazing the surface and lining the cavities of fossils, in the Trenton limestone at Watertown. In minute quantities

† This is most probably one of the abandoned beds of Black river. —Eds.

and thin seams it has also been noticed in Utica slate, in the southwestern border of the county.

Apatite (phosphate of lime) is rarely found in small crystals near Ox Bow, in white limestone, with pargasite, etc. On Butterfield lake it occurs massive. It is also found near Grass lake, in Theresa. A most remarkable locality of this mineral occurs in Rossie, near this lake. When in quantity, it is prized as a fertilizing agent, being in chemical composition analagous to burnt bones. It is also used in assaying gold and silver.

Azurite (blue carb. copper) occurs with the green carbonate on an island in Muskelunge lake, Theresa.

Calcite (carbonate of lime), besides forming a principal constituent of white and secondary limestone, occurs, often crystallized in groups of great beauty, at Ox Bow, and on the banks of Vrooman lake. Huge crystals, some nearly transparent, and tinged of a delicate pink, were found on the farm of Mr. Benton many years since, and the locality here still affords many interesting forms. Veins of white spar are common in fossiliferous limestones, and the cavities of fossils are very often lined with crystals. It occurs also in minute veins in shale. Tufa is found in a few limestone springs, and agaric mineral abounds in the caves in Pamelia, opposite Watertown. Marl occurs in Pleasant lake, Champion. Satin spar occurs near Ox Bow, not far from Pulpit rock.

Celestine (sulphate of strontia) is said to occur in Trenton limestone, in disseminated nodules. The quantity must be small, and its existence is somewhat uncertain.

Chalcodite.—Under this name has been described, by Professor C. U. Sheppard, of New Haven,* a mineral which had previously been considered cacoxene.† It occurs in minute globular and stellar groups, on surfaces of specular iron ore, of a yellow color, fibrous texture, and so slightly coherent as to be easily broken by contact with a solid body. Surfaces covered with this mineral are frequently obtained at the Sterling iron mine, in Antwerp, at which locality alone, in this section of the State, it has been found. It is interesting for its rarity more than its splendor.

Chondrodite has been observed in small quantities, with spinel, in Antwerp.

Chlorite has been detected in bowlders, but is not common.

Copper pyrites has been found at several localities in Antwerp, adjacent to Vrooman lake, and near the Ox Bow, and also about three miles from Natural Bridge, in Wilna, where it was wrought to some extent, late in the fall of 1847, by a Boston company. This mineral has not hitherto been found in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of mining in this section of the State.

Dolomite occurs often disseminated in white limestone, where, from its ability to resist solution, it remains in relief upon the weathered surface, in prominent masses. Pearl spar is found at Ox Bow, coating crystals of calcite. Ankerite has been attributed to the iron mines of this county, but we have never been able to distinguish it from spathic iron.

Epidote, in granular masses, disseminated in bowlders of greenstone, is of frequent occurrence. It has not been found *in situ* in the county.

Feldspar (orthoclase), besides forming a common ingredient in gneiss, often occurs, highly crystallized, in Antwerp and Theresa, near Grass lake, etc. Porphyry occurs in bowlders and trap, and greenstone both in bowlders and dikes. The latter occur with peculiar interest and variety in Antwerp, between Vrooman and Muskelunge lakes. Dikes of great width are observed in the neighboring town of Rossie.

Fluor Spar.—The most remarkable locality of this mineral in the State was discovered about fifteen years since, on the east bank of Muskelunge lake, in Theresa, in a vein of considerable width, with calcite and heavy spar. Cubic crystals, a foot in diameter, quite transparent, and yielding by cleavage an octahedron, were procured here. With heavy spar, in Adams, green crystals occur of small size, and it is more abundantly diffused in a massive state. Rarely, cavities in fossils in the Trenton limestone are lined with small crystals of this mineral.

Garnet is common in bowlders, but otherwise does not here occur.

Graphite (black-lead) occurs in minute scales, to a small extent, in the white limestone of Antwerp.

Heavy Spar (sulphate of barytes).—One of the most interesting localities of this mineral in the State occurs on Pillar Point, in Brownville, on the shore facing Chaumont bay and Cherry island. It occupies a vein in Trenton limestone from one to two feet thick, and is chiefly interesting for the delicate alternations of color, in zones and bands, which become apparent upon the polished surface. It has been wrought to a considerable extent as a material for lithic paint, but has lately (1854) been purchased from its supposed importance in indicating the existence of metallic ores, although none have hitherto been observed in its vicinity.

In Antwerp, about a mile east from the Ox Bow, on the farm of Robert Dean, occurs an interesting locality of this mineral, in a cavity or vein of white limestone. The cavities often present globular surfaces, studded with crystals. The mineral is much stained with the yellow oxide of iron; but where it has not been exposed to the weather it is sometimes white. No metallic associates have been noticed here.

In the town of Theresa, an interesting locality of highly crystalline heavy spar, which has been suspected to contain strontia, occurs. The banks of Muskelunge lake afford small but elegant crystals. In Adams, near the north border, and about two miles northwest from Adams Centre depot, on the farms of Calvin Warrener, H. Colton, and others, is a very remarkable locality of this mineral. A ragged and very irregular vein has here been traced more than a mile, nearly east and west, in a hill of Trenton limestone, that rises on three sides to a commanding height, and overlooks the country north and west to a great distance. About 1845, it came to the notice of a paint-manufacturing company in Brownville, and about fifty tons have been removed for that purpose, on a ten years' lease, giving fifty cents per perch tribute. A perch when prepared makes two thousand

* Proceedings of American Association, Albany, 1851, p. 232.

† N. Y. Geological Rep., 1840, p. 110. Dr. Beck's Min. Rep., p. 402. Dana's Mineralogy, 3d ed., p. 232, etc.

five hundred pounds of paint. The mineral in Adams is much mingled with the limestone, through which it sends thin veins, and detached masses of the latter frequently occur imbedded. Its structure is compact, color white or flesh-colored, and inclined to assume the peculiar waved and contorted appearance common at the Pillar Point locality. Heavy spar has been extensively used, at Brownville, to adulterate white-lead. This manufacture has been abandoned, and will not probably be resumed.

Hornblende.—Besides being a common constituent of gneiss, numerous varieties of this rock occur in bowlders and rocky strata, among which are the following: *Amphibole* (basaltic hornblende) is found in bowlders in crystals, firmly imbedded in trap and greenstone. *Tremolite* is found in bowlders of white limestone, and occasionally in small quantities in Antwerp and in Wilna, near Natural Bridge. *Diallage* is rarely found in bowlders of chloritic slate. *Pargasite*, in beautiful green crystals, occurs in white limestone at numerous localities near Ox Bow, and in a neighborhood known as New Connecticut, in Antwerp, near the Ox Bow. It is commonly found with apatite, crystallized feldspar, and sphene. The crystals are small, but usually well defined, and sometimes occur in radiating clusters. *Amianthos* and *asbestos* are found in minute quantities in bowlders of serpentine. The latter also occurs half a mile from Theresa village. Besides these varieties, hornblende is found in bowlders, coarsely crystalline, slaty, and compact, and of the latter a variety containing grains of garnet is extremely tough. This mineral does not of itself occur in rocky masses in our county, and the source from whence these bowlders are derived must be distant.

Idocrase, in small brown crystals, occurs occasionally on the banks of Vrooman lake, near Ox Bow. It has been found in larger crystals, in bowlders, in Antwerp.

Iron Pyrites (sulphuret of iron) occurs in the iron mines of Antwerp, in Wilna, Theresa, Alexandria, and, more rarely, in thin veins and grains in Trenton limestone. Its most interesting form is where it is found replacing the substance of organic remains, which, when first removed, possess the lustre and color of brass, but soon decompose in the air. From the character of our geology, this mineral can scarcely be expected to occur in profitable quantities for the manufacture of copperas, alum, or soda ash, in the county. It has been found in veins of spar, in Trenton limestone, in nodules with a radiating fibrous texture. This is the *mundic* of Cornish miners.

Labradorite (opalescent feldspar) is occasionally found in bowlders, but less commonly than in St. Lawrence county.

Limonite.—Bog iron ores are common in swamps in Wilna, and adjacent to the river above, where they have been extensively used in making iron. They occur in the form of an earthy loam, coarse granules, and solid masses, the latter often containing the forms of roots and leaves, which have had their substance replaced by this ore. Ochre occurs in Champion and other towns, in small quantities.

Magnetite.—Magnetic iron ore, in crystalline blades, disseminated in gneiss, has been observed in the town of Alexandria in sufficient abundance to lead to the belief that it might be wrought with profit. It is a common ingredient in that rock, and its disintegration affords the black magnetic writing-sand frequently met with on the banks of rivers and lakes. When abundant, this is one of the most valuable ores of iron. The primitive region of Alexandria and Wilna may perhaps be found to contain it in profitable quantities.

Malachite (green carbonate of copper) is found in small quantities, investing other minerals, at Muskelunge lake, Theresa.

Millerite (sulphuret of nickel) was first noticed by the author* (*American Journal of Science*, 2d series, vol. ix., 287), in 1848, at the Sterling iron mine, in Antwerp, occurring in delicate needle-shaped prisms, in cavities of iron ore, associated with spathic iron, chalcodite, and iron pyrites. This delicate and very rare mineral is crystallized in hexagonal prisms, the largest of which are one-sixtieth of an inch in diameter, and about half an inch long, usually radiating from a central point in tufts, like the down of the thistle, and it has the color and splendor of gold.

Muscovite (mica) occurs rarely in bowlders of granite.

Naphtha.—While excavating the wheel-pits of the Jefferson cotton-mills at Watertown, the limestone was found in one place to contain in a cavity about a gill of a yellowish, oily fluid, which emitted a strong bituminous odor, and burned freely. Other instances have been mentioned, but on uncertain authority, and in no case has an opportunity occurred of applying decisive tests.

Phlogopite.—This mica occurs frequently in the white limestone, but not in sufficient quantity or in plates of a size that give it interest or value. It is found on an island in Mill Seat lake in small quantities, and at a few localities near Ox Bow. At Vrooman lake a highly crystallized variety occurs, in which sharply-defined prisms and groups of crystals are found in great abundance. These crystals present, by transmitted light, a dove-brown color, but they are seldom found transparent of any considerable size. By some strange accident the town of Henderson has been often quoted as a locality of mica. None can occur here, as it is entirely underlaid by Trenton limestone. The white limestone is seldom found in quantity without containing this mineral.

Pyroxene is common in our primitive rocks. On Grass lake, in Theresa, it is found white and crystallized, in groups. Near Ox Bow it has been found in small quantities, and near Natural Bridge in large black crystals, with sphene, etc. *Coccolite* occurs in the same vicinity, imbedded in Wollastonite, and rarely in bowlders.

Quartz.—This abundant mineral, besides forming the greatest proportion of primary rock, and almost the sole material of sandstone, is rarely found crystallized. On Butterfield lake, and at several localities in Antwerp, it is found in crystals. At Natural Bridge chalcedony occurs in nodules in white limestone. Flint is a common associate of the Black river limestone. Agate in small quantities is found in Wilna, near Natural Bridge. Jasper and basanite are very rarely found as pebbles in the drift formations.

Scapolite is rarely found in detached crystals, imbedded in white limestone, in Antwerp. Adjacent to, and perhaps

* F. B. Hough.

within, the town of Wilna, near Natural Bridge, the variety *Nuttallite*, in fused crystals of a pearly gray color, occurs with pyroxene and sphene. It is sometimes massive, and admits of cleavage. A mineral named *terenite* by Professor Emmons,* and by him attributed to Antwerp, is since considered but a variety of scapolite. We are not aware that it has been found by any one but himself. It was said to be associated with calcite and foliated graphite in a vein of white limestone.

Serpentine is of frequent occurrence in nodules, in white limestone, in Antwerp, but it is far less abundant than in St. Lawrence county. It is various shades of green, and its weathered surface becomes white. It has not hitherto been found in this county of sufficient quantity and quality to be of economical value, and it is chiefly interesting from the crystalline form which it sometimes assumes. It is said to thus occur† two miles southwest of Ox Bow, but we have not been able to learn the precise locality. A mineral allied to this, and named by Professor Emmons *Rensselaerite*,‡ but by later authors considered steatitic pseudomorph, occurs in great abundance in Antwerp and Theresa, where it assumes colors varying from white, through gray, to black, and a texture from finely granular to coarsely crystalline and cleavable. It has been made into inkstands and other ornaments, and from the ease with which it may be wrought, and the facility with which it receives a polish, it has been thought that it would prove available as an ornamental marble. An extensive locality of the jet black and fine-grained variety occurs on Butterfield lake, and a company was a few years since about to be formed for working it, but the projector having been accidentally drowned, nothing further was done. It is doubtful whether, from its softness, this mineral could be turned to a valuable account as a marble. It is seldom that there occurs so wide a range of color and texture as in this mineral. It sometimes is crystallized in forms imitative of scapolite, serpentine, etc.§ It was denominated by Professor Beck *steatitic pyroxene*, from its hardness being like one, and its cleavage and crystallization like the other.

IRON ORE.

Specular Iron.—The red oxide of iron constitutes the principal ore of this metal in Antwerp, Philadelphia, and Theresa, and may be said to be the principal ore of northern New York. It is invariably associated with a brittle, variegated mineral, which has been named *dysyntribite*,‖ but which recent analyses¶ indicate to be a rock of indefinite composition, closely related to agalmatolite, and varying much in its proportions of alumina, magnesia, lime, and the alkalies. In the geological report of Professor Emmons** it is named *serpentine*. In some form or other this mineral is associated with the ore in every locality where the latter has been noticed in this county, as if it were a necessary associate, and sometimes in such quantities as to displace the ore, to the serious loss of the miners, who have to remove large masses of it. Besides this nondescript mineral specular ore is associated with calcite, spathic iron, chalcodite, quartz, Millerite, and, more rarely, heavy spar. In richness it varies from ten to fifty per cent. in the large way, and it is seldom found to work well in the furnace, requiring a mixture of bog ores or limestone, or of ores of different quality, to reduce with the greatest advantage. In Theresa this ore was procured during the working of the furnace near Redwood in considerable quantity. It has been found on an island in Muskelunge lake, with heavy spar, and green and blue malachite, but too much mingled with iron pyrites to be useful.

In the edge of Philadelphia, adjoining Theresa, and on farms owned by Loren Fuller and Abial Shurtliff, there occurs a body of specular iron ore between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone, which has been used to the extent of several hundred tons at Carthage, Antwerp, Redwood, and Sterlingville. When wrought alone, it makes an iron known to founders as *cold short*, and from its mixture with lime is found to be very useful as a flux in assisting in the reduction of other ores. It is associated with calcite in botryoidal concretions, rarely with crystals of sulphate of barytes, and abundantly with the serpentine-looking mineral. These mines have been traced a considerable distance, but have been only partially wrought, the first operations having commenced about 1838. It is now principally used as a flux to the ore of the Sterling mine.

The mines which have been wrought with most profit in northern New York are the Kearney mine, in the extreme southwest corner of Gouverneur, and the mines of George Parish, adjacent, in Rossie.†† In this same range, about a quarter of a mile from the county line, in Antwerp, and but a short distance from the line of the Potsdam and Watertown railroad, there was discovered, in 1837, a deposit of iron ore, which has been wrought by Mr. Parish with much profit. It is the only mine of the specular ore in northern New York in which the excavations have been continued beyond the light of day, rendering lamps necessary. As the ore descends obliquely, the overhanging masses of rock are supported by huge masses of ore left as pillars at suitable intervals. The mine has been drained by an adit, and the thickness of the stratum at right angles to its plane varies from six to thirty feet. Several attempts have been made to reach the ore by sinking shafts, but hitherto without success, and it is now raised by being drawn up an inclined plane by a rude horse-power. The ore has proved of an excellent quality, and has been exclusively used at the Rossie iron-works. Adjacent to, and forming a part of this, is the Thompson mine, on the farm of Hiram Keene, where ore was observed before it had been detected on the adjoining premises. Not being covered by a mineral reserve, this mine became the property of Mr. Keene, who sold his right to other parties, and it subsequently became a subject of litigation in the county courts under the belief that it was worthless.

In 1849 about one thousand tons had been taken from

* Assembly Doc., 1837, No. 161, p. 154.

† Beck's Mineralogy of N. Y., p. 274.

‡ Assem. 1837, No. 161, p. 154.

§ Beck's Min. N. Y., 277, p. 297.

‖ Report of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, vol. iv. p. 311.

¶ American Journal of Science, 2d ser., xvi. p. 50.

** Geology 2d District, p. 376, etc.

†† History of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, p. 683.

it. The mine dips at an angle of about forty-five degrees below the sandstone. The ore is of a good quality, and has been worked both in furnaces and forges. The most extensive iron mine now worked in the county is called the Sterling mine, from its owner, James Sterling, in the same range and geological relation as the last. It was discovered about 1836, and mining operations were soon after commenced, and have been since continued with but little interruption, principally for supplying the furnaces at Sterlingville and near Antwerp. Subsequently, it was taken to Louisburg, and these three furnaces are now principally supplied by this mine. It furnishes a greater variety of minerals of scientific interest than any other in this section of the State. We have not been able to procure reliable statistics of the amount of ore produced by this mine. Half a mile farther south there was opened by Mr. Parish the *White ore bed* on the premises of Mr. Guy White, in August, 1848. It has since been wrought for the furnace of Messrs. Skinner and Blish, at Wegatchie. No mineral associates of interest have been observed here. About a mile from the village of Antwerp, and in a relation corresponding with the others, there has been opened within the last year* still another mine, on the land of Mr. Ward, but it has not been sufficiently explored to afford a knowledge of its extent or value. There are thus seven or eight mines in a range, including those in Philadelphia, apparently coeval in age and produced by a common cause, and it is in the highest degree probable that there will hereafter be opened other mines in this region of equal if not superior interest. About two miles from Ox Bow, in Antwerp, and near the plank-road to Evans' mills, occurs the Weeks ore bed, belonging to Mr. Parish. It has been principally used at Rossie as a flux, and is considered of but little richness by itself. It has no mineral associates of interest, is of a dull red color and slaty texture, resembling the ore of Philadelphia.†

Sphene (scilecio-calcareous oxide of titanium) is found in white limestone with pargasite, in Antwerp, near Ox Bow. It also occurs in large, finely-formed crystals, near Natural Bridge. In Diana, near the county line, occurs one of the finest localities of this mineral known. It has been defined as *Ledererite*, but is considered but a variety of this mineral.

Spinel, of a pale red color, and crystals sometimes half an inch in diameter, has been observed at Vrooman lake, near Ox Bow, and four miles from that place towards Theresa. It is accompanied with chondrodite in small quantities. This mineral resembles, in many respects, the ruby and sapphire.

Talc is sometimes noticed in bowlders in small quantities.

Tourmaline is occasionally found in gneiss in Antwerp and Theresa, and is found occasionally in bowlders; but the finest locality in northern New York exists on Bald island, about three miles from Alexandria bay, where it exists in huge striated prisms, in such quantities as to convey the belief that it would lead to coal, and induced the commencement of mining operations under circumstances that the slightest acquaintance with geology would have discountenanced.

Wad (earthy manganese) has been noticed in swamps, in Watertown and elsewhere.

Wollastonite (tabular spar) occurs with augite and coccolite, at Natural Bridge. Delicate fibrous varieties have been found in bowlders in Wilna.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The only observations made in this county were by the academy in Belleville, in pursuance of the requisition of the regents of the university, during the nine years between 1830 and 1844. They gave the following results: Mean temperature, first half, 44.74; mean temperature, second half, 46.64; highest degree observed (July 10, 1834, and August 5, 1839), 98°; lowest degree observed (December 16, 1835), 35°; extreme range in nine years, 133°; mean monthly range, 74.40; greatest monthly range, in March; least monthly range, in July; dryest month, March; wettest month, September. Total fall of rain and snow‡ in nine years, 22 feet 11.99 inches. Mean direction of winds, S. 59°05 W.; per cent. of this direction, 26; days, mean direction, 7.98.

This station is situated in the valley of North Sandy creek; the surrounding country is undulating, with no high hills, and is but little sheltered from the winds of the lake, which probably influence its temperature and other features of its climate.

THE MEMORABLE TORNADO

of September 20, 1845, which swept through the great forest of St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton counties, originated in the town of Antwerp, but did not begin to do much execution till it entered the town of Fowler.§ On the 9th of September previous, a tornado of less extent, having a parallel course, passed over Lewis county. The great tornado was attended by an earthquake on the north shore of Lake Ontario.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-HISTORIC.

The Mound-Builders—Aborigines—Indian Relics—Mounds and Remains—Aboriginal Names.

In common with various portions of the United States territory, Jefferson County contains many evidences of its occupation by an ancient race, but where it originated or whence it came, and in what manner it finally disappeared, are questions apparently unsolvable by the present generation. That this people spread over a large portion of the country east of the Mississippi river is certain, for their remains are found in various forms from Lake Superior to Arkansas, and from New England to Missouri. That they were a homogeneous and permanently located people is quite probable, as their extensive system of mounds and

* Written about 1853.

† For additional information of these mines see history of town.

‡ Reduced to water.

§ See History of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, p. 698.—Hough, 1853.

earthworks indicate. The central and most densely populated region occupied by them appears to have been the upper valley of the Mississippi from Memphis to the north line of Illinois, and the valley of the Ohio throughout its whole extent.

Their largest work seems to have been the immense mound at Cahokia, near St. Louis, in the State of Illinois, said to be seven hundred by five hundred feet in dimensions, and having, when first seen by Europeans, a height of ninety feet; and their most extensive system of fortifications at Marietta, Ohio, where they cover a tract from two to three miles in length by a half-mile in breadth.

When the country was first settled by Europeans, the *Mingwe* and *Lenape*, or *Iroquois* and *Delaware*, Indians had traditions of an ancient race which their forefathers conquered and drove out of all the country lying east of the Mississippi (which they called *Nama Sepee*, or river of sturgeon) "many moons ago."

It is conjectured by some writers that this race was identical with the *Aztec* and *Toltec* races of Mexico and Central America, and that the *Pimos* and other peculiar natives of New Mexico and Arizona are the degenerate fragments of this once powerful and numerous people.

The following remarks, with descriptions of all the prominent works known to exist in the county, together with accounts of various discoveries of skeletons, improvements, etc., etc., are from Dr. Hough's History, and are believed to be very full and accurate:

"A passing tribute to the memory of a race who have left but few traces of their sojourn in the territory now embraced in Jefferson County, may not be deemed inappropriate before entering into the details that make up our authentic history. There are probably few who have not dwelt with peculiar interest upon the glimpses we catch through the mists of the past of whole tribes of men that have vanished from the earth, leaving no heirs or representatives to inherit the richer blessings of our age; of nations whose part in the great drama of human life must always be the theme of conjecture; whose sages are forgotten, and whose warriors sleep unhonored in the dim obscurity of oblivion. Few are the monuments we may interrogate, and doubtful the interpretation of the enigmas which the scattered traces of their existence offer, nor can these furnish the basis of a well-founded conjecture of the people, or the period, or in some instances the object, with which they were related. At most, we can but offer a few *facts*, and leave the field of conjecture open to those who may have more ample means of comparison, and the leisure and talent to devote to this deeply-interesting field of inquiry. The general inference which has been reached by those whose researches have been especially devoted to this study, is that none of the remains of art in this section of the State can pretend to the antiquity that belongs to the mound-builders of the Ohio valley; that they indicate at most but a slight attainment in civilization; that they denote no further object than self-defense, or simple sustenance; and that they evince no general plans, no organized system, beyond what the necessities of the moment suggested. Further than this we know nothing. The inclosures hereafter described exhibit that similarity that leads us to believe them the work of the same race, for a common object,—protection against a contemporary foe; thus showing that *wars* are, if not inherent in human nature, at least coeval with the first dawnings of civilization.

"In the town of Le Ray, a short distance below the village of Black River, and on the road to Watertown, was formerly the trace of a trench inclosure. The work was irregularly semicircular, inclosing about one and a quarter acres of ground, and a short distance from the bank of Black river, the side towards which was open, the ends of the embankment extending a short distance down the slope, and curving inward 'as if to prevent the flank from being turned by an enemy.'* A portion of the bank and ditch outside may still be traced in the road, but the greater part has long been leveled by cultivation. In the fields adjacent are the traces of hearths, numerous fragments of rude pottery, bones of animals, and stone chisels.† Human bones have also been found in the vicinity. Although the banks have been mostly leveled, yet their locality may be traced without much difficulty.

"About a mile north of this is another and larger one, which, like the first, contains in and around it the usual Indian relics. It occupies a plain but little elevated above a flat that was once flowed by a beaver dam, making a shallow pond several acres in extent. The remains of the dam may still be traced on West creek, which has its source not far distant.

"Two trench inclosures formerly existed near Sanford's Corners, in Le Ray, but no trace of the original works remains. When first seen, the bank, measured from the bottom of the ditch, was six feet high. An unusual amount of relics have been afforded by the adjacent fields, and several human skeletons, all buried in the sitting posture, have been exhumed. Like most others, they were built near the banks of a stream of water, and had at irregular intervals gateways or passages. The ground within and around was formerly a pine forest, which extended many miles in the direction of Carthage.

"On both sides of Perch lake and on Linnel's island in an adjacent swamp, there were, when the country was first explored, a great number of mounds or barrows, supposed by some to be burial-places. They present much uniformity in appearance, being circular, from two to four rods across, from two to four feet high, and uniformly having a depression in the centre, as if a vault had formerly existed there, which has since fallen in. When dug into, they are said to contain burnt stone, charred corn, broken pottery, etc.; but no opportunity was afforded to the author to examine their structure. Most of them have been plowed down, but a few are said to remain on the west side of the Perch lake in their primitive state. In Hounsfield, on the shore of Black River bay, between Muskelunge creek and Storrs' harbor, is said to have existed formerly a trench inclosure of the ordinary form. We have not learned whether it is wholly or in part preserved, nor is its extent known. Some of the largest trees of the forest grew upon and within the

* Aboriginal Monuments of New York, by E. G. Squier. Smithsonian Contributions, vol. ii. art. vi. p. 23, pl. 3.

† See Third Annual Report of Regents of the University on the Condition of the State Cabinet, p. 101.

bank. In Watertown, on lot No. 29, about two and a half miles southwest from the village, may still be seen in an open wood, and in a fine state of preservation, the outline of a work consisting of a bank thrown up from a surrounding ditch, and evidently intended as a defensive work. It is on the summit of a gradually sloping terrace of Trenton limestone, and commands a delightful prospect. Elms three feet in diameter are found growing upon the bank, and the decaying remains of others still larger, within and upon it, carry back the date of its construction to an ante-Columbian period. In the same range and lot, on premises owned by Anson Hungerford, Esq., and about forty rods east, there was formerly another inclosure, with gateways, the position and extent of which cannot now be ascertained, as the bank has long since been leveled by cultivation. The one first mentioned is semicircular, the open side facing upon the bank.*

"Half a mile east of Burrville, on lot No. 31, was formerly a defensive work, consisting of a mound and ditch, running across a point between two streams near their junction, and forming, by the aid of the natural banks, a triangular inclosure. The plow has long ago filled the ditch and leveled the bank, leaving no trace of the work. The soil has afforded a great abundance and variety of relics, and the vicinity indicates that it had been occupied as an Indian village. Within the inclosure is a bowlder of gneiss, worn smooth and concave in places by the grinding of stone implements. On a point of land opposite the author found an iron ball weighing eight ounces,† and others have been picked up in the vicinity, indicating that the place must have been passed, at least, by those who knew the use of small ordnance; probably the French, on some of their expeditions against the *Iroquois*.‡ Mr. Squier, in his work on the ancient monuments of New York, mentions the trace of an Indian village a mile northeast of this.

"Near Appling post-office, on the land of D. Talcott, in Adams, near the line of Watertown, is still to be seen the trace of a work of great extent and interest. It is on the brow of the upper terrace of Trenton limestone, overlooking a vast extent of country to the west and north. The bank has an average height of three and base of ten feet, with an external ditch of corresponding dimensions, and there were about seven gateways or interruptions in the work, which had an elliptical form, one side bordering upon a beaver pond, and bounded by an abrupt bank, about thirty feet high. Upon and within the work, trees of an enormous size are growing, and the decaying fragments of others carry back the origin of the work several hundred years. A great number of small pits, or *caches*, occur where provisions were stored for concealment; as shown by quantities of parched corn. Several skeletons have been exhumed here, which had been buried in a sitting posture, and its relics are the same as those above mentioned.

"Near the northwest corner of Rodman, on lot No. 2, on the farm of Jared Freeman, was formerly an interesting work, of which no trace remains§ except a bowlder of gneiss, worn smooth by grinding. Before the place had been cultivated, it is said to have shown an oval, double bank, with an intervening crescent-shaped space, and a short bank running down a gentle slope to a small stream, one of the sources of Stony Creek, that flows near. Several hundred bushels of burnt corn were turned out over an area one rod by eight, showing that this must have been an immense magazine of food. On the farm of Jacob Heath, on lot No. 25, near the west line of Rodman, and on the north bank of North Sandy creek, a short distance above the confluence of the two main branches of that stream, there formerly existed an inclosure of the same class. It included about three acres, was overgrown with heavy timber, and furnished within and without, when plowed, a great quantity and variety of terra-cotta, in fragments, but no metallic relics. Under the roots of a large maple was dug up the bones of a man of great stature, and furnished with entire rows of double teeth.

"On the farm of Wells Benton, half a mile from Adams village, was an inclosure similar to the others, and affording the usual variety of relics; and another trace of an ancient work of a similar character is mentioned in Adams, two miles north of the village.

"On the farm of Peter Durfey, near Bellville, in Ellisburg, is still another, which, from the description given by those who have examined it, does not differ in age or general appearance from others, having gateways at irregular intervals, and being guarded on one side by a natural defense.

"The present cemetery, a little above Ellis village, presents the trace of a work that was crescent-shaped, and, by the aid of the natural bank on which it was built, formed an irregular inclosure of about two acres. On the south bank of South Sandy creek, three miles from its mouth, was a similar work, defended on one side by an abrupt bank, and now entirely leveled by tillage. A considerable number of places occur in Ellisburg, which must have been inhabited by the aborigines. The fertility of the soil, excellence of water, and vicinity to valuable salmon fisheries and extensive hunting-grounds, must have afforded many attractions to the savages. Probably several traces of ancient works in this section of the country may have been leveled by tillage, without exciting suspicion of their nature. Besides these, one is mentioned as having occurred near Tylerville, and another in Hounsfield, two miles from Brownville.

"One of the most conclusive evidences of ancient military occupation and conflict occurs in Rutland, near the residence of Abner Tamblin, one mile from the western line of the town, and two miles from the river. It is on the summit of the Trenton limestone terrace, which forms a bold escarpment, extending down the river and passing across the southern part of Watertown. There here occurs a slight embankment and ditch irregularly oval, with several gateways; and along the ditch, in several places, have been found great numbers of skeletons, almost entirely of males, and lying in great confusion, as if they had been slain in defending it. Among these bones were those of a man

* Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. ii. art. vi. p. 20, fig. 2, pl. 2. See also N. Y. Senate Document No. 30, 1851, p. 105, plate 7.

† Probably grape-shot.

‡ Senate Document, 1851, No. 30, p. 105, where a plan is given.

§ Senate Document, 1851, No. 30, p. 105, where a plan is given.

of colossal size, *and, like nine-tenths of the others, furnished with a row of double teeth in each jaw.* This singular peculiarity, with that of broad, flat jaws, retreating forehead, and great prominence of the occiput, which was common to most of these skulls, may hereafter afford some clue to their history. There is said to have been found at this place, by excavating, hearths or fire-places, with bones of animals, broken pottery, and implements of stone, *at two different levels*, separated by an accumulation of earth and vegetable mould from one to two feet thick, as if the place had been twice occupied. So great has been the length of time since these bones have been covered, that they fall to pieces very soon after being exposed to the air. Charred corn, bones, and relics occur at both levels, but more abundantly at the lower. At numerous places not exhibiting traces of fortifications are found fire-places, accumulations of chips, of flint, and broken pottery, as if these points had been occupied as dwellings. In several places *bone-pits* have been found, where human remains in great numbers have been accumulated. One is mentioned as occurring near Brownville village,* where, in a space of ten or twelve feet square and four deep, a great number of skeletons were thrown. Another deposit of bones occurs in Ellisburg, nearly opposite an ancient work on South Sandy creek, near a house now occupied by J. W. Ellis, where, in digging a cellar in 1818, bones in great numbers were found. In 1842 there was found in Rutland, three miles from Watertown, under a pile of stones about three feet high, which rested on a circular, flat stone, a pit four feet square and two deep, filled with the bones of men and animals, thrown together in great confusion.† These exhibit marks of teeth, as if they had been gnawed by animals. This, with the charcoal and charred corn in the vicinity, has been thought to indicate ancient massacre and pillage, in which an Indian village was destroyed and the bones of the slain afterwards collected and buried by friends. It was estimated that thirty or forty skeletons were buried here, besides parts of animals that may have been killed for food. A custom is said to have prevailed among some Indian tribes of collecting and burying at stated intervals the bones of their dead, and some of these depositories may have thus originated. The pottery found around these localities was of the coarsest and rudest character, externally smooth, except where marked by lines and dots in fantastic and ever-varying combinations of figures, and internally rough from the admixture of coarse sand and gravel. There was no glazing known to these primitive potters, who possessed, nevertheless, a certain degree of taste and skill, and sometimes attempted, on their pipes and jars, an imitation of the human face and fantastic images of serpents and wild animals.

"Rarely, metallic relics of undoubted antiquity are found. A chisel of copper before us is of this class; and the metal from which this, and other relics of this kind were made, was doubtless procured from Lake Superior. A fragment of a sword-blade, around which the wood of a tree had grown, was found by the first settlers of Ellisburg. Muskets, balls, hatchets, knives, and other implements of metal, have been at various times turned out by the plow; but none of the articles of undoubted European origin can claim an antiquity prior to the French and Indian wars.‡

"There was found several years since, in the sand, at a deep cutting of the railroad, near the poor-house, an oval ball, about three inches long, which for some time was used by children as a plaything. From its lightness and hardness, it excited curiosity, and it was cut open, when it was found to contain a strip of parchment and another ball; this latter also contained another ball and strip of parchment, in all three. One of these is preserved, and is three-fourths by eleven and three-eighths inches, containing, written on one side, four lines of Hebrew characters, without vowel points, quoted from Deuteronomy xi. 13 to 21 inclusive. The case containing these was apparently made of hide, and it had been doubtless used as an amulet by some traveling Jew, or had been procured by the Indians as a charm, at a period not prior to the French era of our history. This section of the State, at the earliest period of authentic history, was occupied by the *Oneidas* and *Onondagas*, as a hunting-ground; and one or two trails were perceptible when surveyed in 1796. Occasionally the *St. Regis* Indians would find their way into our territory, but oftener the *Massasaugas* from the north shore of the lake. The *Oneidas* considered them as intruders, and the latter seldom allowed themselves to fall in their way, from which reason the visits of the natives were stealthy and unfrequent, and nothing would fill the foreign Indians with apprehensions sooner than being told that the *Oneidas* were in the neighborhood. After the war nothing was seen or heard from them. Of our aboriginal names of places in our country but few are preserved. Mr. L. H. Morgan has given on a map, accompanying his work entitled 'The League of the Iroquois,' the following, as they are known in the *Seneca* dialect:

"Lake Ontario, *Neagha. Tecarneodi.*

"Sandy creek, *Tekadaogahe.*

"Black river, *Kahuahgo.*

"Sacket's harbor, *Gahuagojetwaraalote.*

"Wolf island, *Deawokedacanauda.*

"St. Lawrence, *Ganowogeh. Gahunda.*

"Indian river, *Ojequack.*

"On an ancient French map in Yale College library, Carlton island is designated *Cahihououage;* a town at the mouth of Black river, *Otihanague.* The *St. Regis* Indians name Black river *Nikahionhakown*, or Big river. In Mr. Squier's work on the 'Antiquities of the State,' it is called *Kamargo;* French creek is by the *St. Regis* called *Atenharakwehtare*, the place where the fence or wall fell down. The Ox Bow of Oswegatchie river they name *Onontohen*, a hill with the same river on both sides."

* Smithsonian Contributions, ii., part vi. p. 25.

† Third Report of Regents on Cabinet, 1850, p. 102.

‡ It is possible that they date back to the year 1615, when Champlain led an army, composed of a few French soldiers and a great number of *Huron-Algonquin* Indians, on an expedition against the *Iroquois.*

CHAPTER III.

CHAMPLAIN AND FRONTENAC.

North America—Early Discoveries—French Occupation—Samuel De Champlain—Wars with the Iroquois—Troubles with the English Colonists—Count Frontenac and other Governors of Canada—Fortifications—Carlton Island.

THE first European, so far as known, who visited the region now included in Jefferson County, was Samuel De Champlain, justly called the "Father of New France." The visit occurred in the autumn of 1615, when Champlain, at the head of an army composed of a few French and a great number of *Algonquin-Hurons*, crossed the lower end of Lake Ontario in a fleet of canoes, and landed probably in what is known as "Hungry bay," south of the mouth of Black river. Hiding their canoes, the savage swarm proceeded by land around the southeastern extremity of the lake, crossing the Onondaga river, and, after a march of several days, reached the *Seneca* towns lying towards the Genesee river. The expedition returned by the same route, and thus twice visited Jefferson County within a few weeks.

As the earliest posts and settlements of the French were commenced on the lower St. Lawrence, and thence gradually spread inland and up the valley of the great river, a condensed account of the early voyages and explorations is deemed appropriate in this connection, as necessary to a correct understanding of the causes which eventually led Champlain into this region.

Although the French were not permanent occupants of what is now northern New York, yet they made the earliest visits (1609, 1615) to the country, and gave the world its first knowledge concerning the regions adjacent to Lakes Champlain and Ontario.

But for the bigotry of the times, which, in Champlain's day, forbade the Huguenots settling in New France, the subsequent history of the present United States of America might have been radically different; and, instead of English occupation, the whole vast region, from the inhospitable wilds of the north to the Mexican gulf, might very probably have been at this day inhabited by descendants of the hardy Protestants of France.

Certain French writers claim that as early as 1488 one Cousin, a navigator of the city of Dieppe, on the English Channel, visited the shores of the American continent, being forced by adverse winds and currents from the African coast. He is also said to have discovered a great river. If this statement is true, it was most probably the coast of South America that he visited.

On board his ship was one Pinzon, who became mutinous, and upon complaint being entered by his commander on the return of the ship to Dieppe, he was dismissed from the service.

It is said that he went to Spain, where he met the great discoverer, Columbus, to whom he related the particulars of Cousin's voyage, and, four years later, accompanied him on his first voyage to America, which at length furnished tangible evidence of the existence of a great continent in the Western ocean, and made his name renowned throughout the world.*

The Normans, Bretons, and Basques, those hardy sailors of the north and west of France and Spain, were early visitors to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. It is even claimed that they were pursuing the cod-fishery previous to 1497.

There is strong evidence that this fishery began as early as 1504, and the fact is well established that in 1517 fifty Castilian, French, and Portuguese vessels were employed in the business.

"In 1506 one Denis, of Honfleur, explored the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and, two years later, Aubert, of Dieppe, followed in his track; and in 1518 the Baron de Léry made an abortive attempt at settlement on Sable Island, where the cattle left by him remained and multiplied."†

John Verrazzano, a Florentine, visited the coast of America in 1524. He sailed along the shores, from where Wilmington, North Carolina, now stands, as far as Newfoundland, from whence he returned to France. His account of the voyage was the first reliable information the European nations obtained of the coast of the present United States.

The voyages of Columbus, Ponce de Leon, Cabot, and Verrazzano created an intense interest among the nations of Europe, and explorations now followed in rapid succession.

The Spaniards monopolized the southern portions of the continent as far north as northern Florida; the English occupied the region lying between the Bay of Fundy and the Spanish possessions; while the French, perforce, were obliged to content themselves with Nova Scotia, which they named Acadia, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with its islands and adjacent countries, and the far-reaching valley of the river St. Lawrence. The next important voyage, following Verrazzano, was made by Jacques Cartier, a prominent citizen of St. Malo, in France, which port he left on the 20th of April, 1534, bound on a voyage of discovery to the Western ocean.

He visited the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Chaleurs, the island of Newfoundland, and sailed up the river as far as the island of Anticosti; but the threatening storms of autumn drove him from the inhospitable shores, and he returned to France, having made only a reconnaissance.

His discoveries were deemed of such importance that he was commissioned anew, and on the 19th of May, 1535, again set sail with three small vessels for the New World. Encountering a furious tempest, which it happily weathered, the scattered fleet assembled at the Straits of Belle Isle. Cartier named the broad-spreading waters the Bay of St. Lawrence, which name subsequently attached to the river also.

Following up the majestic stream, he cast anchor in the channel between the island of Orleans and the northern shore, being probably the first European vessels and people which the natives of that region had ever seen. The river was known to the Indians by the name of *Hochelaga*. On the spot where Quebec now stands a cluster of wigwams comprised the Indian town of *Sta-da-co-na*, in which resided an important chief, or king, called *Don-na-co-na*, who

* See Pioneers of France in the New World, by Parkman.

† Parkman.

treated the adventurers with a courtesy far beyond their deserts, for the crafty Cartier, when afterwards making preparations to return to Europe, enticed the unsuspecting potentate, and a number of his chiefs and warriors, on board his vessel, when they were secured and taken to France.

Cartier explored the river as far as *Hochelaga*, an Indian town which stood on the site of the present commercial city of Montreal (Mount Royal), where he arrived October 2, 1535, seventy-six years before Champlain began the foundations of the present city.

The Indian capital was fortified by a triple row of palisades, or heavy stockades, formed of the trunks of trees, and strongly braced together.

A similar system of fortifications seems to have been in use among all the *Algonquin* nations.

The place was surrounded by extensive fields of maize, ripening in the autumn sun, and the city was populous with tawny inhabitants. The high mountain overlooking Montreal Cartier visited, accompanied by troops of natives, and, enchanted by the magnificent prospect from its breezy summit, he named it "Mount Royal," from which the present name is derived.

Returning down the river, Cartier hauled his ships up the little river St. Charles, in front of a small palisaded work which those who had remained behind had constructed, and here the whole force passed the winter, suffering untold hardships from cold and the scurvy, which carried off twenty-six of their number before spring. This terrible disease was said to have been cured by a decoction of spruce-bark; a remedy given them by the Indians. With the return of spring, Cartier resolved to abandon his settlement and return to France. With his captive chiefs he set sail, and on July 16, 1536, once more cast anchor under the guns of St. Malo.

The wars in which France was then involved swallowed up all minor considerations, and there was little encouragement at court for those who were interested in the New World.

But a champion eventually came forward in the person of Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval, a nobleman of Picardy, who had succeeded in interesting the king sufficiently to procure his assistance in fitting out a squadron of five vessels. Upon Roberval the king conferred the high-sounding but empty titles of "Lord of Norembega, Viceroy and Lieutenant-General in Canada, Hochelaga, Saguenay, Newfoundland, Belle Isle, Corpunt, Labrador, the Great Bay, and Baccaloos,"* and furnished him a handsome sum of money from the royal treasury, with which the five vessels were procured and equipped.

Of this expedition Jacques Cartier was made captain-general. Its objects, as set forth in his commission, were "discovery, settlement, and the conversion of the Indians."

Volunteers for the purpose of colonizing New France, as the country had been named by Cartier, not coming forward in sufficient numbers, he was authorized to select from the public prisons a sufficient number of criminals to man his vessels and strengthen his colony. The anticipated profits of the adventure were to be divided into three equal parts, of which the king was to receive one-third, the adventurers another third, and the balance was to be reserved to cover necessary expenses.

Don-na-co-na and his chiefs were claimed to have been converted to the "true faith" and baptized, but most of them had died within a year or two thereafter.

On May 23, 1541, Cartier once more set sail from St. Malo, leaving Roberval to follow with additional supplies and emigrants as soon as they could be collected.

In due time he arrived in the St. Lawrence, where the savages met him and eagerly inquired for their chief and warriors. Cartier dissembled, and replied that *Don-na-co-na* was dead, but that the rest had married and were living like lords.

The Indians pretended to be satisfied, but from that day they looked with distrust upon the French.

Three and a half leagues above the site of Quebec, Cartier erected two forts, one on the high promontory called Cap Rouge (Red Cap), and the other at its base near the river. This double fortification he named, in honor of the king, Charlesbourg Royal, and placed the Vicomte de Beaupré in command, while he with two boats proceeded up the river to explore the rapids above *Hochelaga*. Late in the autumn he returned, and found the garrison of Charlesbourg, with the gloom of a Canadian winter staring them in the face, in anything but a happy mood.

Roberval, so long expected, had not arrived, and for the second time Cartier was obliged to content himself as best he might with a sojourn during another period of frost and snow.

That his winter experience was anything but satisfactory, is evinced by the fact that as early in the spring as the ice would permit he broke up the settlement, embarked, and steered down the St. Lawrence.

In the mean time Roberval had met with vexatious delays, and it was not until April 16, 1542, that he set sail, with three ships and two hundred colonists, for New France. On the 8th of June he entered the harbor of St. John, Newfoundland, where he found seventeen fishing vessels lying at anchor.

Soon after the returning squadron of Cartier ran into the harbor, and when Roberval learned that the settlement on the St. Lawrence had been abandoned he was extremely indignant, and ordered Cartier to return. But the latter, disgusted with the experience of two winters in the bleak country, was in no mood to return to the scene of his sufferings, and weighing anchor in the night, he put to sea, and returned to France. This voyage ended the active life of Cartier, whose remaining days were passed quietly at his seigniorial mansion of Limoilou.†

The viceroy, Roberval, nothing daunted by this desertion, pushed on through the straits of Belle Isle to the Isle of Demons, or "Les Isle de la Demoiselle," lying north of Newfoundland, with which a curious legend of love, fidelity, and suffering is connected, as related by Thevet, a French writer, who was an intimate friend of Roberval and Cartier.

* This word is said to be the Basque name for cod.

† This structure is said to be still standing.

Marguerite, the heroine of the tale, was the niece of Roberval.*

Sailing up the river, Roberval came to anchor under the heights of Cap Rouge. Here he erected new fortifications, mills, workshops, and dwellings, for a permanent colony. The little colony passed the ensuing winter in their dreary abode.

Famine and sickness decimated them, and a mutiny broke out among them, but it was quickly extinguished by the iron hand of Roberval, who hanged and shot several of the malcontents, and banished others. The rule of the viceroy was so severe that it is said even the Indians shed tears at his cruelty.

There is no definite account of the fate of this colony, but it was certainly broken up not long afterwards.

For many years subsequently, no attempt was made to plant permanent colonies on the St. Lawrence. The cod fishery was, however, continued with unabated vigor by the hardy sailors of the French provinces. It is said that in 1578 there were as many as three hundred and fifty fishing vessels at Newfoundland, one hundred and fifty of them being French.

"In 1607 there was an old French fisherman at Canseau, who had voyaged to these seas for forty-two consecutive years."†

The next attempt to colonize New France was made by the Marquis de la Roche, a Catholic nobleman of Brittany, who was granted a monopoly of the Canadian fur trade, and a profusion of high-sounding but empty titles.

Gathering a throng of thieves and desperadoes from the public prisons, he embarked in a small vessel, and sailed for America. Landing forty convicts upon Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, he sailed on an exploring voyage among the neighboring coasts and islands, but was driven out to sea by a furious storm, and finally returned to France, leaving the convicts to their fate.

Building huts from the fragments of an old wreck, they hunted the wild cattle, descended from those left by De Léry, eighty years before, made themselves garments from seal skins, and waited for the return of La Roche. Year after year passed, and still no succor. They quarreled and fought among themselves, and strife and disease, in the course of a few years, reduced their numbers to twelve half-starved wretches, who were finally rescued, and returned to their native land.

Succeeding La Roche came one Pontgravé, a merchant of St. Malo, who associated himself with a Captain Chauvin, of the marines, who had influence and acquaintance at court. At Tadoussac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, they established a trading station, under the tremendous precipices which overhang that most remarkable river. This colony also proved a failure, for, in the spring, after passing the first winter, several of the sixteen men left at the place were dead, and the remainder scattered among the neighboring Indians, subsisting upon charity.

CHAMPLAIN.

In the closing years of the sixteenth century a new era dawned upon France. Henry the Fourth, "the bear-hunting prince of the Pyrenees," had become monarch of France. Under his vigorous rule France, which had long been the prey of blood-thirsty factions, was consolidated, foreign enemies were driven from her soil, and art, industry, and commerce sprang to renewed life.

About 1598, a character, which afterwards, for nearly thirty years, stood in the van of the pioneers and rulers of the New World, came upon the scene, Samuel de Champlain, of Saintonge, or St. Ange. "Champlain was born in 1567, at the small seaport of Brouage, on the Bay of Biscay. He had risen to the rank of captain in the royal navy, but during the recent wars had served in the land forces in Brittany, where he fought for the king, under the banners of D'Aumont de St. Lac and Brissac. His purse was small, his merit great, and Henry the Fourth, out of his own slender resources, had given him a pension to maintain him near his person. But rest was penance to him. The war in Brittany was over. The rebellious Duke de Mercœur was reduced to obedience, and the royal army disbanded. Champlain, his occupation gone, conceived a design consonant with his adventurous nature. He would visit the West Indies, and bring back to the king a report of those regions of mystery whence Spanish jealousy excluded foreigners, and where every intruding Frenchman was threatened with death."

His West Indian adventure occupied him two years and a half, during which he visited the principal ports of the islands, made plans and sketches of them, and then, landing at Vera Cruz, made a visit to the city of Mexico. From thence he went on a visit to Panama, where he conceived a plan for a ship-canal across the isthmus, by which, he says, "the voyage to the South Sea would be shortened more than fifteen hundred leagues."

He kept a curious journal of his travels, which he illustrated, after the manner of the times, with his own hand. This manuscript is preserved at Dieppe.

From 1603 to 1608, Champlain was busily engaged with De Chastes, Pontgravé, De Monts, Poutrincourt, D'Orville, Beaumont, Sourin, La Motte, Boulay, and Fougeray in planting transient colonies in Nova Scotia (called by the French Acadie), New Brunswick, and contiguous regions, known to the French under the name Norembega; and in exploring the bays, inlets, and islands of the coast, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Long Island.

De Monts had obtained a fresh monopoly of the fur trade in the St. Lawrence, and in the spring of 1608 fitted out two ships, of which he gave the command,—one to Pontgravé and the other to Champlain. The former was to trade with the natives, while the latter had the harder task assigned him of planting a permanent settlement and exploring the country. Pontgravé, with a cargo of goods destined for Tadoussac, sailed from Honfleur, April 5, 1608, and Champlain, with men, arms, and stores for a colony, followed on the 13th.

Pontgravé reached the river before Champlain, and, turning the rocky point at the mouth of the Saguenay, then called by the French "*Pointe de Tous le Diables*," from the fury of its winds and currents, found a Basque fur-trader anchored in the stream. In response to Pontgravé's

* See Parkman's Pioneers of France in the New World, p. 203.
† Parkman.

summons, demanding a cessation of the traffic in his exclusive domain, the angry fur-traders, not having the fear of King Henry before their eyes, fired on him with heavy guns and musketry, wounded him and two of his men, and killed a third; and then boarded his vessel and carried away his arms and ammunition, promising to return them when they were done trading.

On the 3d of June, Champlain arrived, and found matters as above described. Fearful now of the vengeance of the French commander, the Basques made haste to restore everything and make the best terms they could. A peace was signed on board their vessel, and, abandoning their traffic and furs together, the belligerent strangers betook themselves to catching whales.

Peace being restored, Champlain held on his way up the river, and, selecting the present site of the city of Quebec,* began the first permanent settlement in what is now British America. It probably occupied the site of the present market-place of the lower town.

Not long after the commencement of the settlement, a plot was laid by a few of Champlain's men to assassinate him and deliver Quebec into the hands of the Basques; but it was revealed by one who had overheard it, the ring-leaders were captured, one of them hung, and the others sent to France, where they expiated their crimes in the galleys.

Pontgravé departed for France in October, leaving Champlain to pass a Canadian winter as best he might. The inevitable scurvy broke out in the colony, and, before spring, carried off all but eight of the people, while all through the dreary months famished Indians hung around the little stockade, begging for something to keep them alive.

In the spring of 1609, Pontgravé, with more ships and supplies, arrived at Tadoussac, whither Champlain hastened to take counsel with him; and it was arranged that Pontgravé should take charge of Quebec, while Champlain proceeded to prosecute his long-cherished scheme of discoveries.

INDIAN NATIONS.

The savage nations inhabiting the valley of the St. Lawrence, at the time of Champlain's settlement at Quebec, were all members of the great *Algonquin* family. A tribe or nation called the *Montagnais* occupied the region in the immediate neighborhood of Quebec; south of them were the *Abenakis* tribes of northern New England; above *Hochelaga*, on the Ottawa, were the *Hurons*, afterwards called *Wyandots;* while to the southward of Lake Ontario were located the fierce conquerors of the ancient *Allegewi*, the future scourge of New France, and the terrible destroyers of all the surrounding nations,—the powerful *Iroquois*, or Five Nations.

It would seem that Champlain, at some time during the year 1608, had entered into an alliance with the *Algonquin* tribes of Canada, wherein he agreed to help them in their constant wars with the *Iroquois*. This alliance in after-years cost France immense treasure and thousands of lives, and it was not until General Sullivan's terrible chastisement of these fierce warriors, during the Revolution, that they ceased to be formidable.

The *Huron* and *Algonquin* nations had agreed to meet Champlain in the spring with a strong war-party, and together they were to make a campaign against the *Iroquois*. But, up to the middle of May, they had not appeared, and Champlain, impatient of further delay, started forward, accompanied by a band of the *Montagnais* Indians. A short distance up the river he found his allies encamped on the shore, and together they descended to Quebec, for the fame of the white man's architecture had penetrated the wilderness, and the savages were anxious to look upon the strangers in their own abode. Arriving at Quebec, they indulged in a grand feast and dance, and saw and heard with astonishment the terrible fire-arms of the French.

Embarking in a small shallop, Champlain, with eleven men of Pontgravé's party, clad in armor, and armed with the arquebuse (a clumsy weapon, fired with a matchlock), and accompanied by his dusky forest allies, proceeded up the turbulent stream to the mouth of the river, since known under the various appellations of *Riviére des Iroquois*, *Richelieu*, *St. John*, *Chambly*, *St. Louis*, and *Sorel*. Reaching the falls of this stream, he sent back his shallop with the greater part of his French, and pushed on with canoes into the forest. Counting his forces above the rapids, he found there were only twenty-four canoes and sixty Indians.

Moving according to strict military rule, with flankers thrown out, and having an advance- and rear-guard, the little war-party cautiously moved southward. Entering the widening sheet of water now known as Lake Champlain, they became more wary, and only moved during the night, for they were nearing the bounds of a dangerous country.

On the morning of July 29 the party encamped on the western shore, not far from where the French, under Montcalm, long afterwards, built Fort Carillon, captured by General Amherst in 1759, and rebuilt and rechristened Crown Point.

This visit of Champlain was in all likelihood the first made by a European to the State of New York. Upon embarking in the evening they met a war-party of *Iroquois*, when both parties went on shore and fortified themselves during the night. On the morning of July 30 a battle was fought, in which the *Iroquois* were defeated, with the assistance of the fire-arms of the three Frenchmen of the party.

Satisfied with their victory, the Indians returned to the St. Lawrence, where the *Hurons* and *Algonquins* parted company for the west, while Champlain and his companion, with the *Montaignais*, returned to Quebec. This was the first encounter of white men with the "Romans of America," and in after-years the inhabitants of Canada bitterly repented in blood and ashes the improvident step taken by Champlain.

In the autumn of 1609, Champlain and Pontgravé returned to France, leaving Chauvin in command of Quebec.

In the spring of 1610 they both returned to New France, in the interests of De Monts, who had been made governor of Rochelle. They found the St. Lawrence and

* This name has a doubtful origin. In the *Algonquin* tongue it is said by Charlevoix to be *Quebeis*, or *Quelibec*, signifying a narrowing or contracting. The *Micmacs* called it *Kibec* or *Kebèqué*. The *Iroquois* called it *Stadacona* and the *Hurons Atouta-re-quce*.

the Saguenay swarming with the boats of fur-traders, and a fleet of ships lay at Tadoussac.

Proceeding up the river, they met a great army of *Hurons*, *Algonquins*, and *Montagnais* at the mouth of the Richelieu river. Shortly after there was a terrible encounter in the forest near by with a band of the *Iroquois*, in which the latter were beaten with great slaughter, by the assistance of the French and their wonderful fire-arms, though Champlain in his curious journal gives the glory to his God. A savage scene of torture followed, and then the camp broke up, and the Indians, with a crowd of prisoners, reserved for more cruel torture by the women and children, returned to their villages.

It was not long after this affair that Champlain heard of the assassination of Henry the Fourth, which rendered his return to France necessary. Placing one Du Parc in command, he bade adieu once more to his wheat-fields and gardens at Quebec, and set sail for his native land. The following spring he was again ready for fresh adventures, and on May 13, 1611, arrived at Tadoussac, where the mountains were still white with snow. Repairing to the site of Montreal, he began, probably in June, the foundations of what has since grown to be the most important city in British America. For many years it was only a trading-post, and it was not until 1642 that permanent buildings were erected, and the place began to assume the appearance of a town.

Champlain commenced his improvements on the place now partly occupied by the hospital of the Gray Nuns. He named the spot "Place Royale."

The boats of the traders from below swarmed in the wake of Champlain's vessel, and his new settlement was overrun with them. Hundreds of Indians from the Ottawa, and regions to the north and west, assembled for purposes of trade, but the rough and insolent crowd of traders awed them, and they withdrew to a point above the rapids of St. Louis, where they begged Champlain to come and trade with them, but not to allow the crowd of traders to follow. From the Indian camp, on his return, an intrepid savage carried Champlain safely over the rapids in his canoe.

Not long after Champlain again visited France, and had an interview with his patron, De Monts, who, deeply engrossed in the cares of his office, gave up the management of his affairs in New France entirely to Champlain. On his way from Rochelle to Paris, Champlain was severely injured by a fall of his horse, but, recovering, he resumed his journey. Under his personal solicitation a young prince of the blood, Charles of Bourbon, Comte de Soissons, assumed the protectorate of New France, with the title of lieutenant-general and vice-regal powers. These powers he in turn conferred upon Champlain, giving him entire control of the fur trade, and unlimited rights of exploration and settlement.

Scarcely, however, had the articles been signed when the Comte de Soissons sickened and died, to the great joy of the Norman and Breton traders, who fondly believed the monopoly of the fur trade broken. But their joy was of short duration, for Henry of Bourbon, Prince of Condé, and first Prince of the Blood, assumed the protectorship.

Two great objects filled the mind of Champlain,—to find a route to the Indies and to convert the savages to Christianity. He associated with himself the refractory traders of St. Malo and Rouen, and tried to come to terms with those of other cities; but the men of Rochelle, who were zealous Protestants, chose rather to take the chances of illicit trade, and declined his offer.

Champlain did not again visit Canada until the spring of 1613. On May 27 of that year, in company with four Frenchmen (one of whom, Nicholas de Vignau, claimed to have made a journey to Hudson's bay while sojourning with the Indians), he left the island of St. Helen, opposite Montreal, in two canoes bound up the Ottawa. They penetrated as far as the sheet of water now known as Lake Coulange, which is a broadening of the Ottawa, where, finding that De Vignau was an impostor, Champlain ended his journey. In this wild region dwelt the ancestors of the modern *Ottawa* Indians. Returning to Montreal, he embarked the same autumn and returned once more to France.

Champlain now interested himself more especially with the spiritual affairs of his colony, and resolved to turn his attention to the conversion of the natives, and to this great end he made arrangements to introduce representatives of the Catholic church into his dominions.

Near his native town was located a convent of Récollet Friars, a branch of the Franciscan order, founded early in the thirteenth century, by Saint Francis of Assisi. They were mendicants, vowed to perpetual beggary. Four of these friars were named by a convocation of the States General, then assembled at Paris, for the missions of New France,—Denis Jamet, Jean Dolbeau, Joseph le Caron, and Pacific du Plessis.

"They packed their church ornaments," says Champlain, "and we our luggage." Embarking at Honfleur, they reached Quebec the last of May, 1615. These were the first representatives of the church who visited the St. Lawrence valley. Choosing the site for a convent, they erected an altar and celebrated the first mass ever said in Canada. Dolbeau officiated, New France knelt around him, and the guns of the ships responded to the ceremonies.

The friars divided the vast regions of New France among them, assigning to Le Caron the *Huron* country, and to Dolbeau that of the *Montagnais*, while Jamet and Du Plessis remained at Quebec. The former two at once set forth upon their missions, and the others proceeded to build a convent.

Champlain had entered into an agreement with the various *Algonquin* tribes and nations of New France to aid them in their wars against the formidable *Iroquois*, and a grand council of the principal chiefs and warriors assembled at Montreal, when it was stipulated that the confederated nations should furnish two thousand five hundred warriors for an expedition into the country of the Five Nations, and Champlain was to join them with as large a force of French as could be collected. Descending to Quebec to make preparations, he returned as soon as possible, and found the whole encampment broken up. Impatient at Champlain's delay, the Indians had set out for their villages, and with them had gone Father Joseph Le Caron and twelve French soldiers well armed.

Champlain, with two canoes, ten Indians, Brulé, his interpreter, and one other Frenchman, pushed on after them. Following the Ottawa, they ascended to the mouth of the Mattawan, which latter stream they ascended more than forty miles, when they crossed a portage and launched their canoes upon the waters of Lake Nipissing. Spending two days here with a band of the *Algonquin* race, called the *Nipissings*, Champlain again embarked, and followed the French river to its entrance into *Mer Douce*, the great fresh-water sea of the *Hurons*. Coasting along the eastern border of the broad expanse of Lake Huron, now known as Georgian bay, for more than a hundred miles, the party debarked at the inlet known as Thunder bay, which forms the southern extremity of Georgian bay, a little west of the present harbor of Penetanguishine.

From thence they passed on to the *Huron* town of *Otouacha*, which they found very strongly fortified. Here, within an area of sixty or seventy miles, dwelt the *Huron* nation. Their numbers were variously estimated by different writers at from ten thousand to thirty thousand. Contiguous to them, on the south and east, dwelt the "Neutral Nation," and in western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania dwelt the *Andasties* and *Eries*, two powerful kindred tribes or nations of the great *Algonquin* family, both afterwards, about 1649, destroyed by the *Iroquois*. The destruction or subjugation of these people and the *Hurons* involved also that of all the Catholic missions among them, and the terrible privations and sufferings and horrible deaths of many of them were among the most dreadful of any age or country.

From *Otouacha* Champlain journeyed to the towns of *Carmaron*, *Tonaguainchain*, *Tequinonquehaye*, and *Carhagouha*. The last-mentioned place was fortified with a triple row of palisades thirty-five feet high, and filled with a multitude of warriors. Here he found Le Caron living in a bark lodge built by the Indians, where he had erected a simple altar. On August 12, 1615, was celebrated the first mass in the country of the *Hurons*.

Wearying of the monotonous life of the Indian towns and the continuous feasting, Champlain and a few of his companions visited five other villages within three days, all of which were palisaded like the larger towns. He was delighted with the country, for it was full of game and wild fruits, and abounded in excellent timber and good water.

On the 17th of August they reached the capital city of the *Hurons*, called *Ca-hai-gue*, situated in the present township of Orilla, three leagues west of the Severn river, the outlet of Lake Simcoe. The capital was the chief rendezvous, and was full of the gathering warriors.

The *Eries* had promised to join the *Hurons* with five hundred of their best warriors.

After feasting and dancing for three days, the motley host set forth with their canoes and scanty baggage. At the outlet of Lake Simcoe they stopped, and laid in a supply of fish, and thence proceeded on their way towards their destination. From the fishing-ground Brulé, the interpreter, at his own request, pushed on with a few warriors to hasten the arrival of the five hundred warriors promised by the *Eries*. It was now the 8th of September, and already the early frost had made its appearance. The crowded fleet of canoes made its way along Lake Simcoe, up the river Talbot, through Balsam lake, and thence down the chain of lakes which form the sources of the river Trent. On the banks of this last-named stream they stopped and had a grand deer-hunt, and laid in a store of meat for the coming campaign. The Indians built a long line of fence, converging towards a point in the river, and several hundred warriors drove the animals in. The sport was wonderfully relished by Champlain and his men.

Issuing from the mouth of the Trent, the fleet boldly pushed out into the heaving waters of Lake Ontario.* It is altogether probable that the fleet passed to the north of Amherst island, from whence the distance to the southwestern extremity of Wolf island would be less than ten miles. This broad reach of open water safely passed, and the fleet could coast near the shore, past Cape Vincent and Peninsula point, and thence southeasterly across the opening of the present Black River bay, lying between Sacket's Harbor and Stony island, then without a name, but subsequently known to the English as "Hungry bay."† It is not certainly known where this Indian army landed, but the strong probabilities are in favor of Henderson bay, at its southern extremity, which is perfectly land-locked, and a most convenient place for secreting the great fleet of canoes which the army must have required in their passage. Champlain only indirectly states the number of the Indians at two thousand five hundred; but there is no doubt it was a very large force, for the savages well knew it would be worse than useless to venture into the "tiger's den" with less than an overwhelming force. Beyond peradventure the landing-place was either in Henderson or Ellisburg; and thus, two hundred and sixty years ago,—five years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth,—a French officer of high rank, with a dozen comrades of his own nation, and a great army of natives from the wilds of the Ottawa and Lake Huron, visited the region now included in Jefferson County. It is more than probable that Champlain and his few French followers were the first Europeans that ever visited the county.

This expedition probably passed through Jefferson County about the middle of September. From the landing-place they moved by land in a course parallel to the trend of the lake until they passed its southeastern angle, when they turned towards the southwest, crossed the Onondaga river, as the Oswego river was then called, and, marching cautiously four days' journey westward, fell upon a *Seneca* town, probably near the outlet of Canandaigua lake. Severe fighting ensued in front of the town, which was defended by an immensely strong stockade, in four parallel lines, and prepared with every available implement of Indian warfare for a stubborn defense.

After an unsuccessful attack, during which movable towers, after the manner of the feudal ages, were used by

* The name of this lake comes from the *Algonquin* word *Entouronons*, or *Outouronons*, the *Huron* name for the *Senecas*. The French named it *Lac St. Louis*. The *Seneca* name in the *Iroquois* language was *Ho-nan-ne-ho-ant*.

† The origin of this name is unknown, but it is suggested that it may have come from the French designation *La Famine*, given to the country either on Black river or Salmon river.

the besiegers, they withdrew from the contest and waited for five days for their *Erie* allies, who failing to come, the army, in spite of Champlain's remonstrances, drew off and made a rapid retreat, hotly pursued by the enemy.

The assailants had seventeen men wounded, and Champlain himself was twice struck by the arrows of the *Iroquois*. The wounded, including Champlain, were carried from the field in baskets slung on the shoulders of the warriors.

After a tedious march through the forest the retreating army reached the *rendezvous* in Jefferson County, and, launching their canoes, recrossed Lake Ontario and speedily returned to their own country. The Indians had promised an escort for Champlain on his return to Quebec; but the unsuccessful issue of the campaign had considerably reduced their ardor, and the prowess of their white allies being somewhat lessened in their estimation, they were not as ready to accommodate as in the beginning of the movement. The escort was not furnished, and the wounded Champlain was obliged to accompany the *Hurons* to their villages, where he passed the winter as the guest of a chief named *Durantol*, who kindly offered him the use of his lodge.

During the winter the Indians went on a great deer-hunt among the lakes and streams lying to the north of Lake Ontario, and Champlain accompanied them. At one time he lost his way in the forest and wandered several days before he found the camp, and his chief would never afterwards allow him to go out in the forest alone. The hunt lasted thirty-eight days, during which they killed one hundred and twenty deer. The party was nineteen days returning with their game to their villages.

Upon his return from the hunt, Champlain visited Le Caron, at *Carahagonha*, where he found him praying, preaching, making catechisms, and learning the *Huron* tongue.

The two adventurers, the soldier and the friar, made a journey of exploration together, during which they visited a people called the *Tobacco* nation, a powerful tribe, akin to, and soon after incorporated with, the *Hurons*. Their country was situated south of the Great Georgian bay.

They also visited a tribe called by Champlain the *Cheveux Relevés*, who wore very little or no clothing, but were very cleanly in their habits.

In the early spring, Champlain, now exceeding anxious for the welfare of his colonies, left his hospitable entertainers and returned *via* Lake Huron, Lake Nipissing, and the Ottawa river to Montreal and Quebec. On his way he settled a dangerous and threatening feud between the *Hurons* and *Algonquins*. Le Caron had preceded him, and when Champlain, accompanied by *Durantol*, arrived at Quebec, he found all the friars together chanting hymns in their chapel. There was great rejoicing over the return of the wanderers, for they had long been given up as dead by the colonists. The chief, *Durantol*, after a short sojourn, returned to his country, well pleased with what he had seen.

Champlain now set himself to work strengthening the fortifications of Quebec, and endeavoring to organize some system among the motley crew of merchants, traders, Huguenots, and Catholics, in all amounting to not more than sixty or seventy, who constituted the citizens of Quebec.

The interpreter, Brulé, who had been sent forward of the great expedition of the previous fall, to hurry up the five hundred *Eries*, crossed Lake Ontario, probably near its western end, visited the *Eries*, and accompanied their contingent to the enemy's country, when, finding the *Hurons* had left, they soon returned to their own country. Brulé afterwards had many adventures among the savages. At one time he was captured by the *Iroquois*, and very roughly handled, but finally returned to his countrymen after an absence of three years.

Champlain used every effort to build up a prosperous colony at Quebec, and visited France annually to forward its interests and encourage emigration. In 1620 he brought his wife to the colony, where she remained four years. She was a beautiful woman and full of religious zeal, and during her stay worked among the savages with untiring assiduity. In the summer of 1622 the long smothered wrath of the *Iroquois* broke forth and their war-parties fell savagely upon the inhabitants of Canada. They had two routes by which they approached the Canadian settlements: one by way of the Mohawk and Lake Champlain valleys, the other by way of the old route through Jefferson County and down the St. Lawrence; and no doubt many a daubed and befeathered band of these terrible dwellers in the wilderness passed and repassed through the territory now occupied by the thrifty people of Jefferson County. They penetrated even to the gates of Quebec, driving the frightened inhabitants within its strong fortifications, and spreading death and desolation wherever they appeared.

Important changes now occurred in the condition and government of the colony. The viceroy, Montmorency, was succeeded by the Duc de Ventadour, who was wholly under the control of the Jesuits, which powerful order soon supplanted the Franciscans, and thenceforth controlled the spiritual affairs of the colony.

The advent of this famous order was about the years 1625–26, and its first representatives to arrive in New France were Charles Lalemant, Enemond Masse, and Jean de Brébeuf. But the colony of Quebec increased slowly. Twenty years after it was founded it could scarcely be considered as more than a missionary and trading station.

In 1628 there were four principal trading points in the valley of the St. Lawrence, to wit: Quebec, Trois Rivières, Montreal, and Tadoussac; the latter, at the mouth of the Saguenay, being the most important. The fur trade was really the only business carried on, and this was so extensive that in 1628 it was estimated to amount to twenty thousand beaver skins alone, besides large numbers of the skins of other animals.

The Black river region of Jefferson and Lewis counties was a wonderful resort for the beaver,* and no doubt the venturesome *courier des bois*, and other agents of the fur-traders, annually visited the country. The mouth of the *Rivière de la Famine*, as the Black river is supposed to have been called, was exceedingly easy of access from the St. Lawrence, and where now stands the busy manufactur-

* It was called *Castorland* by the French company who began settlements at the Long falls in 1794.

ing city of Watertown, in all probability rose the cabin of the fur-trader and the bark lodge of the swarthy Indian.

Under the Cardinal Richelieu, a company, called "The Hundred Associates," was formed, with the great cardinal at its head. All other grants and monopolies were set aside, and about 1627 the whole of New France became subject to this association. They were granted a perpetual monopoly of the fur trade, and of all other commerce for fifteen years. The trade of the colony was declared free for the same period from all duties and imports. As an evidence of his good will, the king, Louis XIII., furnished the company with two ships-of-war completely armed and equipped. The company, on their part, bound themselves to settle, during the year 1628, two or three hundred artisans, and before 1643 to increase the number to four thousand persons of both sexes, whom they were to support for three years, and furnish lands for settlement and maintenance. *Every settler must be a Frenchman and a Catholic.*

The capital stock was three hundred thousand livres. Champlain was a member of the association.

ENGLISH OCCUPATION.

In April, 1628, four armed vessels, with a fleet of transports, under command of Roquemont, sailed from Dieppe for the St. Lawrence. At the same time an English squadron, under command of Sir David Kirk, a Calvinist refugee of Dieppe, who had taken service under the English, also sailed on the same destination. War had broken out between the two governments and trouble awaited the Canadian colonies, who were already on the verge of starvation. The Huguenots were forbidden the privilege of settling in New France, and they gladly entered the service of England, and thus became enemies of the Catholic settlers on the St. Lawrence.

The English squadron first arrived in the river, and Kirk sent a polite summons to Champlain to surrender, which was promptly declined, and the squadron disappeared down the St. Lawrence without making any demonstration against Quebec.

On his way down the river he encountered the vessels of Roquemont, which he cut to pieces, and captured the convoy of supplies. Long and anxiously the dwellers of Quebec watched along the horizon for the expected fleet, but it came not, and the weary months of cold and snow that succeeded reduced the place to the last extremity; and when in July, 1629, Sir David Kirk again appeared and demanded the surrender, the common people at least hailed him as a deliverer. Upon a second summons, Champlain, now reduced to the starvation point, readily surrendered, and for the first time, on the 20th of July, 1629, the English colors floated over Quebec.

Champlain and the Jesuits were taken to England, whence the chief soon returned to France.

In July, 1632, just three years after its surrender to Kirk, Quebec was in turn given up to a French squadron under the command of Emery de Caen, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of peace between the two nations.

Thomas Kirk, a brother of Sir David, who was in command, struck his colors, embarked his followers, and returned to England.

In the spring of 1633, Champlain arrived, with a new commission from Cardinal Richelieu, and again assumed command of Quebec for the company of the "Hundred Associates."

The Jesuits had returned, and once more the banner of France and of absolutism floated over the forests of the St. Lawrence.

Champlain continued in command, taking up his permanent residence at Quebec, where he remained in the discharge of his duties until Christmas, 1635, when death took him from the scenes of his long and laborious career. In him New France lost her greatest benefactor, her wisest statesman, her most indomitable explorer, and her bravest soldier.

Champlain was emphatically the "Father of New France," in whose service he spent twenty-seven years of his life, during which he encountered every peril of the sea, every danger of the wilderness, laid the foundations of two of the greatest cities of Canada, and planted broad and deep the germs which have since developed into a flourishing empire.

It is reasonably certain that he was the first European who visited the region now comprised within the limits of Jefferson County. In that day the immense region south of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes was a wilderness, with only three or four settlements along the Atlantic coast. Where *now* spread the broad domains of twenty-seven sovereign States, inhabited by more than thirty millions of people, *then* stretched a vast region of forest and prairie, covered with myriads of noble game, and domineered over by a scanty population of wild savages, continually at war with one another.

By the middle of the seventeenth century, the relative conditions of the colonies of France and England had materially changed. The former still clung to, and were thinly scattered along, the St. Lawrence, while the English colonists had advanced slowly, but surely, along the Merrimac, the Connecticut, the Hudson, and the James, planting, as they proceeded, the germs of those flourishing colonies that, a little more than a century later, became strong enough to throw off the oppressive rule of the mother country, and consolidate into that remarkable confederation which has thus far triumphed over every foreign enemy, and emerged victorious from the greatest civil commotion recorded in history.

Its institutions are still on trial, and though the possibility of maintaining a republic, pure and simple, is not yet fully demonstrated, yet a government "*by the people*," it may be in a modified form, has become an established entity, and must eventually take the place of those cruder and more absolute forms of theocracy and monarchy, upon whose walls is plainly written "*Mene, mene, tekel upharsin!*"

LA SALLE.

The next adventurer who set foot upon the lands within the bounds of Jefferson County was possibly Robert Cavelier de la Salle, who came to Canada in the spring of 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade. In the year 1669, it is claimed by some writers, La Salle crossed over from Lake Erie to the head-waters of the Allegheny, or some one of

the streams which flow into the Ohio, and descended to the latter stream, which he explored as far as the falls at Louisville, and thence returned by land to *Cataraqui* (Fort Frontenac) *via* of the eastern end of Lake Ontario; this would probably carry him through Jefferson County. If true, he probably passed through this region in the spring of 1670. It is also possible that he passed through the county during his wonderful journey from his fort on the Illinois to Frontenac, in the winter of 1679–80.

The *Iroquois* had remained hostile to the French since Champlain's first expedition against them in 1609, and it had long been evident that a strong fortification was needed at the foot of Lake Ontario, both as a protection to the traders and a menace to the Indians. The construction of a fortification had been repeatedly recommended, and finally, in June, 1673, Frontenac, the governor of Canada, took possession of the spot where Kingston now stands, with an imposing force, and in the presence of sixty *Iroquois* chiefs, who had come on a peace mission. Fort *Cataraqui* was commenced. It was a strong palisaded work, and mounted several light guns.

In 1675, La Salle was invested with the seigniory of this fort, and received a grant of the adjacent lands, extending four leagues on the river front and half a league in depth, together with several of the neighboring islands. He was also raised to the rank of the untitled nobles. In 1676 and 1677 he rebuilt the fort entirely of stone, and rechristened it, in honor of the governor, "Fort *Frontenac*."

For the purpose of trading on the lake, and with the view of eventually using them in exploring expeditions, La Salle also constructed four small, decked vessels, and launched them at Frontenac. These were the first European-built water craft on Lake Ontario.

Among those who were stationed at Frontenac was the Franciscan Rècollet Friar, Louis Hennepin, afterwards famous as the companion of La Salle, and for his discoveries on the Mississippi river. He superintended the building of a chapel for the use of himself and his colleague, Buisset, planted a huge cross in the fort, and instructed the *Iroquois* inhabitants of the place, which latter consisted of converts to Christianity who had left their native country and become residents in Canada. Hennepin also made journeys in the neighboring waters in a canoe, and in the winter of 1677–78, in company with a soldier of the fort, crossed the northeastern extremity of Lake Ontario on snow-shoes, and made a winter-journey along the country lying eastward of the lake to the capital of the *Iroquois* Confederacy. They afterwards visited the *Oneidas* and *Mohawks*, and after a short sojourn retraced their steps to Frontenac, having twice passed through the present county of Jefferson.

On November 18, 1678, La Motte and Hennepin, accompanied by sixteen men, went on board one of La Salle's small vessels, of about ten tons' capacity, and sailed for Niagara, which place they reached on December 6, after encountering many hardships. The next day he climbed the heights on the Canadian side of the river, and pushing his way over the snow-covered country discovered the great fall, of which he gave a very minute description, in the main correct, with the exception that he vastly over-estimated the height of the fall, which he placed at five hundred feet, and afterwards raised to six hundred. He was probably the first white man to look upon the stupendous cataract, though it was known to exist in Champlain's day.

In 1682 Frontenac was recalled from Canada, and Le Febvre de la Barre was appointed in his place as governor, with Meules as intendant, in the place of Duchesneau.

These personages arrived at Quebec in the month of August. Trouble was brewing with the *Iroquois*, and La Barre used every effort to conciliate them. Frontenac, just previous to his removal, had held a council with a deputation from the Confederacy, when a sort of *quasi* agreement was entered into by the respective parties; but when La Barre assumed the reins of government he found matters in a critical situation. He blustered and made braggadocio speeches, and threatened a terrible vengeance upon the Indians if they did not stop plundering the French traders and murdering their allies. But the haughty savages treated the governor as of little account, and, no doubt urged on by Dongan, the English governor of the colony of New York, and the Dutch traders at Fort Orange (Albany), continued their reprisals until there was every prospect of war. La Barre repeatedly wrote for more troops, and made every preparation within his power for an expedition into the *Iroquois* country, in which he wrote the king that he would "perish at its head or destroy his enemies."

In the mean time every effort was made to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties, and to this end La Barre sent Charles Le Moyne, a veteran pioneer of Montreal, whom the Indians had known for twenty years, as envoy to the *Onondagas*. He also employed the good offices of the Jesuit, Jean de Lamberville, who had long lived in the capacity of a missionary among them. During these conciliatory propositions La Barre continued to collect troops and stores at Frontenac, and built a number of vessels, ostensibly for use against the *Iroquois*, but really, as his enemies claimed, for the purpose of trading and selling brandy to the Indians.

The new governor proved hostile to La Salle's operations, and placed every obstacle in his way in order to break up his trading-posts, and eventually monopolize the fur trade for himself and his friends. He even went so far as to give the *Iroquois* full liberty to attack La Salle wherever they should find him; and in the spring of 1683 he sent the Chevalier de Baugis with canoes and men to take possession of La Salle's fort, St. Louis, on the Illinois river.

He also sent seven canoes and fourteen men, with a large quantity of goods, to trade with the tribes of the Illinois and Mississippi. A war-party of *Senecas* and *Cayugas* invaded the Illinois country in February, 1684, attacked Baugis in La Salle's fort, and captured and plundered the governor's seven canoe-loads of goods, making no discrimination between him and La Salle. When La Barre heard of these proceedings he was furious. He plainly foresaw the destruction of all the northwestern tribes, the ruin of his fur trade, and its eventual transfer to the English and Dutch at Albany and New York, unless something was done immediately.

Under the influence of De Lamberville, and the numer-

ous presents sent them by La Barre, the *Onondagas* were anxious to serve as negotiators between the French and the *Senecas*, to which the latter finally consented.

In the mean time the English were not idle, and to win over the haughty *Iroquois* to their interests, Governor Dongan sent out one Arnold Viele, a Dutch interpreter, as envoy to Onondaga, the Confederate capital.

But Viele committed a great blunder at the first. He informed the *Onondagas*, at his first interview, that the English were masters of their country, that the Indians were subjects of Great Britain, and that they must hold no councils nor make no treaties with the French without permission. And here appears a celebrated character upon the scene. He was a famous *Onondaga* orator, and though not a hereditary chief, yet having great influence among them by reason of his eloquence.

His Indian name was *Otréouati*, and he was familiarly known as "Big Mouth," or "Big Throat." His French cognomen was *La Grande Guela*, which the historian, La Hontan, Latinized, and called *Grangula*, and the Scotchman, Colden, transformed into *Ga-ran-gu-la*, by which appellation he has generally been known. The pride of the renowned orator, as a representative of the great Confederation, was deeply touched. "You say that we are subjects of the King of England and the Duke of York; but we say that we are brothers. We must take care of ourselves. The coat-of-arms which you have fastened to that post cannot defend us against *Onontio*. We tell you that we bind a covenant chain to our arm and to his. We shall take the *Senecas* by one hand and *Onontio* by the other, and their hatchet and his sword shall be thrown into deep water."*

Big Mouth proudly asserted the independence of his tribe, and told the warriors to close their ears to the words of the Dutchman, who spoke as if he were drunk. Before the council broke up it was resolved that Big Mouth, with an embassy of chiefs and old men, should go with Le Moyne and meet La Barre.

While these transactions were taking place at Onondaga the French governor had completed his preliminary arrangements, and taken the initial step for a campaign against the *Senecas*, whom, he wrote the king, it was his purpose to exterminate. On the 10th of July he set out from Quebec with about two hundred men, and proceeded to Montreal, where, according to his own account, his force was increased to seven hundred Canadians, one hundred and thirty regulars, and two hundred mission Indians. The army was expected to cross Lake Ontario and rendezvous at Niagara, where Greysolon Du Lhut, the leader of the famous *courier des bois* of the northwest, and La Durantaye, were to meet him with large reinforcements of rangers and Indians.

After a long stay at Montreal the army embarked at La Chine, crossed Lake St. Louis, and commenced the ascent of the upper St. Lawrence. Baron La Hontan, who was then a subaltern officer in one of the companies of regulars, accompanied the expedition, of which he wrote an interesting account. After a tedious passage the army passed the Thousand Islands and came to a halt in the harbor under the walls of Fort Frontenac. Here it went into camp on low ground, where a malarial fever soon broke out among them, carried off a large number, and disabled many more. The governor himself was brought by it to the brink of the grave, according to La Hontan.

Discouraged by sickness and the consequent weakening of his army, La Barre came down from his lofty and threatening position, and determined to make peace even at the price of heavy concessions to the belligerent *Senecas*, and, with this object in view, sent Le Moyne to persuade the savages to meet him on their own side of the lake and treat for peace.

Gathering up such of his men as were able to move, he crossed the lake to the mouth of "Rivière la Famine," and prepared to meet the Indian deputies. The fever followed the troops from Frontenac, provisions failed, and La Barre was beginning to despair of accomplishing anything either by diplomacy or force of arms, when, on September 3, Le Moyne appeared at La Famine, accompanied by Big Mouth and thirteen other deputies. La Barre set a great feast of bread, wine, and fish before them, and on the morning of the 4th the council began.†

The governor had sent away all his sick and disabled men previous to the arrival of the deputation, and represented to them that he had left his army at Frontenac, and brought with him only an escort. But the *Onondagas* were not so easily deceived. Having among them one who understood a little French, they contrived by listening among the tents in the evening to find out the true situation of affairs.

COUNCIL OF 1684.

The following description of this remarkable meeting and the speeches of La Barre and Big Mouth we take from Parkman's "Frontenac and New France," just issued from the press.

"The council was held in an open spot near the French encampment. La Barre was seated in an arm-chair. The Jesuit Bruyas stood by him as interpreter, and the officers were ranged on his right and left. The Indians sat on the ground in a row opposite the governor, and two lines of soldiers, forming two sides of a square, closed the intervening spaces. Among the officers was La Hontan, a spectator of the whole proceeding. He may be called a man in advance of his time; for he had the caustic, skeptical, and mocking spirit which a century later marked the approach of the great revolution, but which was not a characteristic of the reign of Louis XIV. He usually told the truth when he had no motive to do otherwise, and yet was capable at times of prodigious mendacity. There is no reason to believe that he indulged in it on this occasion, and his account of what he now saw and heard may probably be taken as substantially correct. According to him, La Barre opened the council as follows:

"'The king, my master, being informed that the Five Nations of the *Iroquois* have long acted in a manner ad-

* Colden, *Five Nations*, 1727.

† The precise locality of this council is not known. It is supposed to have been in the vicinity of the mouth of Black river, and might have been in Lyons, Brownsville, Hounsfield, Henderson, or Ellisburg. From a letter written by the commissary of the expedition it would seem to have been in the latter town, near the marshes.

verse to peace, has ordered me to come with an escort to this place, and to send Akouessan (Le Moyne) to Onondaga to invite the principal chiefs to meet me. It is the wish of this great king that you and I should smoke the calumet of peace together, provided that you promise in the name of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*, to give entire satisfaction and indemnity to his subjects, and do nothing in future which may occasion rupture.'

"Then he recounted the offenses of the *Iroquois*. First, they had maltreated and robbed French traders in the country of the *Illinois*. 'Wherefore,' said the governor, 'I am ordered to demand reparation, and, in case of refusal, to declare war against you.

"'Next, the warriors of the Five Nations have introduced the English into the lakes which belong to the king, my master, and among the tribes who are his children, in order to destroy the trade of his subjects, and seduce these people from the obedience they owe him. I am willing to forget this; but, should it happen again, I am expressly ordered to declare war against you.

"'Thirdly, the warriors of the Five Nations have made sundry barbarous inroads into the country of the *Illinois* and *Miamis*, seizing, binding, and leading into captivity an infinite number of these savages in time of peace. They are the children of my king, and are not to remain your slaves. They must at once be set free and sent home. If you refuse to do this, I am expressly ordered to declare war against you.'

"La Barre concluded by assuring Big Mouth, as representing the Five Nations of the *Iroquois*, that the French would leave them in peace if they made atonement for the past and promised good conduct for the future; but that if they did not heed his words their villages should be burned and they themselves destroyed. He added, though he knew the contrary, that the governor of New York would join him in a war against them.

"During the delivery of this martial harangue Big Mouth sat silent and attentive, his eyes fixed on the bowl of his pipe. When the interpreter had ceased he rose, walked gravely two or three times around the lines of the assembly, then stopped before the governor, looked steadily at him, stretched his tawny arm, opened his capacious jaws, and uttered himself as follows:

"'Onontio,* I honor you, and all the warriors who are with me honor you. Your interpreter has ended his speech and now I begin mine. Listen to my words.

"'Onontio, when you left Quebec you must have thought that the heat of the sun had burned the forests that make our country inaccessible to the French, or that the lake had overflowed them, so that we could not escape from our villages. You must have thought so, Onontio; and curiosity to see such a fire or such a flood must have brought you to this place. Now your eyes are opened; for I and my warriors have come to tell you that the *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, *Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, and *Mohawks*, are all alive. I thank you, in their name, for bringing back the calumet of peace, which they gave to your predecessors; and I give you joy that you have not dug up the hatchet which has been so often red with the blood of your countrymen.

"'Listen, Onontio. I am not asleep; my eyes are open; and, by the sun that gives me light, I see a great captain, at the head of a band of soldiers, who talks like a man in a dream. He says that he is come to smoke the pipe of peace with the *Onondagas*, but I see that he came to knock them in the head, if so many of his Frenchmen were not too weak to fight. I see Onontio raving in a camp of sick men, whose lives the Great Spirit has saved by smiting them with disease. Our women had snatched war-clubs, and our children and old men seized bows and arrows to attack your camp, if our warriors had not restrained them when your messenger, *Akouessan*, appeared in our village.'

"He next justified the pillage of French traders, on the ground, very doubtful in this case, that they were carrying arms to the *Illinois*, enemies of the confederacy; and he flatly refused to make reparation, telling La Barre that even the old men of his tribe had no fear of the French. He also avowed, boldly, that the *Iroquois* had conducted English traders to the lakes.

"'We are born free,' he exclaimed; 'We depend neither on Onontio or Corlear.† We have the right to go whithersoever we please, to take with us whomever we please, and buy and sell of whomever we please. If your allies are your slaves, or your children, treat them like slaves or children, and forbid them to deal with anybody but your Frenchmen.

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"'We have knocked the *Illinois* on the head, because they cut down the tree of peace, and hunted the beaver on our lands. We have done less than the English and the French, who have seized upon the lands of many tribes, driven them away, and built towns, villages, and forts in their country.

"'Listen, Onontio. My voice is the voice of the Five Tribes of the *Iroquois*. When they buried the hatchet at *Cataraqui* (Fort Frontenac), in presence of your predecessor, they planted the tree of peace in the middle of the fort, that it might be a post of traders and not of soldiers. Take care that all the soldiers you have brought with you, shut up in so small a fort, do not choke this tree of peace. I assure you in the name of the Five Tribes that our warriors will dance the dance of the calumet under its branches, and that they will sit quiet on their mats and never dig up the hatchet till their brothers, Onontio and Corlear, separately or together, make ready to attack the country that the Great Spirit has given to our ancestors.'

"The session presently closed, and La Barre withdrew to his tent, where, according to La Hontan, he vented his feelings in invective, till reminded that good manners were not to be expected from an *Iroquois*.

"Big Mouth, on his part, entertained some of the French at a feast, which he opened in person by a dance. There was another session in the afternoon, and terms of peace were settled in the evening. The tree of peace was planted anew; La Barre promised not to attack the *Senecas*, and Big Mouth, in spite of his former declaration, consented

* The name by which the Indians called the governor of Canada.

† Corlear was the name given by the Indians to the English and Dutch governors of New York.

that they should make amends for the pillage of the traders. On the other hand, he declared that they would fight the *Illinois* to the death; and La Barre dared not utter a word in behalf of his allies.

"The *Onondaga* next demanded that the council-fire should be removed from Fort Frontenac to La Famine, in the *Iroquois* country. This point was yielded without resistance; and La Barre promised to decamp, and set out for home on the following morning.

"Such was the futile and miserable end of the grand expedition. Even the promise to pay for the plundered goods was contemptuously broken. The honor rested with the *Iroquois*. They had spurned the French, repelled the claims of the English, and by act and word asserted their independence of both."

It is a great pity that the precise location of this treaty-ground cannot now be determined. That it was within the limits of Jefferson County is altogether probable; and the spot, if known, would well deserve a monument.

But such matters have been badly neglected in America, and in many instances the living generation knows little or nothing of the history of the one preceding.

La Barre's shortcomings were understood throughout the colonies, and discontent was everywhere apparent. The peace of La Famine was everywhere looked upon as merely a hollow truce, and the dangers of war were in no wise lessened, but, at the utmost, only postponed for a few months.

The intendant, Meules, lost no time in placing before the king a statement of the condition of the country, and the next returning ship from France brought the following from the king.

"Monsieur De La Barre,—Having been informed that your years do not permit you to support the fatigues inseparable from your office of governor and lieutenant-general in Canada, I send you this letter to acquaint you that I have selected Monsieur de Denonville to serve in your place; and my intention is that, on his arrival, after resigning to him the command, with all instructions concerning it, you embark for your return to France.

"Louis."

Upon the arrival of the Marquis de Denonville, he found the affairs of the colony in anything but a prosperous condition. The Indians of the northwest were in mortal fear lest the *Iroquois* should fall upon them; the fur trade was languishing, and business generally prostrate.

The rival interests of France and England were struggling for supremacy in America, and each was using every effort to retain the influence and traffic of the Indians.

A sharp correspondence took place between Denonville and Dongan, the English governor of the colony of New York, but nothing came of it, unless it was the further embittering of the colonists on both sides, and hastening that chronic condition of things which sooner or later must culminate in open war.

The English had established a colony at Hudson's bay for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade with the northern Indians; and a rival French company had been formed in Canada, called the "*Compagnie du Nord*," and it was finally resolved by the latter to expel the English company. Denonville sanctioned the scheme, and though the two nations were at peace, he sent the Chevalier de Troyes from Montreal, with about a hundred Canadians, to execute it.

This adventurous company ascended the Ottawa, and, traversing the wilderness, arrived in the neighborhood of the English posts in the spring of 1686. With unparalleled audacity, they attacked and captured the four strong posts owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, including the shipping which was in the region. Immediately after this exploit, De Troyes, leaving one of his subordinates in command, returned, and reported his success to Denonville.

In the mean time, the regular force in Canada had been increased to sixteen hundred men, and Denonville resolved to fall upon the *Seneca* nation, and exterminate them. The king had sent him one hundred and sixty-eight thousand livres in money and supplies, and he was in good condition to make a successful campaign, which he hoped would settle the question of *Iroquois* supremacy, and firmly establish the fur trade of the northwest in the hands of the French.

In the spring of 1687 he assembled his army, consisting of regulars, Canadian militia, and Indians, to the number of more than two thousand, at Frontenac, preparatory to crossing Lake Ontario, for the grand *rendezvous* at Irondequoit bay, and on the 4th of July he embarked his army in four hundred bateaux and canoes, and, crossing the outlet of Lake Ontario, proceeded along the shore towards the appointed *rendezvous*. About the 10th, after a tempestuous passage, the fleet came in sight of the headlands of Irondequoit bay, and far off on the western horizon the army descried a multitude of canoes advancing to meet them. Tonti had come from Fort St. Louis, in Illinois, with sixteen French and two hundred Indians; while La Durantaye and Du Lhut, with one hundred and eighty *courier des bois* and four hundred Indians, had come from *Michilimackinac* and the straits of Detroit, to assist in humbling the terrible *Iroquois*.

Altogether, Indians and French, Denonville found himself at the head of nearly three thousand warriors.

"All were gathered on the low point which separates Irondequoit bay from Lake Ontario. 'Never,' says an eye-witness, had Canada seen such a sight; and never, perhaps, will she see such a sight again. Here was the camp of the regulars, from France, with the general's headquarters; the camp of the four battalions of Canadian militia, commanded by the *noblesse* of the country; the camp of the Christian Indians; and, farther on, a swarm of savages of every nation. Their feathers were different, and so were their manners, their weapons, their decorations, and their dances. They sang and whooped and harangued in every accent and tongue. Most of them wore nothing but horns on their heads, and the tails of beasts behind their backs. Their faces were painted red or green, with black or white spots; their ears and noses were hung with ornaments of iron; and their naked bodies were daubed with figures of various sorts of animals."*

This motley but formidable army advanced in order of

* Parkman's Frontenac and New France.

battle towards the *Seneca* towns, twenty-two miles to the southeast of the bay. They reached the place on the second day, and, after a sharp fight with a few hundred *Senecas*, took possession of the ground where the largest town had stood, but which had been fired and abandoned by the enemy. The army destroyed all the provisions, and cut down immense fields of corn, killed great numbers of hogs, and laid the country waste for the space of twelve days, when it was faced to the north, and returned to the rendezvous with the loss of five or six men killed, and about twenty wounded. The loss of the *Senecas* was stated at about forty killed and sixty wounded.

From Irondequoit bay the army proceeded to Niagara, where a strong stockade was built on the spot occupied by La Salle's fort, nine years previously. Leaving a hundred men under the Chevalier de Troyes, as a garrison, the rest of the great army returned to Montreal.

The succeeding year, Big Mouth, accompanied by six *Onondaga*, *Cayuga*, and *Oneida* chiefs, and escorted, it is said, by no less than twelve hundred warriors, made a visit to Canada, in all probability going by way of *La Famine* or Black River bay, and thence down the St. Lawrence.

With this powerful body of warriors to back his embassy, Big Mouth spoke as became the ambassador of a mighty people. He told the governor that the Indians well knew the weakness of the French, and had formed a plan for burning all the houses and barns, and destroying all the cattle, after which, they would fall upon the starving inhabitants in their forts, and destroy them altogether. The crafty old orator pretended that but for his special interference, this plan would have been put in execution.

A declaration of neutrality was drawn up and signed by Big Mouth, in which he agreed that within a certain time deputies from the whole confederacy should come to Montreal and conclude a general peace.

But the *Hurons* were afraid lest they should not be included in the negotiations, and their most celebrated chief, *Kon-dia-ronk*, or the *Rat*, was determined that no treaty should be signed which did not include the tribes of the lakes in its provisions. He accordingly gathered a party of about forty warriors, and came down the lakes to harass the *Iroquois*.

On his way he stopped at Fort Frontenac, where he was told that a treaty of peace was then in process of arrangement, to which deputies from the *Iroquois* were no doubt at that moment on the way, and that he had better go home. To this he only replied, "*It is well.*" Secretly determining that no half-way treaty should be consummated, he laid his plans accordingly. Learning that the *Iroquois* embassy were coming overland *via La Famine*, he hastily crossed the lower end of the lake and put his men in ambuscade to intercept them. The locality was no doubt somewhere on Black River bay. This was in the summer of 1688.

The wily chief had not long to wait, for an advance band of messengers, who were precursors of the embassy, soon approached the landing-place. At their head was a famous chief named *Teganisorens*, with whom came three other chiefs and a number of warriors. Scarcely had they landed when they received a volley from the *Hurons*, which killed one of the chiefs and wounded all the rest. The balance of the party were taken prisoners, and the cunning *Rat* told them that this affair was brought about by the suggestion of Denonville, who had told him that a war-party was to come that way. When the envoys assured him that they came in the interests of peace, he pretended to be thunderstruck at the perfidy of the governor. "Go, my brothers," he exclaimed, "go home to your people. Though there is war between us, I give you your liberty. Onontio has made me do so black a deed that I shall never be happy again till your five tribes take a just vengeance upon him."*

Giving them a supply of guns, powder, and ball, he sent them on their way pleased with his considerate treatment, but terribly exasperated at what they deemed the treachery of the governor.

Recrossing the lake, *Kondiaronk* proceeded alone to Fort Frontenac, and, as he left the gate to rejoin his party, he coolly said, "I have killed the peace; we shall see how the governor will get out of this business."†

This transaction put an immediate end to the negotiations, though the *Iroquois* pretended to believe Denonville's explanation, and offered to continue the conference.

But the smothered fires of vengeance in the bosoms of the *Iroquois* warriors could not long be restrained. An army of fifteen hundred men was raised so quietly that even the English knew nothing of it, and on the night between the 4th and 5th of August, 1689, in the midst of a furious hail-storm, they passed over the river, and landed at La Chine, La Salle's old colony, and at once commenced the horrid work of butchering the inhabitants and destroying everything on the island outside the strong fortifications. It was the most frightful massacre recorded in the history of Canada. Nearly the entire island was pillaged and its property destroyed. After staying a long time without being molested seriously, the savages departed, carrying more than a hundred prisoners, destined to torture and death, and leaving the charred remains of several hundred more among the smoking ruins. Terribly had the *Iroquois* been avenged.

FRONTENAC AGAIN.

Late in the autumn of 1689, Count Frontenac, who had been appointed to succeed Denonville, arrived in Canada, and found the country in terror and alarm at the fearful raid of the *Iroquois*.

The upper lake tribes were on the point of abandoning the French and going over to the English and the *Iroquois*, and the country was in the utmost peril.

But the vigorous steps taken by Frontenac changed the aspect of affairs. He sent a strong party to the aid of Michilimackinac, and in February, 1690, three war-parties made attacks on Schenectady, in New York, Salmon Falls, in New Hampshire, and Pemmaquid, in Maine, all of which were captured and destroyed.

In the summer of 1690, the English colonies planned two great expeditions against Canada. One, a naval expedition, under Sir William Phips, governor of Massachusetts, against Quebec, and the other a land expedition, under Win-

* Parkman. † Parkman.

throp, to proceed, by way of Albany and Lake Champlain, against Montreal. Both expeditions were failures; the one against Quebec because of Frontenac's ample preparations, and the other through dissensions among the leaders.

During these years of strife and bloodshed it is quite probable that raiding-parties often passed through Jefferson County, and many a weary prisoner has slept on the banks of Black river, or been barbarously tortured to death beneath the forest shades along its banks.

In 1696, Frontenac resolved on another expedition against the *Iroquois*, and as a preparatory step he repaired and reoccupied Fort Frontenac, which had been abandoned by his predecessor. This done, he mustered a force of about twenty-two hundred men, French, Canadians, and Indians, and moved up the river from Montreal on the 4th of July. He reached Frontenac on the 19th, and on the 26th crossed his army over Lake Ontario. The account does not state whether the force landed in Jefferson County, but it is at least probable, as they crossed the lake in bateaux and Indian canoes, and were two days in reaching the mouth of the Onondaga or Oswego river, and it is not likely that they were on the open lake through the night.

The probabilities favor the supposition that the flotilla, leaving Frontenac in the morning, made the Galloo islands or some point, perhaps (*Pointe de la Traverse*), on the mainland in or near Hungry bay, where they landed and camped overnight.

This great expedition was partially successful, in that it reached and took possession of the *Iroquois* capital at Onondaga, south of the present city of Syracuse, and a detachment under the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of seven hundred men, captured and destroyed the *Oneida* towns. The army also destroyed all the growing crops, and laid a large tract of the country waste; but the main bodies of the warriors, with their families and effects, retreated into the forests to the south.

Returning from this expedition, the army undoubtedly camped again in Jefferson County, as on the advance.

In 1697 the treaty of Ryswick was signed between the English and French, and for a time the forest warfare ceased in the New World between the colonies of the respective nations.

Count Frontenac died at Quebec, November 28, 1698, at the age of seventy-eight. He was no doubt one of the ablest of the long line of noblemen whom France sent to govern Canada.

De Collières succeeded Frontenac as governor, and in 1701 made a formal treaty with all the Indian nations at Montreal, at which figured conspicuously the celebrated Captain Joncaire and *Kondiaronk*, or the *Rat*, the great chief of the *Hurons*, the latter of whom died in the night, after having made a great speech to the assembled multitudes.

From this date the *Iroquois* seem to have gradually become less formidable both to the French and the contiguous Indian nations; and their importance gradually lessened until the great expedition by General Sullivan, in 1779, completely humbled them and reduced them to final submission.

The following extracts from a letter written by Father Charlevoix, a prominent Jesuit, to the Duchess de Lesdiguires, while on a voyage from Frontenac across Lake Ontario, are interesting, as showing what knowledge Europeans then had of this region:*

"BAY OF FAMINE, 16th May, 1721.

"MADAME,—Here am I, detained by a contrary wind, which may continue a long time, and keep me more than a day, in one of the worst places in the world. I therefore attempt to keep off *ennui* by writing to you. There are passing here constantly great armies of pigeons, which we name turtles; if one of them would take charge of my letters you might know perhaps the news, before I can get away; but the savages have no aversion to dressing these birds for food, as do the Arabs and many other people.

"I embarked on the 14th, at precisely the same hour that I had arrived at the town of *Cataracoui*. I had but six leagues to go to reach the *Isle aux Chevreuils*, where there is a fine port, which can receive large barques; but my Canadians had not visited their canoe, of which the sun had melted the pitch in many places, so that it let in water at all points, and we were compelled to lose nearly two hours for repairs, in one of the islands at the outlet of Lake Ontario. We sailed thence at ten o'clock in the morning, without being able to reach *Isle aux Chevreuils*, and were forced to spend the night very unpleasantly.

"I noticed here, for the first time, the vines in the woods. There are also small lizards, that climb to the tops of the trees. I have not made this remark because they are only observed in these places, for I am told they occur as far as Mexico.

"The vines have a very large stock, and bear many grapes; but the berries are very small, not much larger than a pea, and for this reason it is not worth cultivating. When ripe they are eaten by the bears, who seek them on the highest trees. As for the birds, they would soon perform the vintage of the whole forest.

"I left yesterday at an early hour, and at eleven in the morning stopped at the Galloo Islands, three leagues from Deer Island, in forty-three and a half degrees of latitude. I re-embarked a little after noon, and accomplished a voyage of a league and a half, to reach *Pointe de la Traverse*. If I had coasted along the mainland to this place, from where I passed the night, I should have had more than forty leagues to make, and should have been obliged to take this course had not the lake been calm; for when it is agitated the waves are as great as on the open sea. It is not even possible to coast along when the wind is blowing off shore. From the point of Galloo Islands we can see to the west† the river *Chouguen*, otherwise called the river *Onontague*, which is distant fourteen leagues.

"As the lake was tranquil, with no appearance of foul weather, and a gentle breeze from the east was blowing, that barely filled our sail, I resolved to steer direct for this river, with the view of saving fifteen or twenty leagues of circuit. My attendants, more experienced than I, deemed the attempt hazardous, but from complaisance yielded to my advice.

* Translated from the French by Dr. F. B. Hough, 1853.

† Evidently the reverend father had lost his bearings, because from Point Traverse the *Onondaga* river bears southwest by south, and distant about thirty miles. A direct west line would carry one nearly the whole length of the lake.

"The beauty of the country, which was passing on my left, did not tempt me any more than the salmon and quantities of other excellent fish which they take in six fine rivers, which are two or three leagues from one another. We steered off, then, large, and in four hours found ourselves in a place we repented, for the wind arose suddenly, and we heartily wished ourselves near the shore. We turned towards the nearest, from which we were still three leagues distant, and had much difficulty in reaching it. At length, at seven o'clock in the evening, we landed in the *Bay of Famine*, thus named from the Marquis de la Barre, the governor-general of New France, nearly losing all his army by hunger and sickness in going to war with the *Iroquois*.

"It was high time that we landed, for the wind was very strong, and the waves so great, that we should not have dared to pass the Séine in Paris, opposite the Louvre, at such a time. In short, this place is very proper to destroy an army, which could only depend upon the chase and upon fishing for subsistence; besides which the air appears very unwholesome. But nothing is finer than the forests, which cover all the shores of the lake.

"The white- and red-oaks tower almost to the clouds. There is also a tree of the largest class, of which the wood is hard but brittle, much resembling that of the palm-tree, and of which the leaves have five angles of the ordinary size, of a fine green above and whitish beneath. They give it the name of *Cotonnier*,* because, in a little case not larger than an India chestnut, there is a kind of cotton, but which is good for nothing.

"In walking upon the shore of the lake, I noticed that it has sensibly receded here. It is noticed that in the space of half a league in breadth, the land is much more low and sandy than beyond. I have also noticed in this lake, and they assure me the same occurs in all the others, almost continually a kind of ebb and flow. The rocks which are near the bank are covered and exposed several times within a quarter of an hour, although the surface of the lake is very calm, and there is no wind. After some reflection, I imagined that this must come from springs, which exist at the bottom of the lake, and from the shock of currents of rivers which enter from all sides and which cause the intermittent movements.

"But, can you believe, madame, that at this season, and at the forty-third degree of latitude, there are still no leaves on the trees, although we sometimes have as much heat as you have in July? This, doubtless, is because the earth has been covered with snow for many months, and has not yet been sufficiently warmed to open the pores of the roots and cause the sap to rise. As for the rest, the Great and Little Famine scarcely deserve the name of rivers; they are mere brooks, especially the latter, yet they abound in fish. There are here eagles of prodigious size. My people destroyed the nest of one that made a cart-load of sticks, and had two young unfledged eagles, which were as large as the largest turkey-hens. They ate them and found them very good. . . .

"I returned to *Catarocoui*, where, the night that I spent there, I was a witness to a very curious spectacle. About ten o'clock at night, as I was about to retire, I heard a cry, which, they told me, was the war-cry, and soon after I saw a band of *Missisagues* enter the fort, singing. For some years these savages have been constantly engaged in the war which the *Iroquois* have carried on with the *Cherokees*, a numerous people who inhabit a fine country south of Lake Erie, and from that time their young men have had an uncontrollable itching for war.

"Three or four of these braves, equipped as if for a masquerade, with faces painted so as to inspire horror, and followed by all the savages who dwell around the fort, after having gone through all the cabins, singing their war-songs to the sound of *Chickikoe* (a kind of gourd, containing little pebbles), came to do the same thing in the apartments of the fort, in honor of the commandant and the officers.

"I acknowledge to you, madame, that this ceremony has in it something that inspires horror, when seen for the first time, and I have never before felt so sensibly as then that I was among barbarians.

"Their songs are always dismal and gloomy, but here they were to the last degree horrid, occasioned perhaps only by the darkness of night and the apparatus of their festival, for such it is with the Indians. This invitation was to the *Iroquois*, who, finding the war with the *Cherokees* becoming tedious, required deliberation, and every one returned home.

"It seems, madame, that in these songs they invoke the god of war, whom the *Hurons* call 'Areskoui,' and the *Iroquois* 'Agreskoue.' I do not know what name the *Algonquins* give him; but it is not a little remarkable that the Greek word *Αρης* (*Ares*), which is *Mars*, and the god of war in all those countries which follow the theology of Homer, should be the root from whence several terms which relate to war in the *Huron* and *Iroquois* languages seem to be derived. *Aregouen* signifies to make war, and is thus conjugated: *Jarego*, I make war; *Sarego*, you make war; *Arego*, he makes war. Moreover, *Areskoui* is not only the Mars of these people, he is also the sovereign of the gods, or, as they say, of the Great Spirit, the creator and master of the world, the genius who governs all things. But it is principally in military expeditions that they invoke him, as if the attribute that does him most honor was that of the god of armies. His name is the war-cry before combat and in the heat of engagement; in marching they often repeat it, as if for mutual encouragement and to implore his assistance."

* Evidently the *Platanus Occidentalis*, or sycamore.

CARLTON ISLAND.

This island, in a historical point of view, is probably the most interesting locality in the county. The date of its first occupation is uncertain. Its superficial area is about thirteen hundred acres, and its extreme length a little less than three miles. It was originally covered with timber, but a large portion of it is now cleared and tilled. The surface is gently undulating and the soil very fertile.

The rock formation, like that of all this region, is Trenton limestone. The highest points are from fifty to sixty feet above the river, and the rock escarpment along the water is in many places perpendicular. At the head of

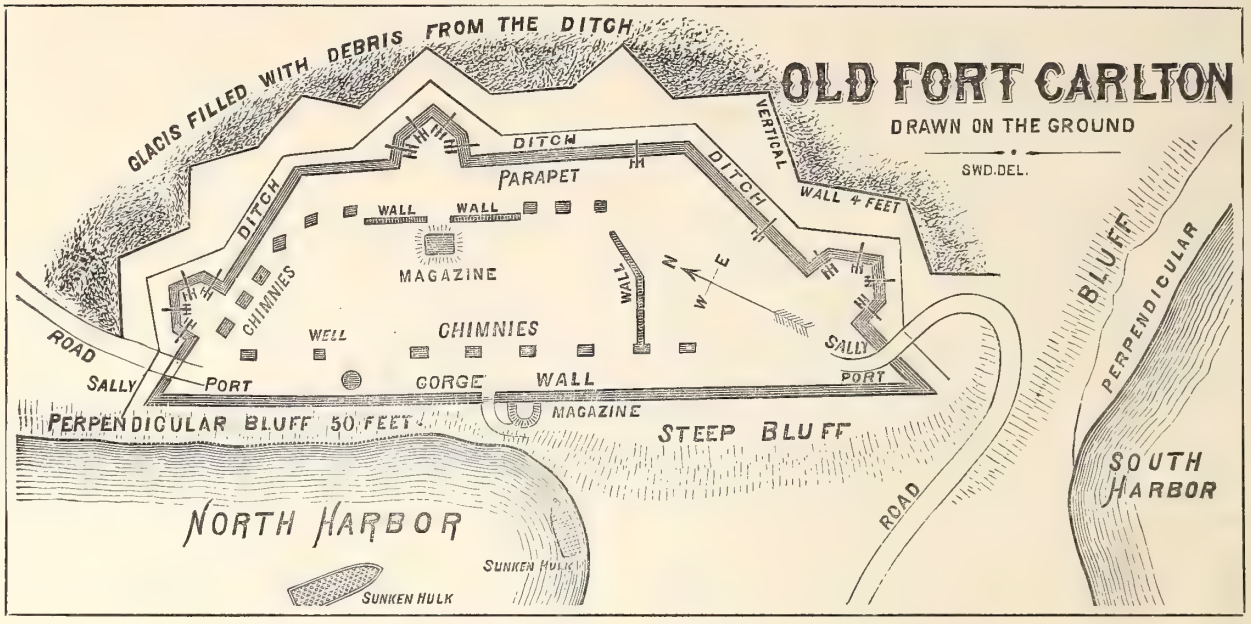
the island are two beautiful land-locked bays or coves, with a depth of water sufficient to accommodate large vessels; and beyond is a low peninsula occupied by a farm-house and garden, and on the extreme northern point of the peninsula is an acre of land, with boat-houses, club-house, etc., belonging to a company of young men from some of the cities of central New York, who make the place a favorite resort during the summer months. Apples, pears, and other fruits common to this region flourish luxuriantly.

The great point of interest is the ancient fortification on the high bluff overlooking the river, and which, at the time of its completion, was a first-class work. It is probable that the French occupied the island at a very early date, perhaps as early as 1673, the date of the erection of Fort *Cataraqui* at Kingston; and they no doubt erected works to protect the harbor.

At the time of Charlevoix's visit to Canada, in 1721, it is spoken of as a point of some importance under the name of *Isle aux Chevreuils*, or Deer island, though the Jesuit's letter, given on another page, is so ambiguous in its geography that it is difficult to determine whether he refers to this island or the one now known as Grenadier island. The great fortification was most probably constructed by the English at some period subsequent to the destruction of Fort Frontenac by Colonel Bradstreet in 1758, as there is no special mention made of any important works here in the French archives. General Amherst constructed the heavy works at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, in 1759–60, and as this is a similar work, it may have been built about the same time. It is barely possible that it dates only to the commencement of the American Revolution, but the probabilities are that it is much older.

It stands immediately on the brow of the high bluff overlooking the little peninsula and the two harbors below, and effectually commands both the channels of the St. Lawrence lying south of Wolf island. The gorge, or rear wall, was mostly formed by the high cliff at its base, which, for about one-half its length, hangs nearly perpendicular over the waters of the north bay. In addition to this natural defense there was an artificial wall of stone, and most probably a stockade along the brow, though the latter is entirely gone and the former in ruins. Excavations at the base of the first shoulder of the cliff would seem to indicate magazines or store-rooms, though the main magazine was located a little north of the centre of the work. The length of the gorge-wall is about eight hundred feet. The front, looking towards the mainland of the island, was defended by a somewhat irregular line of earthworks, with a solid parapet, having three unequal faces, with a strong bastion on each face, calculated for four guns, and there were guns mounted at intervals between the bastions. The ditch was excavated by blasting, or otherwise, through the rock to a depth of six feet, and having a general width of about twenty feet, though opposite the re-entrant angles of the bastions it was about double that width.

A zigzag wall, built of stone taken from the ditch, ran along the front parallel to and distant from the outer wall



of the ditch about thirty feet, and the glacis was formed of the *débris* of the ditch filled in beyond, making the approach of an enemy exceedingly difficult; the whole glacis and ditch being under direct fire from the guns of the parapet. The scarp and counterscarp were perpendicular. The quarters appear to have been built along three sides of a parallelogram, and a low wall of loose stone inclosed the space between on the south and east sides of the quadrangle. Originally there were about fifteen buildings within the work, as indicated by the immense chimneys, seven only of which remain standing. These chimneys were very solidly constructed of hammered stone, and were about six feet square at the base and twenty feet high. Most if not all the chimneys were constructed with two fire-places, on opposite faces, and double flues.

An immense well, ten feet in diameter, and sunk to a level with the water, was blasted in the rock a few feet from the gorge-wall. It is at this time filled with rubbish to within twenty-five or thirty feet of the top. There were

two main sallyports or gateways, one near each extremity, on the north and south, and connecting with roads leading down to the landing; the road on the south being a well-constructed one with an easy grade, running diagonally down the steep bluff to the isthmus connecting the peninsula with the main body of the island; the other running down the northern slope of the hill to a little plain below, where were probably store-houses and temporary barracks. The lime-kiln used in manufacturing the lime with which the chimneys were constructed was on this plain near the water's edge. The fort, including the ditch, probably covered an area of from eight to ten acres, and could accommodate a garrison of five hundred men.

It was according to the system of Vauban, and must have cost an immense sum.

The cemetery was on the plain east of the works, but very little remains of the headstones at the present day.

The relics found in and around the works consist of buttons, coins, tomahawks, flints, etc.; all indicate an English or French origin. Mr. Horr, of Cape Vincent, has in his possession a fine specimen of a tomahawk found in or near the fort.

The island and fortification were no doubt occupied by the English during the Revolutionary war, and as late as 1799 a detachment from the Kingston garrison was stationed here.

On the breaking out of the War of 1812 the island was captured by Abner Hubbard, a Revolutionary soldier, who, with a man and boy to help him, took possession of the works, which were held by three invalid men and two women. The stores were soon after removed to the mainland, and the buildings burned. The works were never repaired or occupied by the United States Government.

The following extract from Dr. Hough's "History of Jefferson County" would indicate that the French were at least making preparations to erect strong works upon this island in the fall of 1758, but were probably prevented from carrying out the design by the virtual surrender of Canada in the following year:

"A manuscript is preserved among the Paris documents in the archives of the State at Albany that throws some light upon the subject, if it does not solve the mystery entirely. From this it appears that, in November, 1758, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, governor of Canada, had drawn up a paper on the defenses of that country, which was then at war with the English, that was submitted to the Marquis de Montcalm for his revision, and met with his entire approval. He proposed to send fifteen hundred men to defend the approaches of Canada on the side of Lake Ontario, by the erection of a post to be selected at the head of the St. Lawrence, and laid out after the plans of M. de Fontleroy, who was to be sent for that purpose. The station thus chosen and fortified would at the same time become the head of the frontier, and entrêpot for every military operation in that quarter, instead of Frontenac or the bay of *Niahouré*, which can never be regarded as such, as the English might enter the St. Lawrence without exposing themselves or giving any knowledge of their passage. He proposed to build *xebecs* instead of barks, as better fitted for the navigation of the lake and the transportation of supplies. The place was to be made susceptible of defense by an army, and to have magazines for stores and barracks for the lodgment of troops in the winter. A quantity of supplies was to be sent to *La Presentation*,* consisting of tools and implements of all kinds necessary to be used against Oswego or in the erection of the works. Levasseur and Pellegrin, experienced shipwrights, were to be sent up from Quebec to advise upon all the details connected with the plan of establishing upon the lake an adequate system of defense. Canada presented at that time three frontiers,—the St. Lawrence, from the Atlantic, Lake Champlain, and the west,—each of which claimed a share of attention. It was intended that the proposed work should be adequate, with those lower down, for the defense of the latter, and it was designed to put in command an active, disinterested, and capable man to accelerate the work and render the operations complete. Such a man the Chevalier de Lery was considered to be, and he was accordingly named as the person to have chief command and direction of the work."

There is no documentary evidence that this arrangement was carried out; but for the fall of Quebec and the collapse of the French power in America there is little doubt but the plan herein outlined would have been carried to a successful conclusion. It is not altogether improbable that the ground-plan was laid out and work commenced, and afterwards adopted and completed by the English.

The following extract from a work entitled "Mémoires sur le Canada" shows that the French had a fortified post at or near the mouth of Sandy creek towards the last of the war of 1755–60:

"Meanwhile M. de Vaudreuil, not content with having destroyed the munitions of the enemy and disconcerting their projects upon the lake and their upper outposts, resolved to capture *Chouguen*,† to the end that the colony might be tranquillized on this side and himself left easy on the defensive until succors might arrive from France. He sent in this direction a detachment of eight hundred men, to hold the enemy in check and watch their movements, under the command of Sieur de Villiers, captain of the marine, and brother of M. de Jumonville. This officer was brave and prudent, capable of executing the most perilous enterprise, and had always given proof of courage. He took possession near a river named *Aux Sables*, where he built a small fort of upright stakes on a point where the river falls into Lake Ontario. The approach was difficult, and concealed from view by bushes, which surrounded it, so that one could see but a short distance when on foot. He often appeared before the enemy, pillaged their munitions, and compelled them to take the greatest precaution in sending to *Chouguen* their provisions and troops."‡

In July, 1758, General Abercrombie made his unsuccessful attack, with an army of sixteen thousand men, upon Ticonderoga, which was defended by the Marquis de Montcalm. After the withdrawal of the army, Colonel Bradstreet was detached, at his own request, with a force of about three thousand men, to attempt the capture of Fort

* Ogdensburg. † Oswego.

‡ In August, 1756, Montcalm had a *cantonment* or post on Henderson bay, previously established by De Villiers: here were the magazines of supplies for the expedition against Oswego.

Frontenac, in which he was eminently successful, the place being held only by a small garrison, and a great quantity of stores and ammunition, heavy guns and small arms, and nine armed vessels on the lake fell into the hands of the victors, who destroyed the works erected by Frontenac and La Salle, and rejoined the main army, with very little loss. Whether he passed by water from Oswego or marched by land to Cape Vincent does not appear, but he probably followed the former route. Nothing of importance in the history of the county subsequently transpired until the French settlement in 1794.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF LAND TITLES.

The Oneida Territory—Treaty with the Oneidas—Peter Penet—Macomb's Purchase—Deeds, Transfers, and Sales—The Chassanis Purchase—Chassanis Tract Surveys—French Settlement—Great Tract No. IV.—The Antwerp Company's Purchase—Purchase of Count Survilliers—Joseph Bonaparte—Lands South of Black River—Wright's Remarks on the Eleven Towns—Title of the Islands.

In Dr. Hough's excellent history of this county, published in 1854, there is an exhaustive article upon the various land titles connected with the northern portion of New York, and as it is entirely authentic, having been compiled from official documents, we reproduce it, with the doctor's revision and annotations to the present time:

From time immemorial down to a few years after the close of the Revolution the title of lands in this section of the State was shared in doubtful supremacy by savages and other denizens of the forest. At the earliest period of authentic history the *Iroquois* confederacy, and the *Oneida* nation in particular, were acknowledged to be the owners of the greater portion of our territory, which, according to Gautinonty, a chief of the *Oswegatchie* tribe, extended as far north as a line running from the mouth of French creek to Split rock, on Lake Champlain, while the *Oswegatchies* claimed the land north as far down the St. Lawrence as Cat island (Louisville), where a monument had been erected by Sir John Johnson.* The *Oneidas*, according to a map and survey by Arent Marselis, at the request of John Duncan, and by order of the surveyor-general, claimed "from the 'Line of Property' reversed, and continued from the Canada creek till it comes to a certain mountain called *Esoiade*, or the Ice mountain, under which mountain that Canada creek, opposite to the old Fort Hendrick, heads; from thence running westerly to an old fort which stood on the creek, called *Weteringhra Guentere*, and which empties into the river St. Lawrence about twelve miles below Carlton or Buck's island, and which fort the *Oneidas* took from their enemies a long time ago; from thence running southerly to a rift upon the Onondaga river, called *Ogoutenagea*, or *Aguegonteneayea* (a place remarkable for eels), about five miles from where the river empties out of the Oneida lake."† Marselis was doubtless the first surveyor in the county, and there is preserved a traverse of Hungry bay made by him in September, 1789, which began "at a monument or red-painted post set up by the Indians as a division-line between the *Onondaga* and *Oneida* nation;" from which it would seem that the former claimed some right on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario.

TREATY WITH THE ONEIDAS.

To extinguish these claims a treaty was held at Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784, with the Six Nations, by which all the country east of a line drawn from Johnson's landing-place on the Lake Ontario, and keeping four miles east of the carrying-path between that lake and Lake Erie to the mouth of *Tehoseroron*, or Buffalo creek, and thence south to the north line of Pennsylvania, and down the Ohio, was ceded to the United States. The *Oneidas* were represented at this treaty by two chiefs. This tribe, by a definite treaty held in September, 1788, conveyed the greater part of their lands to the State by the following instrument, the original of which is preserved in the secretary's office; it is on a sheet of parchment about two feet square, with thirty-five seals of the parties, and appended to it is a string of wampum, made of six rows of cylindrical white and blue beads, strung upon deer-skin cords. This belt is about two inches wide and nearly two feet long.

"At a treaty held at Fort Schuyler, formerly called Fort Stanwix, in the State of New York, by His Excellency George Clinton, governor of the said State, and William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson, and Peter Gansevoort, Junior (commissioners, authorized for that purpose by and on behalf of the people of the State of New York), with the tribe or nation of Indians called the *Oneidas*. It is on the 22d day of September, 1788, covenanted and concluded as follows: *First*, the *Oneidas* do cede and grant all their lands to the people of the State of New York forever. *Secondly*, of the said ceded lands, the following tract, to wit: Beginning at the Wood creek, opposite to the mouth of the Canada creek, and where the line of property comes to the said Wood creek, and runs thence southerly to the northwest corner of the tract, to be granted to John Francis Pearche, thence along the westerly bounds of the said tract to the southwest corner thereof, thence to the northwest corner of the tract granted to James Dean, thence along the westerly bounds thereof to the southwest corner of the last-mentioned tract, thence due south until it intersects a due west line from the head of the *Tienadaha*, or Unadilla river, thence from the said point of intersection due west until the Deep Spring bears due north, thence due north to the Deep Spring, thence the nearest course to the Caneserage creek, and thence along the said creek, the Oneida lake, and the Wood creek to the place of beginning, shall be reserved for the following uses, that is to say: The lands lying to the northward of a line parallel to the southern line of the said reserved lands, and four miles distant from the said southern line, the *Oneidas* shall hold to themselves and their posterity forever, for their own use and cultivation, but not to be sold, leased, or in any other manner aliened or disposed of to others. The *Oneidas* may from time to time forever make leases of the lands between the said parallel line (being the residue of the said reserved lands) to such persons, and on such rents reserved, as they shall deem proper; but no lease shall be for a longer term than twenty-one years from the making thereof, and no new lease shall be made until the former lease of the same lands shall have expired. The rents shall be to the use of the *Oneidas* and their posterity forever. And the people of the State of New York shall, from time to time, make provision by law to compel the leasees to pay the rent, and in every other respect enable the *Oneidas* and their posterity to have the full benefit of their right so to make leases, and to prevent frauds on them respecting the same. And the *Oneidas*, and their posterity forever, shall enjoy the free right of hunting in every part of the said ceded lands, and of fishing in all the waters within the same, and especially there shall forever remain ungranted by the

* Special message of Governor Lewis, Assem. Journal, 1804–5, p. 49. The relative claims of the different tribes to this tract are set forth in this message.

† The original survey bill and map are filed in the State engineer's office.

people of the State of New York one-half mile square at the distance of every six miles of the lands along the northern bounds of the Oneida lake, one-half mile in breadth of the lands on each side of Fish creek,* and a convenient piece of land at the fishing place in the Onondaga river, about three miles from where it issues out of the Oneida lake, and to remain as well for the *Oneidas* and their posterity as for the inhabitants of said State to land and encamp on; but, notwithstanding any reservation to the *Oneidas*, the people of the State may erect public works and edifices as they shall think proper at such place or places, at or near the confluence of Wood creek and the Oneida lake, as they shall elect, and may take or appropriate for such works or buildings lands to the extent of one square mile at each place. And further, notwithstanding any reservation of lands to the *Oneidas* for their own use, the New England Indians (now settled at Brotherton, under the Reverend Samson Occum), and their posterity forever, and the Stockbridge Indians, and their posterity forever, and to enjoy the settlements on the lands heretofore given to them by the *Oneidas* for that purpose,—that is to say, a tract of two miles in breadth and three miles in length for the New England Indians, and a tract of six miles square for the Stockbridge Indians. *Thirdly*, in consideration of the said cession and grant, the people of the State of New York do at this treaty pay to the *Oneidas* two thousand dollars in money, two thousand dollars in clothing and other goods, and one thousand dollars in provisions, and also five hundred dollars in money, to be paid towards building a grist-mill and a saw-mill at their village (the receipts of which moneys, clothing, goods, and provisions the *Oneidas* do now acknowledge); and the people of the State of New York shall annually pay to the *Oneidas*, and their posterity forever, on the first day of June in every year, at Fort Schuyler, aforesaid, six hundred dollars in silver; but, if the *Oneidas* or their posterity shall at any time hereafter elect that the whole or any part of the said six hundred dollars shall be paid in clothing or provisions, and give six weeks' previous notice thereof to the governor of the said State for the time being, then so much of the annual payment shall for that time be in clothing or provisions as the *Oneidas* and their posterity shall elect, and at the price which the same shall cost the people of the State of New York at Fort Schuyler, aforesaid; and as a further consideration to the *Oneidas*, the people of the State of New York shall grant to the said John Francis Pearche a tract of land: Beginning in the line of property, at a certain cedar-tree, near the road leading to Oneida, and runs from the said cedar-tree southerly along the line of property two miles; then westerly at right angles to the said line of property two miles; then northerly at right angles to the last course two miles; and thence to the place of beginning; which the said John Francis Pearche hath consented to accept from the *Oneidas* in satisfaction for an injury done to him by one of their nation. And, further, the lands intended by the *Oneidas* for John T. Kirkland and for George W. Kirkland being now appropriated to the use of the *Oneidas*, the people of the State of New York shall therefore, by a grant of other lands, make compensation to the said John T. Kirkland and George W. Kirkland. And, further, that the people of the State of New York shall, as a benevolence from the *Oneidas* to Peter Penet, and in return for services rendered by him to their nation, grant to the same Peter Penet, of the said ceded lands, lying to the northward of the Oneida lake, a tract of land ten miles square, wherever he shall elect the same. *Fourthly*, the people of the State of New York may, in such manner as they shall deem proper, prevent any person, except the *Oneidas*, from residing or settling on the land so to be held by the *Oneidas* and their posterity for their own use and cultivation; and if any person shall, without the consent of the people of the State of New York, come to reside or settle on the said lands or on any other of the lands so ceded as aforesaid, except the lands whereof the *Oneidas* may make leases, as aforesaid, the *Oneidas* and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusions to the governor of the said State for the time being. And, further, the *Oneidas* and their posterity forever shall, at the request of the governor of the said State, be aiding to the people of the State of New York in the removing of all such intruders, and in apprehending not only such intruders, but also felons and all other offenders, who may happen to be on the said ceded land, to the end that such intruders, felons, and other offenders may be brought to justice.

"In testimony whereof, as well the sachems, chief warriors, and others of the said *Oneidas*, in behalf of their tribe, or nation, as the said governor and other commissioners of the people of the State of New York, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

ODAGHSEGHTE, KANAGHWEAGA, PETER UTSIQUETTE, TOYOHAGWEANDA, SHONOUGHLEGO, *alias* ANTHONY, THAGHNIYONGO, TEKEANDYAHKON, OTSETOGOU, ONEYANHA, *alias* BEECH-TREE, THAGHTAGHGUISEA, GAGHSAWEDA, THOUGWEAGHSHALE, OJISTALALE, *alias* HANQUARRY, THAGHNEGHTOLIS, *alias* HENDRICK, KANAGHSALILGH, THAGHSWEANGALOLIS, *alias* PAULUS, AGWELENTONGWAS, *alias* DOMINE PETER, KAHIEKTOTAN; TEYOUGHNIHALK, KONWAGALOT JONEGHFLISHEA, *alias* DANIEL, ALAWISTONIS, *alias* BLACKSMITH, SAGOYONTHA, KASKONGHGUEA, KANAWGALET, THANIYEANDAGAYON, KEANYOKO, *alias* DAVID, HANNAH SODOLK, HONONWAYELE.

"GEORGE CLINTON, RICH'D VARICK, PETER GANSEVOORT, JR., WM. FLOYD, SAMUEL JONES, SKENONDONGA, EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU, EGBERT BENSON."

At a treaty held at Kon-on-daigua, New York, November 11, 1794, the United States confirmed this treaty of the *Oneidas*.

PETER PENET.†

In this connection we give a short account of the operations of Peter Penet at various periods, which, among other matters, explains how the *Oneidas* came to present him the ten miles square reservation in Jefferson County, and also gives the reader considerable insight into the character of the adventurer:

The history of our Indian tribes is diversified by many plans and projects in which schemes of ambition and profit were disguised under the plausible appearance of measures for the public good. The ignorance and credulity of the aboriginal race, vain of personal ornament, easily won by presents, and grateful for favors, presented an inviting opportunity for crafty and selfish men. The early and eagerest competition of the French and English colonists for the trade and friendship of the natives of North America should have made them quite familiar with these artifices; yet we find long afterwards, and among a tribe that had for nearly two centuries been familiar with Europeans, a successful attempt at imposition by a plausible stranger for purposes of gain or ambition. We refer to the schemes of Peter Penet, a Frenchman, among the *Oneidas* soon after the close of the Revolution.

Peter Penet, a merchant of Nantes, France, appears to have first arrived in America, December 10, 1775. He came with his partner, De Plaisne, from Cape François, having letters and credentials of character, and proposed to undertake to supply arms and munitions to the colonies or to congress through their business connections in France. Having received orders for a large number of cannon and small arms, Mr. Penet left America in March, 1776, for France. He was intrusted with letters to our agents abroad. He returned to Philadelphia without fulfilling his contract.

About two years later we find Mr. Penet petitioning congress for encouragement in the establishment of an armory; and January 2, 1779, the committee to whom the petition of Messrs. Penet and Couloux proposing to establish a manufactory of firearms had been referred made a favorable report.

They proposed to contract for one hundred thousand muskets and bayonets, at twenty-six and a half livres each in specie, of which twenty thousand were to be delivered in two and a half years, and the rest in seven years. This arrangement was never carried into effect, probably from the inability of Penet to meet his part of the engagement. Penet is next heard from operating upon the confidence of the governors of New York and Pennsylvania, by offering for sale some new discoveries,—a cheap metal for sheathing ships and a mastic for preserving iron from rust,—but in neither instance did he succeed in his negotiation.

* This reservation gave rise to many apprehensions on the part of the purchasers, as it was supposed to extend into the Boylston tract, in Lewis county. The author is not aware how this affair was settled. The reservation would, it is said, have covered forty thousand acres, if it extended to the source of that stream. The patent to Macomb made no reservations in this point, so that the difficulty lay between the State and the Indians.

† Kindly furnished by Dr. Hough.

At about this period Penet was employed by the State of Virginia to borrow money in France. We have met with no statement of the success of this effort. The next trace we find of this adventurer is in 1783, when his name appears in the Albany county clerk's office records as a purchaser of "a certain messuage and lot (in his actual possession now being) in the city of Schenectady." In 1787 we find him mentioned as a trader with the *Oneidas* in their village near Oneida lake, and among a portion of these people he acquired a great ascendency. He originated a plan of government for the tribe, and, having established himself as chief of the tribe, he pretended upon one occasion to have dreamed that the Indians had given him a tract of land ten miles square lying upon the north shore of Oneida lake.

Mr. Penet was one of the witnesses of the Onondaga treaty signed at Fort Schuyler on the 12th of September, 1788. At this treaty the *Oneidas* agreed to cede all land north of Oneida lake and Wood creek, excepting certain reservations along the banks for fishing purposes, upon consideration "that the commissioners would agree to make a compensation to Mr. Penet out of it for his benevolence and services to them." The land chosen by Mr. Penet, through his attorney and agent, was located upon the St. Lawrence river at the present village of Clayton. The square is included in the present towns of Clayton and Orleans, and was of course excepted from the great sale to Macomb in 1791. The land commissioners ordered a survey of the tract on August 8, 1789, and a return was made in November of that year. Penet, by an instrument dated January 23, 1789, having made Mr. Duncan his attorney, the latter, on the 19th day of November of that year, received a patent for the tract. On July 13, 1790, Duncan conveyed to James Watson and James Greenleaf, of New York, for the nominal sum of five shillings. We cannot here trace the chain of title by which it was confirmed to actual settlers. The greater part, after diverse trusts and conveyances, came into the hands of the late John La Farge, formerly of Havre, France, but subsequently a prominent capitalist of New York city. For many years after the settlement of the surrounding lands there was no resident agent, and at length it came to be regarded as the common property of whoever might choose to settle upon it. This belief attracted a large crowd of irresponsible squatters, who cut timber, cleared lands, and made potash, without regard for title other than that given by actual occupation. Thus arose difficulties of no common magnitude in the quiet assumption of title by those holding the legal right to the soil. But Mr. La Farge proved equal to the occasion, and did not hesitate to employ the legal remedies suited to his needs, and he at length succeeded in compelling the settlers to acknowledge and respect his title. A man less scrupulous or less artful would have certainly failed in his undertaking.

Of the subsequent history of Peter Penet little is known, excepting that he visited the island of St. Domingo, and there represented to the people that he was the owner of all the land lying north of Oneida lake in the State of New York. He exhibited maps, upon which a large fortified city was represented upon the northern bank of the lake, and induced large numbers to invest in land. During the winter of 1794 several of these unfortunate persons were met by members of the Castorland Company in the city of New York. They are spoken of in the journal kept by that company as disheartened, and many of them so poor as to be unable to return to their homes. One is said to have committed suicide.

MACOMB'S PURCHASE.

The office of land commissioners was created in 1786, and they were clothed with discretionary powers in selling the unappropriated lands of the State. The manner in which they exercised this trust has been made the subject of severe censure. On June 22, 1791, Alexander Macomb, of the city of New York, acting as the agent of a company said to consist of himself, Daniel McCormick, and William Constable, all of New York, applied for the purchase of a tract of land since known as MACOMB'S PURCHASE,* embracing the greater part of Franklin, the whole of St Lawrence, excepting the "ten towns" and Massena, the whole of Jefferson (excepting Penet's square and Tibbet's point), the whole of Lewis, and a part of Oswego counties. This proposition included the islands in Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, fronting the tract, and excepted five per cent. for roads, and all lakes of greater area than one thousand acres. The proposed price was eight pence per acre. One-sixth part was payable in one year, and the residue in five equal annual installments. If one-sixth were secured by satisfactory bonds, and paid, and another sixth in like manner secured, Macomb was to receive a patent for a sixth part, in a square, in one of the corners of the tract, and the same rule was to be observed throughout, until the whole was paid. Carlton, or Buck's, island and the Long Sault island were expressly reserved to the State. This proposition was accepted, and the surveyor-general was directed to survey the tract at the expense of Macomb. On January 10, 1792, he reported that the conditions had been complied with, and that day a patent† was issued to Macomb for one million nine hundred and twenty thousand acres, reserving eight hundred acres to be located by the surveyor-general.‡ This included the whole of the tract not in the present counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence, an uncertainty existing in relation to the islands in the St. Lawrence; these were patented after the national boundary had been determined, and to other parties. The reservation stipulated to Penet was confirmed by the following proceedings of the land commissioners:

"At a meeting of the commissioners of the land-office of the State of New York, held at the secretary's office in the city of New York on Saturday, the eighth day of August, 1789. Present, his Excellency George Clinton, Esq., governor; Lewis A. Scott, Esq., secretary; Richard Varick, Esq., attorney-general; and Gerardus Bancker, treasurer.

"*Resolved*, That the surveyor-general be directed to lay out for Peter Penet, and at his expense, the lands ceded by the *Oneida* nation to the people of this State, by their deed of cession dated the twenty-second day of September last, lying to the northward of Oneida lake, a tract of ten miles square, wherever he shall elect the same; and further, that he lay out for John Francis Pearche, and at his expense, a tract of land stipulated by the said deed of cession to be granted to him," etc., referring to a tract two miles square in Oneida county.⁋

On November 19, 1789, the following action was taken:

"The surveyor-general, agreeable to an order of this board of the 8th of August last, having made a return of survey for Peter Penet, of a tract of ten miles square, as elected by John Duncan, his agent (of the lands ceded by the *Oneida* nation of Indians to the people of this State, by their deed of cession, dated the twenty-second day of September, 1788), lying to the northward of Oneida lake, as by the said return of survey filed in the secretary's office will more fully appear. And the said John Duncan having as agent aforesaid made application to the board for letters patent for the same,

"*Resolved*, therefore, that the secretary do prepare letters patent to the said Peter Penet for the said tract of ten miles square accordingly, and lay them before the board for their approbation."‖

* Full details of this purchase, with a copy of his applications, may be found in the History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, p. 252, *et seq.*, by Dr. Hough.

† Secretary Office Patents, b. 23, p. 160.

‡ This was selected on Tibbet's point in Cape Vincent, at the outlet of the lake, which was patented to Captain John Tibbets, of Troy, and never formed a part of Macomb's purchase. It embraced but six hundred acres, as surveyed by John Campbell in the fall of 1799.

⁋ Land Office Minutes, vol. ii. p. 56.

‖ Ib., p. 80.

SIMON DESJARDINES.

Peter Penet, by an instrument dated Jan. 23, 1789,* made John Duncan his attorney, and the latter received, Nov. 19, 1789, a patent† for a tract ten miles square, which on July 13, 1790, he conveyed‡ for the nominal sum of five shillings to James Watson and James Greenleaf, of New York. Feb. 26, 1795, Watson released§ to Greenleaf his half of the tract for £1000; the latter having, Sept. 4, 1797, conveyed by deed the 64,000 acres to Simon Desjardines‖ for £19,400.¶

Desjardines conveyed to Nicholas Olive, of New York, Jan. 29, 1796, and the latter to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, and James McEvers, 44,000 acres of this tract, in trust as joint tenants for certain heirs, of whom Mallett Prevost was entitled to 8000 acres; John Lewis Grenus to 12,000 acres; Henry Finguerlin, Jr., 8000 acres. At the time of this conveyance Olive held these lands in trust, and 16,000 acres in his own right. A deed of partition between the proprietors was executed May 17, 1802,** according to a division by ballot, as follows: N. Olive, 16,000; J. L. Grenus, 12,000; H. Finguerlin, Jr., 8000; A. M. Prevost, 8000 acres, making 44,000 acres, which with 8000 to Louis Le Guen, and 12,000 to John Wilkes previously conveyed by Olive,†† made 64,000 acres on the whole tract. After the deed of partition, and on June 11, 1802, the proprietors released to one another the quantity allotted to each, as follows: John Wilkes and Louis Le Guen, to Le Roy, Bayard, and McEvers, of 44,000 acres; L., B., & M., and Louis Le Guen, to John Wilkes of 12,000; and L., B., & M., and J. Wilkes to L. Le Guen of 8000 acres.‡‡

Nicholas Olive, in his will, made his wife and Henry Cheriot his executors, and his widow afterwards married Simon Louis Pierre, Marquis de Cubieres, of Paris, who with his wife did, May 9, 1818, appoint L., B., and M. to convey to Provost, Grenus, and Finguerlin their several shares. The latter, May 20, 1817, directed L., B., and M. to convey to Joseph Russell and John La Farge. Le Roy and Bayard deeded to John Henry and Edmund Wilkes 16,000 acres, Sept. 23, 1818, and the latter to John La Forge, April 14, 1823,§§ having received May 9, 1818, from the Marquis de Cubieres and wife, a power of attorney‖‖‖ for the purpose. Le Roy and Bayard conveyed 12,000 acres Nov. 23, 1818, and to Russell and La Farge 8000 acres, Sept. 23, 1818.¶¶ Joseph Russell released his half of these 8000 acres Dec. 12, 1818.¶¶ John Wilkes to Charles Wilkes Jan. 1, 1818,*** sold 8000 acres, and the latter the same to La Farge, June 3, 1825.*** By these conveyances Mr. La Farge became the owner of the greater part of Penet Square; but he allowed the lands to be sold for taxes, and his claims were subsequently confirmed by a comptroller's deed from Wm. L. Marcy, May 13, 1828.

On Nov. 23, 1819, Francis Depau bought fifteen lots (21 to 25, 41 to 45, 56 to 60), for $12,000,††† excepting parts sold to Samuel Ruggles. In our account of Orleans will be given a detail of the irregularities growing out of occupation without title, and the conflicting claims which continued many years, and produced much difficulty.

The whole of Macomb's contract was estimated to contain, after deducting five per cent., 3,670,715 acres, and was divided into five tracts. Tract No. 1 contained 821,819 acres, and is wholly in Franklin county. No. 2 embraced 553,020 acres, or the present towns of Parishville, Colton, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Brasher, and a small part of Massena, in St. Lawrence county. No. 3, the remainder of St. Lawrence county south and west of the ten towns, or 458,222 acres. No. 4 contained 450,950 acres in Jefferson County, it being, with the exception of Penet's Square and Tibbet's Point, all of that county north of a line drawn from the southwest corner of St. Lawrence county, north 87° west, to Lake Ontario. No. 5 (26,250 acres) and No. 6 (74,400 acres) formed the rest of the purchase; the division line between which numbers was never surveyed. Soon after perfecting his title to a portion of his tract, Macomb employed William Constable (who is said to have been, with Daniel McCormick, the principal proprietor) as his agent to sell lands in Europe; and, on June 6, 1792, he released, and October 3, 1792, conveyed to him the whole of tracts 4, 5, and 6, for £50,000.‡‡‡ Macomb had become involved in speculations, by which he lost his property, and was lodged in jail;§§§ and his name does not subsequently appear in the transfers of land. He had been a fur-trader in Detroit, afterwards became a merchant and capitalist in New York, and was the father of the late General Macomb, of the war of 1812.

THE CHASSANIS PURCHASE.

The first direct measure taken for the actual settlement of the section of the State embraced in Jefferson County was in 1792. On August 31, William Constable, then in Europe, executed a deed to Peter Chassanis, of Paris, for 630,000 acres south of Great Lot No. 4, which now constitutes a part of Jefferson and Lewis counties. A tract in Leyden, previously conveyed to Patrick Colquhoun and William Inman, was excepted. Chassanis acted as the "agent for the associated purchasers of lands in Montgomery county," and the lands were to be by him held in trust for the use of the said William Constable, and disposed of by sections of one hundred acres each, at the rate of eight

* Sec. office deeds 22, p. 277.
† Ib. patents 21, p. 407.
‖ Sec. office deeds 38, p. 344.
¶ The Castorland Journal of date August 30, 1794, gives the following account of the origin of Desjardines' connection with this title: Mr. Olive and his associates having determined to purchase Penet Square, the purchase was made in my name, as having the right to hold lands, and these gentlemen promise M. Pharoux and myself a tenth part of the benefits for the attention that we give them in this business. SIMON DESJARDINES.
** Jeff. Co. deeds, rec. Dec. 14, 1824.
†† Olive conveyed, Oct. 15, 1800, 8000 acres to Henry Cheriot (sec. deeds 38, p. 347), and C. to John Wilkes the same, Oct. 16, 1800 (ib. p. 432).
‡‡ Jefferson Co. deeds, rec. June 18, 1825.
§§ Jeff. deeds, rec. June 23, 1821.
‖‖ Ib., rec. Oct. 23, 1818.
‡ Not recorded.
§ Sec. office deeds 38, p. 350.
¶¶ Ib. rec. Oct. 5, 1819.
*** Jeff. Co. rec. June 18, 1825.
††† Jeff. Co. deeds, N. 605.
‡‡‡ Secretary's Office, Deeds 24, pp. 300 and 332, August 2, 1792.
§§§ See History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, p. 242. Hough, 1854.

livres Tournois* per acre; in which said conveyance it is declared that the said Chassanis should account for the proceeds of the sales to Constable, according to the terms of an agreement between them, excepting one-tenth thereof. The State reservations for roads, etc., were stipulated. A deed for 625,000 acres having been made from Constable to Chassanis, and delivered as an escrow to René Lambot, to take effect on the payment of £52,000, it was agreed that the price for this land should be one shilling per acre. Constable bound himself to procure a perfect title, to be authenticated and deposited with the Consul-General of France, in Philadelphia; and Chassanis agreed that the moneys received by Lambot should be remitted to Ransom, Moreland & Hammersley, in London, as received, subject to Constable's order, on presenting the certificate of Charles Texier, consul, of his having procured a clear title. If the sales shall not have amounted to £62,750, the balance should be paid in six, nine, and twelve months, in bills upon London. Constable granted, for one month, the right of pre-emption to Tract No. 4, at the rate of one shilling sterling, payable in three, six, and nine months from the date of the deed, as above.

The plan of the association contemplated by this company is set forth in the following document, which we translate from an original copy, printed in Paris in 1792, in the possession of William C. Pierrepont, who has kindly permitted it to be used for this work. It is very probable that the stormy period of the French revolution that soon followed prevented its execution:

"ASSOCIATION *for the purchase and settlement of* 600,000 *acres of land granted by the State of New York, and situated within that State between the* 43*d deg. and* 44*th deg. of latitude, upon Lake Ontario, and* 35 *leagues from the city and port of Albany, where vessels land from Europe.*

"Many details suggested by the consideration of the internal and external advantages of this vast and rich domain, of which we have direct knowledge, has led to a plan of developing its resources and of presenting the speculation to Europeans. It is to be noticed that this tract presents, in its fertility, all the wealth of agriculture; by the fine distribution of its waters, the facilities for an extended commerce; by its location in the immediate vicinity of a dense population, security to its inhabitants; and by the laws of a people independent and rich with their own capital, all the benefits of liberty without its drawbacks. These incontestable facts, developed without art and declared in a public notice, may be easily proved by simple inspection of the geography and a general acquaintance of the State of New York. Believing that the value of this vast domain would be enhanced by the activity of cultivation and settlement, the proprietors have united in attempting the formation of a family in some way united by common interests and common wants, and, to promote the success of this measure, they here offer an account of the origin and plan of their association. To maintain this essential unity of interests, the projectors have devised a plan that renders each member directly interested in the property, and require that a division shall be made by lot that shall give at once a title to fifty acres individually, and to fifty in a portion that shall remain common and undivided until a fixed period; and, that these subdivisions may operate in a ready and economical manner, they have adopted a form of certificate [*forme d' Action*] to the bearer as best combining the desired features and advantages of being evidences of the first title of purchase and the undivided portion, and of partaking of the nature of an authentic title. In consequence, they have purchased this estate, and agreed that it should be done in the name of Sieur Chassanis, in whom they have united their confidence, and whom they have authorized to sign the certificates. He is to receive the funds to be credited to each as titles of property, and furnish declarations to those who desire. Subsequent to the purchase, the parties interested have established the following rules, which shall be the common law of the holders of certificates as inseparable from the title resulting. These rules are divided into two sections, the one including the articles essential to title, and the unalterable law of the proprietors, the other embracing the provisional rules and regulations of the common interest.

"SECTION 1. *Article* 1. The 600,000 acres of land, which Peter Chassanis has purchased of Wm. Constable (in which are reserved five acres in each 100), shall be subdivided into 6000 portions, including the fractional portions.

"*Art.* 2. A direct title shall be given upon application by the holders of certificates, in their own name.

"*Art.* 3. These certificates shall be of the following form:

"*Title of the association of the New York company in the purchase of* 600,000 *acres of land in Montgomery county, State of New York:*

"'The bearer of this certificate has paid the sum of *eight hundred livres*, which renders him the owner of a hundred acres in six hundred thousand acres which have been sold to us as representatives of the company of Proprietors [*Companie des Actionnaires*] according to the present contract, which requires us to pass the necessary titles of this portion of the estate in favor of the holder of this certificate whenever he may wish to receive it in his own name. The present certificate is for an integral part and a fraction of the purchase above mentioned, by virtue of which the bearer is entitled to all the rights of this association, of which the articles and rules are fixed by the terms of agreement annexed to this common title.

"'This certificate bears the number ———. In evidence of which it has been signed by myself, countersigned by the commissioners of the company, and inspected by M. Lambot, notary.

"'*Paris, this —— of ——.*'

"These shall remain deposited in the hands of M. Lambot, notary, at Paris, who shall make the distribution after the inspection and signature, of which we shall speak hereafter. The price of a certificate shall remain fixed at 800 livres, which shall be paid into the hands of M. Lambot. Of this sum one-tenth part shall be placed at the disposal of the trustees to defray the expenses of the concern, such as purchasing of tools, materials, provisions, the opening of roads, necessary fixtures, surveys, and explorations. The nine other tenths shall belong to the seller, who shall convey, after the transfer has been duly made by William Constable, in America, a title with all the formalities required by the usages of the country. This remittance shall be made by the depository, directing the sums received to Messrs. Ransom, Moreland & Hammersley, bankers, in London, in drafts upon that city, which shall be sent as received, without waiting the return of titles, but till that time that the said Wm. Constable shall not draw from the hands of the said bankers in London.

"*Art.* 5. The 600,000 acres shall be divided into 12,000 lots, of 50 acres each, of which six thousand shall be divided and set apart in the beginning for individual properties, and six other thousand shall belong to the company, who shall ultimately take measures for increasing its value, and for a division after the manner hereinafter mentioned.

"*Art.* 6. Each holder of certificates shall have one separate lot, and one in common and undivided stock.

"*Art.* 7. The 30,000 acres additional, resulting from the reservations in the above tract, shall be divided as follows: two thousand acres in the formation of a city, in the interior of the tract, on the banks of the great river that traverses the concession.—2000.

"Two thousand acres besides, to the founding of a second city, upon the banks of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river upon which the first city shall be built to serve for a port and entrepôt of commerce.—2000.

"Six thousand acres shall be divided among artisans, who shall be distributed in the settlements, such as masons, carpenters, locksmiths, and joiners, to be charged to them after seven years, by paying a rent of twelve sous per acre.—6000.

"The twenty thousand acres remaining shall be expended in the construction of roads and bridges, or disposed of as the society may direct.—20,000.

"*Art.* 8. The location of the two cities shall be divided into 14,000 lots, of which 2000 shall be reserved for markets, and edifices, such as churches, schools, and other public establishments, and for poor artisans, who shall be desirous of locating there. The 12,000 remaining lots shall be divided into two classes, the one of separate and the

* Equal to $1.50

other of undivided ownership. One lot of each class shall belong to each owner of certificates.

"*Art.* 9. The choice of divided lots, in the country as well as in the cities, shall belong to the holders of certificates, in the order of the dates of the presentation of their titles, by themselves or their authorized agents to the trustees of the company.

"*Art.* 10. The trustees of the company shall make upon the spot, before the term of seven years, a report of the property remaining in common, and its condition; of the improvements of which it is susceptible, and an estimate of its value. After this report there shall be made a division into 6000 lots, which shall be designated on a plan. The trustees shall advertise three months in advance of drawing, which shall be done in a general assembly, by those only who shall have declared a fortnight before the drawing, that they wished to take part in the same. Those who do not make this declaration, shall be deemed to have chosen the continuation and non-division of the common property.

"*Art.* 11. The holders of certificates, who remain in common, shall regulate in a general assembly their particular interests, as well for the care of lands which remain with them as for selling them, as they may decide.

"*Art.* 12. After the drawing, the society shall no longer exist, except among such as do not take part in it; the certificates shall be furnished to those entitled, containing a title and adjudication of their lots.

"*Art.* 13. The affairs of the company shall be managed by trustees, living in Paris, three in number, and by at least two other trustees, residing upon the tract. These different trustees shall be in regular correspondence, and shall be chosen by an absolute majority of the general assembly. These meetings shall be held in Paris, and every owner may attend and assist by himself or by proxy. Each share shall entitle to one vote, yet no person shall have more than five votes, whatever the number of shares he may possess.

"*Art.* 14. All the articles aforesaid, are essential to the existence of certificates, and can be modified only in a general assembly, convened *ad hoc.* and by a majority of two-thirds.

"SECTION II. *Government. Article* 1. Within one month, there shall be held a meeting of the subscribers, at the rooms of the said Sieur Chassanis, at Paris, No. 20, *Rue de la Jussieune*, for the election of trustees.

"*Art.* 2. The trustees, residing in Paris, shall have the charge of proving the certificates, with the depository, and of personally examining each, to guard against errors; the notary shall also compare them as received, and paid, after which they shall be signed by the said Sieur Chassanis, to be delivered to the shareholders. Consequently no certificate shall be issued until after these inspections and signatures, and the subscribers shall in the mean time only receive a provisional receipt of deposit.

"*Art.* 3. To guard against all errors in distribution, the certificates shall be registered by their numbers, by Sieur Chassanis, upon their presentation by the holders, and the record kept in his office, and without this entry, of which notice shall be written upon the certificate by the said Sieur Chassanis, or by the one whom the trustees shall appoint for the purpose, no holder of certificates shall be admitted to the meetings, nor have right to take his chance in the selection of his location.

"*Art.* 4. The trustees, designated for removal to America, shall be the bearers of the instructions, and of the general powers of the assembly; shall survey the land, decide upon the location of the two cities, and there prepare for the company, within three months from their arrival, a report of their examinations and labors, with a detailed plan of the common property.

"*Art.* 5. Trustees shall be chosen from among the holders of certificates.

"*Art.* 6. The trustees shall decide the location of the fifty acres which shall belong originally to each certificate, after which the holders shall have the right of choice.

"*Art.* 7. The locations shall be marked upon the two registers, in the hands of the trustees in America, who shall retain one and transmit the other annually to the general assembly in France.

"*Art.* 8. The titles directed to be delivered to the holders of certificates, who make known their wish, shall contain a declaration by Sieur Chassanis, that in his general purchase, there belongs a certain portion to * * * as his own, in accordance with a common title, and a social regulation of which he is a party; this declaration shall bear the number of the certificate, which shall remain attached, under pain of forfeiture of the action, even though the certificate had been previously canceled, and this title shall not be complete till after the registration of the trustees to whom it shall be presented.

"*Art.* 9. The trustees in America shall be clothed with a similar power by Sieur Chassanis, for granting like titles to those who require it. This power shall be granted after a model of the declaration, for the purpose of securing uniformity of registry.

"*Art.* 10. All decisions and acts of the company done in France, as relates to trustees, have no need of public formality when they are legalized by the minister or other public functionary of the United States, residing in France.

"*Art.* 11. There shall be delivered, upon demand, a duplicate of title to the holders of certificates, containing a copy of the original, and in it shall be mentioned that it is a duplicate."

CHASSANIS TRACT-SURVEYS.

The agreement of Constable and Chassanis, of August 30, 1792, was canceled, and the tract reconveyed March 25, 1793, in consequence of the amount falling short, upon survey, far beyond the expectation of all parties. On April 12, 1793, Constable conveyed 210,000 acres, by deed, for £25,000, to Chassanis, since known as *The Chassanis Tract*, *Castorland*, or *The French Company's Land*, bounded north by No. IV. of Macomb's purchase, south and west by Black river, and east by a line running north, nine miles, from a point near the High falls, and thence northeasterly on such a course as might include 210,000 acres.

On April 11, 1797, Chassanis appointed Rodolph Tillier, "member of the sovereign counsel of Berne," his attorney, "to direct and administer the properties and affairs concerning Castorland, to follow all which relates to the surveying and subdividing of this domain, as well as to its improvement, clearing, and amelioration; to make the useful establishments; make all bargains with settlers, artists, and workmen; make all payments and receipts; give and take receipts; pass all title of property, to the profit of those who will have acquired lands forming part of Castorland; to put, or have them put in possession of the said lands; sell of these lands to the amount of ten thousand acres, either paid down for, or on credit, but in small parcels of a hundred or two hundred acres at most." In case of death, Nicholas Olive was to succeed him. On February 18, 1797, a new agreement was made between Constable and Tillier, conveying the Castorland tract to Chassanis, after the survey of William Cockburn & Son, of Poughkeepsie, in 1799, and giving with greater detail the bounds of the tract. The former conveyances made the north and east bank of the river the boundary, but in this the centre of the channel was agreed upon. On March 6, 1800, Constable deeded to Chassanis, for one dollar, a tract of 30,000 acres in the eastern corner of tract No. IV., which was afterwards subdivided into twenty-seven lots, and conveyed to James Le Ray. Cockburn's survey divided the purchase into six very unequal tracts, formed by the intersection of the principal lines and the river. The tract was subdivided by Charles C. Brodhead and assistants, in 1794. John Cantine, Philip R. Freys, Peter Pharoux, and Benoni Newman were among his surveyors. In dividing the tract, the line running north from the High falls was assumed as the *cardinal line*, from which ranges were counted east and west. An east and west line, crossing the

other nine miles from the falls, was fixed as a second cardinal, from which ranges were reckoned north and south. The ranges extended to nineteen east, fifty-one west, twenty-seven north, and about nine south; and the lots included 450 acres each, except those on the margin. These were again subdivided into nine square lots, of fifty acres each, which were numbered from 1 to 4828. This system of numbering has since been observed in designating the location of lands.

Mr. Brodhead was a native of Pennsylvania, and had held the rank of captain in the Revolution. He was employed by Tillier, through the influence of Edward Livingston and Dr. Oliver, and while performing the survey encountered many hardships. An obituary notice, published soon after his death, which occurred within the last year, at Utica, contains the following:

"In running the great lines of division his party had crossed the Black river several times, the men and instruments being ferried across. On one occasion, when they had approached the river, having journeyed through the woods without noting their route by the compass, they arrived at a part of the bank which they recognized, and knew to be a safe place of passing. Making a raft of logs, they started from the bank and began to pole across. When in the midst of the current their poles failed to reach the bottom, and, simultaneous with this discovery, the noise of the waters below them revealed the horrid fact that they had mistaken their ferrying place, and were at the head and rapidly approaching the Great falls of the river, the passage of which threatened all but certain death. Instantly Mr. B. ordered every man who could swim to make for the shore, and he prepared to swim for his own life. But the piteous appeals of Mr. Pharoux, a young Frenchman of the party, who could not swim, arrested him, and he determined to remain with him to assist him, if possible, in the awful passage of the falls. Hastily directing his men to grasp firmly to the logs of the raft, giving similar directions to Mr. Pharoux, he then laid himself down by the side of his friend. The raft passed the dreadful falls and was dashed to pieces. Mr. Pharoux, with several of the whites and Indians, was drowned, and Mr. Brodhead himself thrown into an eddy near the shore, whence he was drawn senseless by an Indian of the party."*

The surveyors were in their instructions directed to note "all kinds of timber, wild meadows, useful plants, wild fruit trees, hills, swamps, creeks, and objects of interest generally." The south line of tract No. IV. was run by John Campbell and others, in August, 1794. At a very early period, a settlement was begun by Tillier and others near the High falls, east of the river, and several families were settled. Several extensive sales were made by Chassanis and Tillier to Frenchmen of the better class, who had held property and titles in France before the revolution. Desjardine & Co. bought 3002 acres on Point Peninsula; Odier & Bousquet, 1500 acres on Pillar Point; Nicholas Olive (December 17, 1807†), a tract of 4050 acres north of Black river and bay; Henry Boutin, 1000 acres around the pleasant village of Carthage,‡ C. C. Brodhead, 400 acres in the present town of Wilna, and others. Among these were a conveyance dated March 31, 1801, of 1817 half-acres, in scattered lots, to twenty or thirty French people, many of them widows of persons who had acquired an interest in the New York company. On May 1, 1798, James Le Ray purchased 10,000 acres in Castorland, and February 15, 1801, all his lands not previously sold. Chassanis in his early sales had reserved about 600 acres (R. 26 W. 24 and 25 N.) between the present villages of Brownville and Dexter, for the city of Basle. The appendix of a work§ printed in Paris in 1801 contains a letter relating to this company which must have been written by one familiar with the country. The work, from which we translate, purports to have been made from an English manuscript cast ashore on the coast of Denmark from the wreck of the ship "Morning Star," and from its romantic style it scarcely merits notice in history. The letter is dated September 4, 1800, and is as follows:

ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

"This northern part of the State of New York, which contains the three great districts known as Richland, Katarokouy, and Castorland, is bounded on the north by the river St. Lawrence, on the west by the Ontario, on the east by the counties of Washington and Clinton, and Lake Champlain, and on the south by the new cantons of Oswego, Onondaga, and Herkimer, and is traversed nearly its entire length by Black river, which has forty-five to fifty miles of navigation to its falls, situated a short distance from its mouth, in the bay of Niahouré, on Lake Ontario. This river receives in its course many considerable streams and creeks, abounding in hydraulic privileges. This region is very favorably situated for access. On the one side it communicates with Canada by the St. Lawrence, with the English establishments upon the right bank of the river, as well as those from Kingston, in the bay of Katarokouy, on the other with Lake Ontario, by the bays of Niahouré and Cat Fish, and lastly with the Mohawk country, by a route just opened by Richland, Rome, and Castorville. They have surveyed another from the chief place (Castorville?), on the first navigable waters of the Oswègatchée, at the confluence of which with the St. Lawrence, Major Ford has founded a considerable establishment. Long Lake, the waters of which are nearly parallel with the Great river, offers another route to those who wish to go to Fordsbourg and Lower Canada. With the exception of the mountains, the soil is deep and fertile, as may be judged by the height and variety of the trees that compose the forest. The country which borders the river from our Katarokouy to the line which separates us from Canada (the 45th parallel), abounds in oak, a timber the more precious, as it is rare and valuable at Montreal and Quebec. In other sections we see a mixture of elms, buttonwood, sugar-maple, butternut, hickory, beech, water ash, and basswood. We also find hemlock, white pine, and different kinds of spruce, wild cherry, and red and white cedar. From the boughs of the spruce is made that beer so praised by Captain Cook, and known to be the best of anti-scorbutics. The sugar-maple is so common in some sections as to form a third of the trees. Not only do we derive from thence all the sugar we need, but vinegar also, of an excellent quality. As is the case in all northern countries, this is filled with woody marshes and natural meadows, in which pasturage is had in summer, and forage for winter. We find in many places limestone, clay, and ore of iron, very ductile, but we are still too young to think of building a furnace or large forges. It will not be so in ten years; it is probable we shall then be in a condition to furnish to the inhabitants of Upper Canada, who, not having contracts to assure them the possession of their lands, cannot think of engaging in such enterprises. We already begin to cultivate corn, wheat, flax, and even hemp, since it had been observed to what height it grows on land formerly flowed by beaver dams; but it being only the fourth year of our settlement, the details of our progress cannot be very interesting.

* The body of this young man was afterwards found on a small island at the mouth of the river to which his name was given. Mr. J. Le Ray caused to be prepared a marble tablet to be inserted in the rocks here, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of PETER PHAROUX, this Island is Consecrated."

† Ranges N. 27, W. 42, 43, and part of 44, since called the *Olive tract*. See. Office Rec., July 16, 1813, C. to Tillier.

‡ April 2, 1798, 500 acres for £1000, and December 18, 1798, 500 acres. Oneida Deeds, A. 2, p. 132.

§ Voyage dans la haute Pennsylvanie, et dans l'état de New York, par un membre adoptif de la nation Oneida. Traduit et publié par l'auteur des Lettres d'un Cultivateur Americain, 3 vols. 12mo.

"An event, as unfortunate as unexpected, has much hindered the prosperity of this colony. The death of a young man of much talent, whom the Castorland company had sent from Paris, to render a wild, and hitherto unknown country, fit to favor the reunion of a new-born society, to divide the lands, open roads, begin the first labors, build bridges and mills, and invent machines, where man is so rare. A victim of his zeal in taking the level of a bend of the river, he perished in trying to cross above the great falls. His comrades, so unfortunate as not to be able to assist him, have collected the details of this disastrous event in a paper, which I have been unable to read without emotions, and which I send.

"Our rivers abound in fish, and our brooks in trout. I have seen two men take seventy-two in a day. Of all the colonies of beavers, which inhabited this country and raised so many dams, only a few scattering families remain. We have destroyed these communities, images of happiness, in whose midst reigned the most perfect order, peace, and wisdom, foresight and industry. Wolves, more cunning and warlike than the former, live at our expense, and, as yet, escape our deadly lead. It is the same with the original elk. It is only seen in this part of the State, for our hunters will soon make it disappear, for, you know, that wherever man establishes himself the tyrant must reign alone. Among the birds, we have the pheasant, drumming partridge, wild pigeon, different kinds of ducks, geese, wild turkey, etc. Our chief place, situated on the banks of the pretty Beaver river, and from thence so appropriately named *Castorville*,* begins to grow. It is still only, as you may justly think, but a cluster of primitive dwellings, but still it contains several families of mechanics, of which new colonies have so frequent need. Several stores, situated in favorable places, begin to have business. The Canadians, on the right bank of the river, come thither to buy the goods which they need, as well as sugar and rum, which, from the duties being less at our ports than at Quebec, are cheaper with us than with them. The vicinity of these French settlements are very useful to us, in many respects. Cattle are cheaper than with us, as well as manual labor. Such are the causes of communication between the inhabitants of the two sides, that it is impossible for the English government to prevent it.

"Our colonists are, like others, a mixture of many nations; we have some families of Scotch and Irish, but the greater number come from the northern States, which, as you know, is the '*officina humani generis*' of this continent. Many of the settlers have already made considerable improvements. One of these families from Philadelphia, besides a hundred acres well inclosed, has begun a manufacture of potash, where the ashes of the neighborhood are leached; another of the Quaker sect has settled on the route to Kingston, where he has already built a saw-mill, and a considerable manufactory of maple-sugar, where he made last year about sixteen quintals. The head of this family is a model of intelligence and industry; the goods which he brought easily procured him much labor at a good rate. He paid twelve dollars per acre for clearing his lands, and half the ashes;† besides this he furnished to the potash-makers the great iron chaldrons and hand labor, and retains half of the salts, the value of which, with the first crop of wheat, pays and more all the expenses of clearing, fencing, and harvesting. The average yield per acre being twenty-four to twenty-eight bushels, and the price of wheat six to eight shillings, it is easy to see that there is still a margin to cover accidents, and that the second crop is clear profit. Among these families we have some, who, driven from their country by fear and tyranny, have sought in this an asylum of peace and liberty, rather than wealth, and at least of security and of sweet repose. One of these, established on the banks of Rose creek, came from St. Domingo, where he owned a considerable plantation, and has evinced a degree of perseverance worthy of admiration. One of the proprietors‡ has a daughter, as interesting by her figure as by her industry, who adds at the same time to the economy of the household the charms or rather the happiness of their life. Another yet is an officer of cultivated mind, sprightly, and original; who, born in the burning climate of India, finds here his health is strengthened. He superintends the clearing of a tract of twelve hundred acres, which two sisters, French ladies, have intrusted to him, and to which he has given the name of *Sisters' Grove*. He has already cleared more than one hundred acres, erected a durable house, and inclosed a garden, in which he labors with assiduity, truly edifying. He has two Canadians, of whom their ancestors were originally from the same province with himself. Far from his country, the most trifling events become at times a cause of fellow feeling, of which those who have never felt it can have no idea. As for cattle, those raised that only bring nine dollars a pair at the end of the year, are worth seventy dollars when they are four years old. Fat cattle, which commonly weigh seven to nine hundred pounds, sell at the rate of five dollars per hundred. Swine, living almost always in the woods, the settler can have as many as he can fatten in the fall. It should not be omitted to give them, from time to time, an ear of corn each, to attach them to the clearing, and prevent them from becoming wild, for then there is no mastering their wills, for they, pining for their wandering life, will not fatten on whatever is given them. Butter is as dear with us as in old settled countries, and sells for a shilling a pound. We have no fear, as some think, that the vicinity of the Canadian establishments will withdraw our settlers. The lands in Canada are all in the hands of Government or the Seigneurs. Both give gratuitously, I admit, but they give no titles,⁂ from whence numerous difficulties arise in selling and transferring. Besides they are burdened with a considerable quit rent, the fees of transfer and removal, of escheats to the domain in default of heirs, of *banalité*,‖ tithes, or reservations for religion, and reserves of mines, and oak timber, restrictions unknown in the United States, where the lands are franchises and freeholds. It is therefore probable that sensible settlers will always prefer to so precarious an advantage a sure possession which can be transferred without fees or formalities.

"This country being bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Ontario, its population will increase more rapidly than that where men can spread themselves *ad infinitum*, as in certain districts of Pennsylvania, upon the Ohio, Wabash, etc. What is here called the American Katarokouy, or Tracts I., II., III., and IV. of Macomb's great purchase, will always be the last stage, the *Ultima Thule*, of this part of the State of New York, and we ourselves, the last but one round of the ladder. On this account, lands which in 1792 were valued at from two to three dollars per acre, have now become from three to four dollars.

"The banks of our great river are not the only ones where our population tends. Already those of Swan's creek begin to fill up. Were it not for the death of Mr. P. we should have been much more advanced, for it was necessary to await the arrival of another engineer to complete the great surveys and subdivisions. Our winters are cold, but less than those of New Hampshire, and the snows of this climate are beneficial in preventing the frost from injuring our grass and wheat. It is truly wonderful to see with what rapidity vegetation is developed a few days after the snows are melted. I have placed your habitation not far from the great falls, but far enough distant not to be incommoded by the noise, or rather uproar, which they make in falling three different stages. The picturesque view of the chain of rocks over which the waters plunge; their tumultuous commotion; the natural meadows in the vicinity; the noble forests which bound the horizon; the establishments on the opposite bank; the passage of travelers who arrive at the ferry I have formed; all contribute to render the location very interesting; and it will become more so when cultivation, industry, and time shall have embellished this district, still so rustic and wild, and so far from resembling the groves of Thessalia. The house is solid and commodious, the garden and farm-yards well inclosed.

"I have placed a French family over the store and am well pleased with them. I think, however, they will return to France, where the new government has at length banished injustice, violence, and crime, and replaced them by the reign of reason, clemency, and law. The fishery of the great lake (Ontario), in which I am concerned, furnishes me an abundance of shad,¶ salmon, and herring, and more than I want. What more can I say? I want nothing but hands. You who live in a country where there are so many useless hands, and whose labors are so little productive there, why don't you send us some hundreds

* In Lewis county.

† An acre commonly yields two hundred bushels of ashes, which are worth eight cents the bushel.

‡ St. Mitchel. His daughter married Marselle, and afterwards De Zotelle.

⁂ This applies only to Lower Canada.

‖ The right of obliging a vassal to bake in one's oven and grind at his mill.

¶ White Fish? F. B. H.

of those men? The void they would occasion would be imperceptible; here they would fill spaces that need to be animated and enlivened by their presence. What conquest would they not achieve in ten years! and what a difference in their lot! Soon they would become freeholders and respectable heads of families. The other day a young Frenchman, my neighbor, seven miles distant, and established some years upon the bank of the river, said to me: 'If it is happy to enjoy repose, the fruit of one's labors, and of ease after having escaped the perils of the revolution, how much more so to have a partner of these enjoyments? I am expecting a friend, a brother; it is one of those blessings which nature alone can bestow. What pleasure shall I not enjoy in pointing out to him the traces of my first labors, and in making him count the successive epochs of their progress and the stages of my prosperity! but above all to prove to him that his memory has been ever present to me. The objects which surround me, I will tell him, are witnesses to the truth of this: this hill upon the right, covered with sombre pines, is designated upon my map under the name of *Hippolite's Absence*, the creek which traverses my meadow under that of *Brothers' Creek*, the old oak which I have left standing at the forks of the two roads, one of which leads to my house and the other to the river, *Union Creek*, and the place of my house *Blooming Slope*. Soon he will arrive from St. Domingo, where Toussaint L'Ouverture has allowed him to collect some wreck of our fortune.'"

SURVEY OF GREAT TRACT NO. IV.

On March 27, 1800, Tillier was succeeded in the agency by Gouverneur Morris, who appointed Richard Coxe, Nov. 13, 1801, his attorney. Feb. 5, 1802, Chassanis executed a trust conveyance for $1 to James D. Le Ray, of 220,500 acres, as surveyed by Wm. Cockburn and Son, and by other instruments for nominal sums.* The lands were mostly sold to actual settlers by Mr. Le Ray, as agent or principal, but the details would be unintelligible without a map. Chassanis died in Paris Nov. 28, 1803. David B. Ogden, G. Morris,† and many others were at an early period concerned in these titles.

Macomb's Tract No. IV. was surveyed by C. C. Brodhead in 1796, assisted by Jonas Smith, Timothy Wheeler, Joshua Northrop, Elias Marvin, John Young, Isaac Le Fever, Jacob Chambers, Elijah Blake, Samuel Tupper, Eliakim Hammond, and Abraham B. Smede, each with a few men as assistants, and the whole having a general camp or rendezvous at Hungry bay, on the north side of Pillar point, at a place called Peck's cove, near where the Chassanis line crosses the bay. The early settlers here found huts standing, and the remains of an old oven are still visible. The journals of these surveyors show that they suffered much from sickness. Some of their supplies were derived from Canada, but the most from the Mohawk settlements. A few troops were stationed on Carlton island, and thither some of their sick were sent. This tract, excepting the east corner conveyed to Chassanis, was divided into 1000 lots of 440 acres each (excepting those around the border), which were numbered continuously. Evert Van Allen had been employed in 1795 in surveying the boundaries of tract No. IV.

THE ANTWERP COMPANY'S PURCHASE.

A proposition was entertained from Lord Pultney, in 1792, for the purchase of a million of acres of Black river land, at a quarter of a dollar per acre, of which £5000 were to be paid down, £20,000 in one, and the same in two years, and the remainder as soon as the surveys were made. Constable was to guaranty against claims from the native Indians, and all other parties, and to give immediate possession. The location was to be determined by Col. Wm. Stephens Smith, of New York. This bargain failed, and Pultney afterwards became largely concerned in lands in the Genesee country. Oct. 3, 1792, Jane, the wife of A. Macomb, released her right to the lands previously conveyed. April 12, 1793, Constable sold in London, with the consent of Chassanis, who had previously held a pre-emption claim, to Charles Michael De Wolf, of the city of Antwerp, tract No. IV., for 300,000 florins, money of exchange,‡ and in June following, of the same year, De Wolf succeeded in negotiating his purchase at a great advance, viz.: for 680,000 florins, to a company of large and small capitalists of the city of Antwerp, who subscribed to the stock in shares of 1000 florins each, and organized under the name of the *Antwerp Company*. The stock was divided into 680 shares. Like most other operations of foreigners in a distant country, this company eventually proved unsuccessful, and a loss to the stockholders. Gouverneur Morris became their first agent in America, and on Jan. 2, 1800, a deed of half the tract, or 220,000 acres, passed to him from Constable on account of the company, for $48,889, and on the day following, the other half of equal extent, for $46,315.12, to James Donatianus La Ray de Chaumont. Tract No. IV. was found, by Van Allen's survey, to contain 450,000 acres, including the State reservations. A former deed from Constable to De Wolf was canceled upon the new one's being made. The division line between Morris' and Le Ray's conveyances commenced at the northeast corner of Penet's square, and ran on a line parallel with the county line, to the south line of No. IV. Morris took all northeast of this, and Le Ray the remainder. August 15, 1802, a new division line was agreed upon, commencing near the southeast corner of Penet's square, running thence to the south corner of lot 512, thence to the west corner of the present town of Antwerp, and along the southwest line of that town to the south corner of lot 337, and thence to the south line of No. IV. A tract of 30,000 acres in the east corner of No. IV. was not included in these conveyances, having been sold to Chassanis. In 1809, Morris retired from the business, his expenses and commissions absorbing 26,840 acres of land. Dec. 23, 1804, he had sold for $62,000 to Lewis R. Morris 49,280 acres in the present town of Antwerp. Mr. Morris subsequently conveyed forty-one lots to Silvinus Hoard, in the western part of Antwerp, adjoining Theresa, and since known as the Cooper tract. Abraham Cooper, from Trenton, New York, became interested in this tract in 1817. The remainder of Antwerp, excepting three ranges of lots on the southeast side, was purchased of Morris, by David Parish, in 1808. The tract amounted to 29,033 acres, and has been settled under agents of the Parish estate. Moss Kent succeeded as agent of the Antwerp company, and June 15, 1809, the remainder of their unsold lands, 143,440 acres,§ were conveyed to him. He was soon succeeded by Mr. Le Ray, and Sept. 17,

* Oneida Deeds, 9, 517 to 525. † Jeff. R., 253.

‡ Equal to $125,356.

§ Comprising 3 ranges of lots (ex. 772) on east side of Antwerp, and all the company's land in Diana. Jefferson Deeds, rec. Nov. 1, 1809.

1810, the company sold to him for 145,000 florins, money of exchange, all their interests in lands in America. The lands with Moss Kent were re-conveyed to Le Ray, June 24, 1817, except 3250 acres sold to Wm. H. Harrison and T. L. Ogden, in Lewis county, Dec. 16, 1811.

Mr. Le Ray is said to have been the owner of one hundred and twenty-six shares in the Antwerp company, and G. Morris of twenty-six. The former having acquired a title to No. IV., and the Chassanis tract, removed to Le Raysville, where he opened a land-office and proceeded to sell land to actual settlers to a very large extent. He also effected with several Europeans sales of considerable tracts, among whom were to Louis Augustin De Caulaincourt, duc de Vincence, October 8, 1805, a tract of 4840 acres near Millen's bay, being eleven lots, which were conveyed January 28, 1825, to Peter Francis Real, known as Count Real, chief of police under Napoleon; to Emanuel Count De Grouchy, to General Desfurneaux, and to others considerable tracts. Several citizens of New York became afterwards concerned in these tracts on their own account or as agents, and extensive conveyances were made; but as many of these were trusts not expressed, and referred to considerations not explained in the instruments of conveyance, or on record, an intelligent history of them cannot be at this time obtained, with sufficient conciseness for publication, should they be deemed of sufficient general interest. Among the lands conveyed were the following:

To William and Gerardus Post, June 3, 1825, for $17,000, 11,880 acres (with 3503 acres excepted) in the present towns of Wilna and Diana; 6500 acres were conveyed by one, and the executors of the other of these, to T. S. Hammond, of Carthage, Oct. 2, 1837, by two deeds for $18,000. To Herman Le Roy and William Bayard, for $50,000, Feb. 9, 1820, the interest of J. Le Ray in numerous contracts to settlers on Great Tract No. IV.

To Francis Depau, for $23,280, and $15,000 by two conveyances, a large tract in Alexandria, adjoining St. Lawrence county, now held by L. J. Goodale, of Watertown.

To Cornelia Juhel, Oct. 9, 1821, numerous lots; and to many others, which, without a map, would be unintelligible.

PURCHASE OF COUNT SURVILLIERS.*

In 1818, Joseph Bonaparte, who in the United States assumed the title of Count de Survilliers, was induced to enter into a bargain with Le Ray, by which he agreed to receive in trust, with a warranty, the conveyance of 150,000 acres of land, including 74,624 acres of the Antwerp Company lands, to be taken in the most remote and unsettled portions, and at the same time Mr. Le Ray received certain diamonds and real estate, the whole rated at $120,000, and to be refunded in 1830, unless he should agree to accept before that time the title of a part of these lands. A trust-deed, with covenant and warranty, was accordingly passed Dec. 21, 1818, to Peter S. Duponceau, the confidential agent of the count, for 150,260 acres, with the exception of such tracts, not exceeding 32,260 acres, as might have been conveyed or contracted to actual settlers. This deed included the greater part of Diana, two tiers of lots from the southeast side of Antwerp, the whole of Wilna and Philadelphia, a small piece south of Black river, where it makes a node across the Chassanis line into No. IV., a tract of four lots wide and seven long from Le Ray, and nine lots from the easterly range in Theresa. It was recorded with a defeasance appended, in which it is declared a security for $120,000, as above stated, and it provided for an auction sale of lands to meet this obligation.† Diamonds having fallen to half their former price, the fact was made a subject of complaint; and, in 1820, the count agreed to accept 26,840 acres for the nominal sum of $40,260. These lands lay in the most remote portion of No. IV., and Mr. Le Ray, in a letter to one of the Antwerp Company, dated April 9, 1821, complimented the count upon his taste in selecting a "tract abounding in picturesque landscapes, whose remote and extensive forests, affording retreat to game, would enable him to establish a great hunting-ground; qualities of soil, and fitness for settlers were only secondary considerations. . . . He regrets, notwithstanding, that thus far he has been unable to find among the 26,000 acres of land a plateau of 200 acres of land to build his house upon, but he intends keeping up his researches this summer." The count subsequently commenced an establishment near the present village of Alpina, in Diana, where a small clearing was made, but this was soon abandoned.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

The following is the petition that procured the act of naturalization of Count Survilliers. It is preserved in French and English, in the Assembly papers, vol. xii., pp. 37–41, secretary's office:

"To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

"Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers, respectfully represents: That he arrived in the State of New York about ten years since, and having the desire to bring his family and fortune to the said State, he made engagements with some proprietors for the purchase of one hundred thousand acres of land: he paid the value of said lands, but could not obtain a title for them, as the existing laws were opposed to it. He had, therefore, to be contented with a simple mortgage. Availing himself of a law promulgated at the same time by a neighboring State, in favor of aliens, he fixed his residence there, on lands which he was authorized to hold, leaving New York after having remained there more than twelve months. At this time, he is obliged by peculiar circumstances, either to sell his mortgage, or to become the proprietor of the land, and persisting in his desire to acquire property in the State of New York, and to spend there a part of the year, which he thinks cannot fail to be beneficial to the numerous settlers already established on these lands, and increase their number, upon the consideration that a neighboring government rapidly increases its population by the encouragement given to aliens, and not being of the number of those who would wish to abandon this land of hospitality, where the best rights of man prevail, but nevertheless bound to his own country by duties which misfortune renders more sacred, and being unable, as many others have done, he avails himself of the law which offers him the honorable and precious title of an American citizen; and presuming that he will find in the State of New York the same condescension and kindness he has met with in other States of the Union, the subscriber prays the legislature will grant to him the right to possess and hold lands in the State of New York.

(Signed) "JOSEPH BONAPARTE,
"*Count de Survilliers.*"

October 29, 1823, Le Ray conveyed to William H. Harrison, in trust for the Antwerp company, for fifty thousand

* This personage, who held successively the thrones of Naples and Spain, was born in the island of Corsica in 1768, being the next older brother of Napoleon I. His residence in this country was as an exile, and he returned to Europe as soon as political events permitted.

† Lewis County Records.

dollars, two ranges of lots in Antwerp, next to Lewis county, subject to the mortgage to Duponceau, with a large amount of lands in Lewis county. Meanwhile an act was procured, November 27, 1824, allowing Charles Joseph Xavier Knyff, Charles Joseph Geelhand Delafaille, Jean Joseph Reinier, Osy, Pierre Joseph De Caters, and Jean Joseph Pinson, as trustees of the Antwerp company, to take and hold lands, and to them Harrison conveyed the above tracts. Duponceau and Bonaparte subsequently released a large tract and took a title of eighty-one thousand one hundred and eighty acres. The history of these transactions may be traced in the recorded conveyances.* James Le Ray, December 31, 1823, conveyed to his son Vincent all his lands in Jefferson County, and by a similar conveyance his lands in Lewis county, for the benefit of his creditors.

Duponceau executed, July 16, 1825, to Joseph Bonaparte (who by an act of March 31, 1825, had been empowered to hold lands), a deed of all the rights he had acquired in the above conveyances. Bonaparte, by an instrument dated July 14, 1832, made Joseph Raphineau his attorney, to deed lands contracted by Joseph Boyer, his land-agent. In June, 1835, he sold to John La Farge, for eighty thousand dollars, all the interest of Count Survilliers in lands in this and Lewis counties.

It has been said with much probability, that Count Survilliers hastened to dispose of this estate, that he might be the better prepared to take advantage of any fortune which the revolutions of Europe might turn up; and the political aspect of the continent at that time apparently favored the hopes of the Bonaparte family, who have but recently† regained the sceptre of France. The count first urged the sale upon Judge Boyer, his agent, and came within a few thousand dollars of closing a bargain. Mr. La Farge is said to have cleared a large profit in this purchase.

In October, 1824, the Antwerp company appointed J. N. Rottiers, their agent, to receive and convey lands, and he was directed, by parties interested in claims, to commence a prosecution against Le Ray, which was done. The extreme depression in the price of land and cessation of sales which followed the completion of the Erie canal and the opening of the western states to emigration, operated disastrously to all parties who had based their plans upon expectation of receipts from land sales; and although the estates of Mr. Le Ray were both extensive and valuable, he could not at that time encounter the combination of circumstances which bore so heavily upon all landholders throughout the northern counties, and he found himself compelled to apply for the benefit of the insolvent act, and to surrender his estates to his son, in trust for his creditors. As a justification of his course, he published for distribution among his foreign creditors a statement,‡ in which he vindicated in a satisfactory manner the course he had adopted, and set forth the kind and quantity of property at his disposal to meet his liabilities. He had at that time the following lands in this State:

In Franklin county.....	30,758	acres,	valued at	$22,500
" St. Lawrence county....	73,947	"	"	106,000
" Jefferson "	143,500	"	"	574,000
" Lewis "	100,000	"	"	133,000

Of his Jefferson lands, one-eighth were subject to contracts of settlers, upon which were three grist-mills, three saw-mills, and various clearings, with buildings. At Le Raysville, were a grist-mill, store-houses, etc., valued at twenty-six thousand dollars, and in Pennsylvania, Otsego county, and in France other properties of large amount. In closing up this business, a large amount of land was confirmed to Vincent Le Ray, and the settlement of the affairs was so managed as to satisfy in full the claims of American creditors. Our account of these transactions has been necessarily brief and imperfect, yet the attention we have given it has convinced us that there is nothing in the matter but that will bear the closest examination.

A considerable amount of the Antwerp company's lands, remaining in scattered parcels, was sold in 1828 by the agent to John La Farge, but this sale was subsequently set aside by the court of chancery,§ and Feb. 15, 1836, 24,230 acres, being most of the remaining lands of the company, and situated in Theresa, Antwerp, Alexandria, and Orleans, were sold to Samuel Stocking, of Utica, and Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown, for one dollar per acre. Wm. H. Harrison acted in the latter sale as the agent of the company, and the tract has been nearly all sold off by Jason Clark, Esq., of Plessis, agent of the proprietors.

Mr. La Farge, July 28, 1846, sold to Chas. L. Faverger, for $48,513, a tract embracing the two eastern ranges of lots in Antwerp, and one hundred and twenty-two lots in Diana, excepting parts previously conveyed, amounting to 48,513 acres, and a great portion has since been sold in large and small tracts to settlers. There is at this time (1854) but a comparatively small part of great tract No. IV. in this county, but that is under cultivation, and held as freeholds by the occupants. Dr. John Binsse, of Pamelia, is the present agent of La Farge.

LANDS SOUTH OF BLACK RIVER.

Wm. Constable, Dec. 18, 1792, conveyed to Samuel Ward, for £100,000, 1,280,000 acres, it being the whole of Macomb's purchase, in Nos. V. and VI., out of which was excepted 25,000 acres sold to Wm. Inman, Samuel Ward, Dec. 20, 1792, conveyed to Thomas Boylston (of Boston) for £20,000, a tract commencing at the extreme southern angle of Lewis county, as now bounded; running thence to the mouth of Salmon river, and along the lake to Black river, and up that stream to the north bounds of the present town of Leyden, and thence to the place of beginning. The course of Black river was then supposed to be nearly direct, from the High Falls to the lake, and this tract was believed to contain about 400,000 acres, but when surveyed around by Wm. Cockburn & Son, 1794, it was found to include 817,155 acres! Ward also sold 210,000 acres to John Julius Angerstein, a wealthy merchant of London, which the latter afterwards sold to Gov. John Brown, of Providence, R. I., and which has since been commonly called *Brown's Tract*,

* Jeff. Deeds, rec. November 7, 1845. † 1851.

‡ Acte de Transmission, par M. Le Ray de Chaumont, a son fils de ses propriétés, etc., 4to. Paris, pp. 70.

§ Paige's Chancery Reports, i., p. 574, where a rehearal is declined.

and is yet (1854) mostly a wilderness. He also sold 50,000 and 25,000 acres to Wm. Inman, who afterwards figured largely in the titles of Lewis county;* with the exception of 685,000 acres thus conveyed to Boylston, Angerstein, and Inman, he reconveyed, Feb. 27, 1793, the remainder to Constable.

On May 21, 1794, Boylston gave a deed of trust of eleven townships to George Lee, George Irving, and Thomas Latham, assignees of the firm of Lane, Son, and Fraser, of London, and they conveyed them to John Johnson Phyn, of that place (June 2, 1794), in whom, by sundry conveyances and assurances in the law, the title became vested. April 10, 1795, Phyn appointed Wm. Constable his attorney to sell and convey any or all of the Boylston tract, who accordingly sold, July 15, 1795, to Nicholas Low, Wm. Henderson, Richard Harrison, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, a tract of 300,000 acres, since known as the *Black River Tract.* This purchase comprised Hounsfield, Watertown, Rutland, Champion, Denmark, Henderson, Adams, Rodman, Pinckney, Harrisburg, and Lowville. On April 1, 1796, Phyn confirmed this title. The tract was found by measurement to contain 290,376 acres, to make up which deficiency, Constable, in 1796, conveyed town No. 2 (Worth), excepting 948 acres in the southeast corner, which he reserved to himself. On the last-mentioned date, Phyn conveyed to Constable 401,000 acres, being the remainder of the Boylston tract. The present town of Lorraine is in this conveyance.

William Constable gave to his brother James a power of attorney to sell lands, March 16, 1798; and, to secure the confidence of Europeans and others in the validity of his title, he procured from Alexander Hamilton, Richard Harrison, J. O. Hoffman (attorney-general of the State), Daniel McKinnen, and other eminent lawyers a certificate that they had examined his conveyances and believed them perfect.

March 22, 1797, Constable conveyed to Marvel Ellis, of Troy, the town of Ellisburg, in accordance with an agreement dated April 11, 1796, except three thousand acres, conveyed March 17, 1797, to Robert Brown and Thomas Eddy, in the southwest corner of the town. This tract was long without a resident agent, and, from being settled by squatters, it acquired the unhallowed name of *No God.*

In June, 1804, Brown and Eddy sold half of the tract to George Scriba, and the latter to William Bell. The remainder was exchanged for a farm in New Jersey, by Lord Bolingbroke. Ellis' purchase, according to Medad Mitchell's survey of August, 1795, was 51,840 acres, but by a subsequent survey of B. Wright it covered 52,834 acres. A part of No. 10 (Sandy Creek) was conveyed Nov. 16, 1796, to Mrs. H. M. Colden, for the Earl of Selkirk. Ellis, on the day of his purchase, mortgaged it for the payment, and in 1801 he became insolvent. In January, 1802, Constable filed a bill in chancery against Ellis and his creditors to foreclose for equity of redemption. On May 22, 1803, William Constable died, and his executors, James Constable, John McVickar, and Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, were advised that the title was perfected by the answer to the bill in chancery, but, to put all questions forever at rest, they deemed it advisable to proceed to foreclose. It was accordingly advertised, and sold, under the direction of Thomas Cooper, master in chancery, at the Tontine coffee-house, New York, March 1, 1804, to Daniel McCormick. March 2 the executors of Constable conveyed the town to McCormick, and on the 3d the latter reconveyed to the executors. April 26, 1819, a deed of release from the heirs of William Constable was executed to H. B. Pierrepont, from whom the title of the unsold portions passed to his son, William C., who has in like manner acquired the title of Lorraine from Constable.

The eleven towns were divided by ballot between the company, Aug. 5, 1796, Harrison & Hoffman receiving numbers 1, 4, 5, 8, and 10, or Hounsfield, Champion, Denmark, Rodman, and Harrisburg, and 1283 acres of Constable's, No. 2 (Worth), which had been added to make up the amount purchased, and was used in "making change;" Low received 2, 7, and 11, or Watertown, Adams, and Lowville, with 1576 acres of the present town of Worth; and Henderson 3, 6, and 9, or Rutland, Henderson, and Pinckney, with 649 acres in Worth.

These proprietors disposed of their towns as follows: No. 1 was sold, the north half to Henry Champion and Lemuel Storrs, June 30, 1797, and the south part (15,913 acres) to Peter Kemble and Ezra Hounsfield, for $4000, March 10, 1801, who have sold the most to actual settlers, through the agency of E. Camp. The sales of the north part will be given in our account of that town. Numbers 2, 7, and 11 were sold by S. Stow, M. S. Miller, and I. W. Bostwick, of Lowville, agents for Low. No. 3 was first partly conveyed to actual settlers by Asher Miller and Abel French, when the remaining interest of Henderson was conveyed to Dr. Isaac Bronson, of Greenfield, Connecticut, who gave its agency to his brother, Ethel Bronson, with whom it continued till his death, when it was transferred to George White, who completed the settlements with settlers. No. 4 was sold to Champion and Storrs (with the north half of 1), and by N. Hubbard and A. Lathrop, agents, it was sold to settlers. No. 6 began to settle under the same agents as 3. In 1806, Jesse Hopkins was appointed agent, and continued about fifteen years. Certain lots amounting to 5716 acres were sold to Isaac Bronson, June 10, 1807, for $10,003.44, and settled by the agents of the latter. No. 8 was settled for the proprietors by I. W. Bostwick, agent at Lowville. Harrison and Hoffman continued tenants in common of 5, 8, and 10 until May 1, 1805. In July, 1809, an instrument was executed, securing certain interests of Hoffman to Thomas L Ogden and Abijah Hammond, and January 5, 1810, Hoffman conveyed to Harrison his interest in these towns.

The greater part of township 2 (Worth) fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman. It was laid out by Medad Mitchell in 1695; and Dec. 23, 1797, these proprietors made a partition, and Harrison conveyed the north half to Hoffman, who, July 16, 1798, made a conveyance to Daniel McCormick and Charles Smith, in trust, to sell and convey and to keep the money till certain debts were paid. Several subsequent transfers were made, which we have not deemed

* Inman was the father of Henry Inman, the celebrated artist.

of sufficient public interest to trace. The title to the south part remained with Harrison for many years.

WRIGHT'S REMARKS ON THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

The boundaries of the *Eleven Towns* were surveyed by Benjamin Wright in April and May, 1796, and from his field-book, the original of which, received from Robert McDowell, Esq., is before us, the following interesting memoranda are quoted. These notes enabled the purchasers to estimate the relative value of the several townships, and formed the first accurate data possessed in relation to the country south of Black river. The remarks on the towns in Lewis county are omitted:

1. [Hounsfield.] This township is poorly watered along the southerly line, but is very fine soil of land, and quite level. There is only one swamp, which is near the three-mile stake [south side], and is a dead, marshy spot of thirty chains in width, and appears to extend north and south on the line for some distance. The timber is, near the lake, oak, hickory, chestnut, and some beech, maple, ash, birch, and ironwood. On the east line of this town there are many small streams of very fine water. The land is descending westerly, and a very fine soil, except a large swamp near the four-mile tree, which is some marshy, and timbered with ash, hemlock, etc. There is some exceedingly good pine timber on this line. The other timber is beech, maple, bass, elm, ash, ironwood, birch, etc. Pretty level, some gentle ascents and descents. Along the river there is an excellent body of pine timber of fine quality. The land along the river is handsome, but not more than four or five inches to a rocky, flat solid stone, which has large vacancies or seams, where you may find cracks in the rocks of ten feet to the bottom, and not more than four inches wide. Along the bay, there is a pretty good country, except some marshes, where the streams come in. The shore in many places along the bay, is a perpendicular rock of twenty-five or thirty feet, and a very bold, deep shore, some flat, and almost all is very stony. Some marshes along the lake, near to the peninsula, and some small streams, which make a meadow or marsh, where they enter the lake. Contains 26,048 acres.

2. [Watertown.] Along the river there is some pretty good land, and some that is broken and rocky. The river is amazing rapid, and rocky; some falls along the river which may be made good mill-seats, and some excellent pine timber along the river. On the east line is a fine country. Near the three-mile tree is a swamp of very fine ash timber, which will make excellent meadow. There are some steep ascents and descents, which are all excellent soil. Timber—beech, maple, bass, elm, ash, birch, and some pine and ironwood; near the river some oak and walnut. On the south line is maple, bass, ash, beech, birch, and elm. A very fine soil and pretty well watered with small streams, and some large ones. The west line is of a good quality. There are some fine mill-seats in this town, which on the map are marked "falls" and "rapids." To speak generally, I think this to be an excellent township, and scarce any poor land in it. Will settle very fast if laid in lots, and sold to settlers. Contains 26,804 acres.

3. [Rutland.] Along the river very rocky, and some good land; very few streams emptying into the river. There is a fine mill stream and various mill-seats, near the Black river, where it falls into the river, a fall of six feet, very curious, indeed, for mills. Along the river there are two falls of fourteen and six feet, which, together with the rapids that extend for a number of miles, make up a great fall in the river. The east line is a very fine country, and handsomely timbered with maple, beech, bass, ash, butternut, elm, pine, and hemlock. On the south line there is a pretty good country, timbered with maple, beech, bass, ash, elm, birch, and hemlock. Along the line on the west side is a very good tract of land, well timbered. This town appears to be exceeding good; all the waters are clear and good, and are formed altogether from springs which arise on the land. The town in general is most excellent soil, well watered with large and small streams, and I think would answer any person's expectation for settling. Contains 27,604 acres.

4. [Champion.] The west line of this town is in general excellent land, and has no steep ascents and descents of consequence, but gentle slopes interspersed with small streams of excellent water. There are some fine mill streams, which have good mill-seats. A fall on a considerable stream of water, which runs northerly, and falls into Black river, is a most excellent mill-seat. The country is timbered with maple, beech, basswood, birch, ash, elm, butternut, and some hemlocks. Along the river there is a good country a small distance from the river, timbered with maple, beech, bass, ash, elm, and butternut, pine, and hemlock. The Long falls may be made good mill-seats. This township is exceedingly good soil, beautifully timbered, watered exceeding well and with excellent water; some limestone along the river, and some few ledges of other kinds of stone, of excellent quality for building. I have not traversed the interior part of this town, but from every appearance it is an excellent township. It has almost every good quality that can be fixed in one township of land. Contains 25,708 acres.

6. [Henderson.] The south land of this town is exceedingly good land, and is timbered with maple, beech, bass, ash, elm, oak, and hickory; near the mile tree on the south line, there is a swamp of cedar, and some pine, ash, etc. The east line is timbered with maple, beech, bass, elm, ash, birch, etc., very fine soil, and pretty level, some swamps, but all good, and will make excellent meadow, and are filled with valuable timber. The north line is a pretty level country, some gentle ascents and descents, and some oak, chestnut, hickory, ash, beech, maple, and pine on it. Along the Hungry bay there is a very handsome beach, and fine land the whole distance around, until you pass a peninsula, when the shore is a perpendicular rock, of from 30 to 80 and, in some places nearly 100 feet. The land does not appear to be very good near these rocks, and no streams whatever. A cedar swamp lies along on the top of the bank for a considerable distance. After you are at Stony Point you will find the lake-shore of flat rocks, and the appearance of the country to be pretty good; some marshes and some cold hemlock land. Where the shore is not rocky, there are very large stones. The largest stream in this town is Stony creek, which has a pond about three miles up, of 400 acres, and a dead cranberry marsh around the pond. There are some fine mill-seats on Stony creek, below the pond, but none above. The marsh around the pond is very poor and very miry. To speak generally this is a pretty good town; has a good harbor. On the southwest part is Stony Creek bay.

7. [Adams.] This is a very good township. On the south line, it is a very fine country, and very handsomely timbered with maple, beech, bass, ash, elm, birch, and butternut. Along the east line there is pine timber, and all the soil is fine; the timber in general is maple, elm, bass, ash, beech, birch, ironwood, and butternut. It is a pretty level country, some undulations, and some excellent swale land. On the north line there is very fine soil, and handsome timber of maple, bass, ash, beech, birch, elm, butternut, and ironwood. The principal streams are Stony creek and the north branch of Big Sandy creek. This branch is a large stream of one chain eighty links width in general, and has some very fine interval, and is almost all flat rock bottom. There are some appearances of mill-seats on this branch, and, I suppose, good ones, but I have seen nothing of that kind. Some fine springs of water are scattered over the town, and are of good quality. To speak generally, the town has every good quality. Mill-seats, springs of excellent water, pine, timber, limestone, clay, maple, beech, bass, ash, butternut, birch, ironwood, pine, oak, and chestnut timber, gentle ascents and descents, fine soil, black mould, and loam in general.

8. [Rodman.] The north line of this town is a very fine soil, and in general pretty level; some hills and gentle ascents, all of which are very fine. It is timbered with maple, bass, ash, elm, beech, birch, butternut, and hemlock, which are near the banks of the streams. There is some pine on this line, but not a plenty. On the east line there is a pretty good country, excepting it is much cut to pieces with the streams, all of which make large gulfs from forty to one hundred and fifty feet deep. On the south line is a pretty good country, finely watered with streams. The timber in general is maple, beech, bass, elm, hemlock, spruce, ash, birch, soft maple, and ironwood. On the west line there is fine land, which is timbered as the rest. The north branch of Big Sandy creek passes through near the northwest part, and makes very fine intervals along its course. This is a fine mill stream, and has a sufficient quantity of water for all seasons. There are also other streams, which run through this town, on which are fine mill-seats. Some pine timber, but not in abundance.

These notes close with the following comparison of the probable relative value of the several towns:

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 are very little to choose in point of quality; 6 is best situated, but 7 is most excellent; 5 would be called best by those New England people, on account of the luxuriance of the soil on Deer creek; 2 is an exceeding good town, but is not so good as 7; 8 and 9 are very good towns; 10, the north part is exceedingly good; 11, the west part is excellent; 7 has the preference for quality and situation together, and 6 for situation only of the whole; No. 1 is well situated, but I fear has not good mill-seats on it; 8 has excellent mill-seats, and 9 also, but is some broken; 10 is bad in the south line, and 9 also is cold and hemlocky.

TITLE OF THE ISLANDS.

The islands in the St. Lawrence and lake were included in the original contract* of Macomb with the State, June 22, 1791, but, from the uncertainty of the boundary, they were not patented till long after. The claim of Macomb passed to Daniel McCormick, and was recognized by the commissioners of the Land Office, January 28, 1814, when they directed the surveyor-general to survey such islands as were clearly within the limits of the State at the expense of the owner, and a release of damage was to be granted should the lands so laid out hereafter be included in Canada, upon the running of the boundary. McCormick sold his interest to D. A. and T. L. Ogden, which was also sanctioned by the commissioners, May 14, 1817. For running the boundary agreed upon by the treaty of Ghent, General Peter B. Porter was appointed commissioner, and Samuel Hawkins agent for the United States, and John Ogilvie commissioner on the part of Great Britain, who met at St. Regis, and, after carefully ascertaining the line of 45° north lat., by a series of astronomical observations, proceeded thence in two parties, one to Lake Champlain and the other up the river. In 1818 the latter had reached Ogden's island, and in 1819 their labor was completed. Patents were issued for the islands as follows:

All the islands in the State, between a line drawn at right angles to the river, from the village of Morristown, and a meridian drawn through the western point of Grindstone island, to Elisha Camp, February 15, 1823. These islands contained 15,402.9 acres, of which Grindstone island contained 5291, Wellesley island 8068, and Indian Hut island 369 acres, with several smaller ones without names. Patents were also issued to Camp on the same day to Stony island, 1536 acres; Calf island, 34.8 acres; Little Galloo island, 48.8 acres; the most of Galloo island, 2216.2 acres; and Willow island, half an acre. A patent to the United States, for 30.75 and 5 acres on Galloo island, was issued December 11, 1819, and to Melanchthon L. Woolsey, November 3, 1823, for Gull's island, 6.5 acres, and Snake island, 1.4 acres. Cherry island, in Chaumont bay, 108.4 acres; Grenadier island, 1290 acres, and Fox island, 257.5 acres, were patented to Hezekiah B. Pierrepont and others October 1, 1824. 500 acres on the western part of Carlton island were patented to Charles Smyth, October 2, 1828.† A partition deed was executed between Pierrepont and Joshua Waddington and Thomas L. Ogden, November 10, 1824, by which the former received Grenadier and Cherry islands. They were sold February 19, 1825, for seven thousand dollars, to William and Gerardus Post, of New York. These islands had been occupied many years by squatters, who with great reluctance yielded possession. Incidents, connected with surveys and titles, will be given in our account of the several towns, and, in their place, sketches of several of the characters who figured in these transactions.

The jurisdiction of a part of Galloo island was ceded by the legislature to the United States for a lighthouse, by an act of April 21, 1818; that of Tibbets point (about three acres), January 25, 1827; that of Horse island, April 26, 1831; and a part of Carlton island, June 21, 1853. In these cessions the State retains concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction.

* Land Office Minutes, vol. ii. p. 192.

† See our account of Cape Vincent.

CHAPTER V.

CASTORLAND.‡

Early French Settlements—Chassanis—Brunel—Journal of French Explorers in 1793—Notes from the "Castorland Journal," 1794—First Mill at Carthage, 1795—Death of M. Pharoux—Earliest Settlements in the various Towns.

On the 31st of August, 1792, William Constable, then in Paris, sold to Peter Chassanis, of that city, 630,000 acres of land south of great tract Number IV., and between the Black river and a line near the 44° N. latitude. Chassanis in this purchase acted as agent for an association, and the lands were to be by him held in trust for Constable until paid for. The State reservations for roads, etc., were stipulated, and a deed for 625,000 acres having been made out, was delivered to René Lambot, as an escrow to take effect on the payment of £52,000.

The purchasers immediately set to work to perfect a scheme of settlement, and in October, 1792, issued a pamphlet embodying a programme of colonization, under the auspices of a company organized under the laws of France, by the name of *La Compagnie de New York*. Like many transcendental schemes of modern times, it appeared very beautiful upon paper, and the untried experiment promised every advantage which associated capital and active industry could claim, or the most ardent hope promise. Simon Desjardines and Peter Pharoux were chosen from among the shareholders as commissioners in America. They lost no time in executing their mission, and leaving France July 7, 1793, arrived in just two months in New York, with the design of proceeding upon the tract to explore its boundaries, and take possession in the name of the company. At Albany they met one of their countrymen, a political exile, who, although but twenty-four years of age, had already become known by his ingenious mechanical constructions, and who has since justly claimed to rank with Franklin, Brindley, Herschel, and Watt, by the brilliancy of his inventive genius and his magnificent monuments of constructive art. This person was Mark Isambart Brunel, since celebrated as the founder of the machine-shops of the Royal Navy Yard at Portsmouth, England,

‡ For additional information, see "History of Land Titles," *ante*.

the builder of magnificent railroad structures in England, and the engineer of the Thames tunnel. Brunel was prepared for any adventure, and accepted with eagerness the offer made him by the commissioners, not only of receiving him into their company, but of appointing him their captain on this remote and difficult service. These three Frenchmen hired four natives of the country, making a party of seven men. They spent two months in the autumn of 1793 upon this service. In the spring of 1794 they returned, and commenced improvements upon their tract.

A journal was kept by the party, which was carried by them to Paris. This journal, the most interesting portions of which relate to their labors at the High Falls and at Carthage, was found by Mr. William Appleton in a second-hand bookstore, in Paris, and purchased by him for a trifling sum. A copy of the journal was placed by Mr. John Appleton in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which has since been translated by Dr. F. B. Hough, of Lowville, New York, who expects to publish the same at some future time.*

The following is an extract from the journal kept by one of this party in the fall of 1793, beginning during the voyage on Lake Ontario *en route* from Oswego to the mouth of Black river:

* * * "To avoid passing the night in the open lake and to gain the shore, we, at a quarter before five, steered N. N. E. nearly in the direction of the upper highland, which we took to be that of Steuben,† according to the opinion of M. de Zeny, and directed our course towards a point which appeared to be the mouth of a creek, rowing hard until about seven o'clock. Luckily, the bright moon supplied the light of day; but, when near the land, we saw a heavy surf, which we feared would throw us upon a desolate shore and prevent us from finding the supposed opening. We therefore resolved to keep along the coast till we found a place where the waves were less rough and a landing-place more certain. After going a full mile we availed ourselves of a place, not as shallow as the rest, to run the breakers and throw ourselves upon the shore of fine white sand; and, there being no trees, we thought it must be the mouth of a creek. We sprang into the water to push the bateau up the bank beyond the reach of the waves. Having with some difficulty placed it in a safe place, we kindled a fire and went to explore the coast, while our men pitched the tent and gathered drift-wood for fuel. We had to climb a sand-hill, which appeared entirely formed by the winds, and, on reaching the top, we were surprised to see on the other side a considerable sheet of water, and beyond this the woods upon the true bank of the lake. The sand-hill was even steeper in the rear than towards the lake, and appeared like those that form bayous along the sea-coast. It extended further than we could see towards the north, and south. We returned to the landing, and, having dried our clothing before a fire of red cedar, which shed a most agreeable perfume, took supper, and then resolved by the bright moonlight to follow the sand-hills in search of the mouth of Great or Little Sandy creeks, which the maps located near this place. But, after going a long distance, we found nothing but the same banks of sand and the same sheet of water behind them.

"*Friday, October* 18, 1793.—While our effects were being reladen and the bateau launched we again sought to find the creeks marked on the map, and M. Desjardines, on going northward, came to the mouth of Little Sandy creek, which is only an opening in the sand-hills where the water within finds an exit to the lake. It is not twenty toises wide, and very shallow. We saw in the sand tracks of animals and even of men. M. Pharoux, who went southward, saw only a continuation of the sand-hills, and, on climbing one, saw on the other side the water within and an Indian with his wife in a bark canoe; there were two dogs on the bank crying after them. Upon making signs to the Indian he came to the shore, but to the questions addressed to him in English and French he answered only in his own language,—which M. Pharoux could not understand,—at the same time pointing towards the north with his finger. We embarked at seven o'clock, and, with a south wind, coasted along to gain Point Traverse. At eight we observed an opening which we took to be that of the Great Sandy creek. The sand which forms the shore is very white quartz, and suitable for foundry-mouldings, the scouring of utensils, or the sharpening of cutlery. At half-past nine we sheered off from a point, and some breakers which indicated a reef of rocks, and steered northwest. The shore here changes its aspect, and instead of steep sand-hills the bank is low and finely timbered. The wind having arisen the waves also increased, and the bateau made rapid progress with the sail alone. The pilot, on nearing the dangerous passage, took so heavy a draught of rum that he knew not what he did, and steered directly towards the breakers. Upon this, M. Brunel seized both the helm and the pilot, when the major fell drunk at the bottom of the boat. M. Pharoux and Desjardines then tood each a corner of the sail—to hold it firm to the wind or relax it in moments of danger—to the great dismay of the men, who would have run the risk of being thrown upon the shore rather than of encountering the open lake; yet this was our only safety, and the boat was sufficiently sound. M. Brunel steered so skillfully that we did not ship a single wave; but our main safety depended upon the mast, which bent with the force of the wind. One of our men was so frightened at the condition of affairs that he opened his knife to cut the halliards of the sail, but luckily was seen by M. Brunel, who, without letting go of the helm, gave him such a rap on the head with a hatchet that the fear of present danger overcame that of more distant peril, and he returned to duty. Had he succeeded we would have been lost, as there would have been no means of steerage, and we would have been dashed upon the rocks without a chance of safety. Our third boatman behaved a little better, as he was in the bow and the sail cut off his view of the danger. He aided by watching for reefs and in notifying us of what he saw before him. Having passed the reef of rocks we observed a small bay, at the head of which is a stream called by the English, 'Stony creek,' and on the French maps *La Riviere de l'Assumption*. The wind being quite fresh we soon gained Point Traverse, but prudence would not allow us to turn too soon on account of the breakers. We continued on a mile in this course, and passed midway in the channel between the point and the Galloo islands. We had scarcely passed this treacherous point when the water became smooth, being sheltered from the winds by islands and the high land of the point. We soon landed in a cove formed by the shore, half a mile within Point Traverse. We landed at noon, built a fire to dry our clothing, and drew our pilot from the boat where he lay asleep. He was surprised to find himself again on land and alive. Having thoroughly dried we begun business. Point Traverse being the beginning of the great bay called by the English 'Hungry bay;' by the French, '*Baie de Nivernois*;' and by the Indians, '*Naioure*.' MM. Pharoux, Desjardines, and Brunel proceeded to locate the point 'A' on the map with compass, by taking the bearings of the Galloo (Galoup?) islands and the shores of the bay. Point Traverse is quite elevated, and is composed of heavy masses of rock in horizontal strata. From the point the shore is nearly direct for a long distance and of the same appearance, resembling an immense wall, and quite high in some places. From the steepest part large masses of rock have fallen, and from among these evergreens have grown. The top of the bank bears also trees of the same kind; and at the base of these natural walls the waves have worn cavities, leaving an infinite number of irregular pillars upon which the rock above seems to be supported.‡

"Left at half-past one. The shore is steep as far as to point 'B,'ǂ and covered with evergreen-trees, the water being everywhere of good depth, allowing barks to come near the shore. We steered

* This tract of country the French company named *Castorland* (the name having reference to the abundance of beaver); and a town named *Castorville*, calculated to be the chief town of the colony, was laid out on the Beaver river, a few miles from its junction with Black river.

† These elevated plateaus were the upper limestone terraces of Jefferson County.

‡ Point de la Traverse was evidently Stony point, or the one next north in the western part of Henderson.

ǂ The map referred to is not given in the journal.

towards the point of the peninsula 'C,' which was covered with trees; but it seemed to us that the interior had been cleared, from the dry trees, and the small number that we saw. The isthmus of this peninsula was entirely bare of timber, and appeared only a beach of sand, across which the Canadians usually drew their canoes to avoid the risk and labor of passing around the shore. This narrow place hides from view a part of the shore of the bay. Further on it appeared that the clearings were caused by the violence of the winds, which had uprooted the trees. We doubled the point 'C' with the wind northwest, and by the help of oars passed the points 'K' and 'E,' landing at 'C' and 'E' to take observations. We then walked along the beach, which was composed of a reddish granite, rounded, broken, and worn to the size of peas, forming a very pleasant view. We gathered on the shore some shells of fine color, of the mollusk kind. Having re-embarked, we rowed until half-past four, and passed some shoals covered with birds; but the sky becoming overcast we sought shelter at the point 'O,' where we landed and pitched our tent. The shore from 'K' to 'E' is quite steep, with coarse gravel at the base; but at 'E' the landing is easy. The bottom of the shore is composed of horizontal strata of limestone, and the outline here resembles a bowl. Our landing-place being rather steep, and the wind increasing in the night, we heard our bateau pounding upon the rocks, which led M. Brunel and one of the men to go and draw it into a little nook which they found not far off. It was fortunate that we were awake, for by morning we should have found only the wreck of the bateau.

"*Saturday, October* 19.—We had promised ourselves to sleep this night on the banks of the Black river, but M. de Zeny knew no more about the country than we did, and the maps were all so unreliable that we resolved to follow the windings of the bay as the surest means of not passing it, while we could at the same time obtain an exact chart of the bay itself.

"We did not leave until half-past seven, on account of the rain, and then steered for the point 'L.' Finding that there was no river at the head of the bay, we proceeded towards 'M,' where the shore was rather steep, and from thence towards 'N,' with the same kind of shore and a good landing. We coasted along from this point southeast, and, having passed it, found ourselves in a wide channel, like the entrance of a great river. After advancing a mile, the passage was still wide and deep, and the shores lined with marshes. It then diminished in depth and width till we had but three feet of water, with a muddy bottom, and it was so narrow that we were convinced it could not be the object of our search. We, however, landed at an Indian hut, as they frequent this place to hunt and fish; but we reached the shore with difficulty through the marshes and mud.

"Our explorers returned, having found nothing but some billets of wood and brands of a fire before a bark hut They had also found a brook at the head of the wide entrance, and heard the noise of a fall which it made a little way up. We had great need of patience, and, embarking again at half-past nine, we reached the point 'P' at ten. The kind of false entrance which the English call 'Muddy river' justifies this title. We landed, got breakfast, and rested. At eleven we started again, and sailed round to point 'Q,' and then to 'R,' where we found ourselves in a little bay full of marshes and shoals, where we could scarcely enter. The rain now began to interrupt our observations, and the winds and waves increased so that it was necessary to find shelter.

"From this point we could see on our course the point of the false bay, and an Indian's hut, shaped like a tent, with two canoes on the beach. The shore here formed a wide bay, bounded with limestone and loose masses of granite, and where the soil was washed by the waves it was full of thin, flat stones, of a calcareous variety. There was a sand-bar on which we struck, and M. de Zeny, observing that the weather was threatening, did not wish to run the risks by turning the point 'S,' that lay before us; so he gave orders in English to his men to run ashore,—a welcome command, which was executed before we could prevent it. We had only time to leap into the water to steady and check the bateau, so as to keep it from being filled by the waves, before it was landed. It was fortunate that our second shock, like the first, was upon fine sand, so that nothing was injured. While some were busy with the bateau and the others were kindling a fire, M. Desjardines, by going along the shore, found behind point 'S' a little bay, where we could haul out the bateau very easily. Still seeing a stretch of water on his right, he continued on, till he found that the point 'T' was a peninsula, which only joined the main shore by a tongue of gravel six feet wide, and beyond this he found the mouth of Black river, distinctly marked by its two banks receding in the distance from the bay. He hastened to announce his discovery to MM. Pharoux and Brunel, and led them to the spot, but took care to say nothing to M. de Zeny, whom they proposed to bring to the Black river on the morrow without notice, while he had all along been promising to lead us thither; but, in fact, he began to doubt where we were, or in what way we should go. Behind the beach where we landed there was a marshy plain, and we returned to the boat through a wooded place. Our fire had drawn an Indian, his wife, and two children to visit us. They were all clothed in woolen blankets fastened with belts, and the father had a good gun, which he leaned against a tree a few paces from us. This family understood a few words of English, and in reply to questions in French, said that they were *Missisagues*, a tribe living north of the lakes Ontario and Erie. We gave them some peas and lard, which they accepted, and after asking for tobacco, they left us showing signs of satisfaction.

"The rest of the day was spent in making observations at 'S' and in fishing. We changed our clothing completely, and dried our effects.

"*Sunday, October* 20.—Bad weather detained us till eight o'clock, when M. Brunel took the helm, and we steered to double the point 'T,' which we passed by rowing, although with a strong head wind. At ten, the sky being still overcast, we landed upon our tract, at a high bank, and breakfasted. Here we informed M. de Zeny that we were on our own territory, and at the mouth of Black river. Left at eleven. The shore is composed of flat limestone, with bowlders of granite here and there, which appeared to have been brought there by the storms of the lake or the current of the river. The soil is thin on the banks, but further in it becomes deep, and bears a fine growth of timber. Sailing with a south-southwest wind in a northeast course, at a quarter-past twelve the dark-colored water apprised us that we had met the current of the Black river, and following this as our guide, we came to a place where the water was quite shallow. The passage here enlarged, forming a large, almost circular basin, full of reeds and shoals, where we saw great numbers of cranes and ducks; but after passing the bar we found twenty feet of water in the channel, with a bottom of red sand sprinkled with grains of iron, and presently the true entrance of the river came in view. We saw two small, high, rocky islets, forming three openings like the ancient ruins of a natural bridge, which formed a very striking view in contrast with the obscurity of the woods, the dusky hue of the waters, and the romantic barriers of rock. We landed at one of these natural piles, and climbed to the top to view the bay, the lake, and the river; and after enjoying this majestic prospect, we re-embarked to continue up the river. A little beyond we met with an island covered with the trees of this region, and saw the land on our left shaded by a young copse, while a little beyond the river becomes narrower. The banks are formed of beds of flat limestone with shells in the cleavage, and the bed of the river is paved with the same. We noticed on the left a channel which we took at first for a creek, but found to be one of the arms of the river, that forms a large island at this place, it being actually dry in some places and worn in the same rock. The bottom, along which we walked, is perfectly level. The vigorous vegetation indicated an excellent soil, and we measured a maple-tree more than twelve feet around. Opposite this island, on the right, is a small stream. Further on the river is bordered with low grounds without rock, but the cliffs reappear beyond, and then appears a basin with a little plat of earth before the mouth of a dry creek, and an island cut in two by a fissure filled with gravel, which becomes a channel in high water. Each side of this islet has a strong rapid, which we tried to pass on one side by drawing, but failed, and finally, with much difficulty, succeeded on the other side in drawing our boat up into the basin above, and found there fifteen feet of water. At the head of the island we found a mass of trees and rocks, which by lodging there had probably caused the rapid. In the basin we saw another islet opposite the mouth of a creek, which had considerable water. This double basin formed a very agreeable spot. From this basin we entered the channel of the river, which a little way off hid itself between steep masses of rock, overhung with evergreens, forming a very gloomy passage. As night came on, we encamped on a little intervale of about an acre, which we found among the cliffs, and having secured the boat, arranged our tent, and caught some catfish and lake-bass,—an excellent fish, much resembling

the sea-bass. Finally, we supped, and slept for the first time on our own domains.

"*Monday, October* 21.—Left at eight and ascended half a mile, surmounting a difficult rapid, but with plenty of water, and half a mile further found a very strong rapid, and after landing upon the rocks and trying in vain to drag the boat over it with ropes, gave up the attempt, lest the ropes should break and let the boat dash against the rocks, leaving us alone in the wilderness. We then mounted on foot, climbing from rock to rock in order to see as much as we could of the river, which continued still deep, and walled in between great masses of limestone rock. This stone is of a bluish tint and excellent for building, and, although hard, it cleaves handsomely. We found some stones which gave indications of iron, and the sand itself is reddish, and filled with particles of iron, which tends to render the water still darker. We found some pyrites, brown within and black outside, which gave sparks with steel, and emitted a bituminous odor. We walked about a mile along the rocks with much difficulty, and came to an island, and a dry creek on the right, and saw many violent rapids, and finally a fall, which entirely barred our passage.

"The rain now began to fall, which caused us to return to the boat at the last night's camp, where we arranged the tent more substantially, intending to make some sojourn at this place. We felled trees, unloaded the boat, and built a shelter as a magazine, and opened our casks of biscuit, which had become mouldy, to dry them by the fire, as also our clothes and effects. In this little nook in the rocks we were quite sheltered from high winds or the falling of trees, which the tempests overturned on the high lands around us. During the night the river arose about six feet, and we got up frequently to look after the boat, which, without this care, might have been swept away.

"We caught several white-fish, and M. Brunel killed two American pheasants, which resembled the wood-hens of Europe. We also caught a kind of salamander, much larger than the European, being a foot long, including the tail. This amphibian had four paws, and a head much like that of a lizard, and fastened itself so firmly to the rock that our men could scarcely pull it off with the line, and thought they had taken a very large fish. We found in the vicinity some moose-wood, so called because the *elan*, which the Canadians call the original, and the Americans the moose-deer, is very fond of it. It is a very pliant bush, mucilaginous like the mallows, and its bark will make cords of great strength, and impervious to water. We made one of it for our boat. The wood, which is very soft and spongy, made good floats for our lines from lack of better.

"*Tuesday, October* 22.—A heavy rain in the morning, with hail, so that we could only go and reconnoitre in the intervals of fair weather. The upper part of the soil is sandy, and the country was burned over some thirty years ago, so that the timber is all of about that age, except the maples and walnuts, which escaped the flames. The sand is fertile, and the *humus* is at least a foot deep in some places, so that it is capable of yielding as good crops as a soil more compact, while it is easier to cultivate. Beyond the evergreen-trees which thickly cover the banks, the land becomes better, and we found groves of maple, interspersed with ash, walnut, etc., of great size; and, contrary to the usual order, the poorest soil was along the river-banks, where the rock not only comes to the surface, but is full of dangerous crevices, concealed by mosses and woody plants.

"From ten in the morning until one in the afternoon we were exploring the basin that we traversed on Sunday, and the location of which appeared to us favorable for a city, if the bar would allow a passage for vessels, the depth of Black river—from seventeen to twenty feet—being sufficient to bring sloops and schooners as far as the foot of the rapids of the upper basin. We took notice of all the advantages of this location, its quays cut from stones by the hand of nature, the surface entirely of rock, and raised a dozen feet above the water; and in the interval between the upper and lower basins the city might receive from the upper the products of the mills on the falls and rapids, while from the lower they could bring the products of the lake, and send off their exports. The dryness of the soil promised salubrity, while the land rising in hills around the harbor would display the city to advantage. On digging pits we found stone suitable for building and for lime; and clay is not distant for brick; but all these advantages are nothing unless the passage is practicable, because the commerce of the lake requires keeled vessels, and if need be we must place it on the bay, or some of the natural coves, of which there are several.

"*Wednesday, October* 23.—Early in the morning we decided that M. Pharoux should start with one of the men, and some provisions, to follow up the Black river for a couple of days, in the hope of reaching the settlements of the Baron Steuben, which we believed to be thirty miles distant, or of finding some log houses, where the inhabitants might give some information. In the mean time we were to examine the environs of our camp, and make preparations for returning. We accordingly made several excursions into the woods, while the men were busy in mending the boat, and in making a new mast and a large steering-paddle. M. Pharoux left at seven o'clock, with Briton, one of the boatmen, loaded with three days' provisions, and armed with a gun, a hatchet, a flint and steel, and blankets. At half-past seven he came to the great fall, as far up as we had been, and at eight he reached the head of the rapid. Beyond this, crossing a dry creek paved with flat rock, he went up the stream a quarter of an hour, and found the soil good, with young timber of lofty growth. The fall on the river was a succession of rapids. Saw a rapid passable by a boat, and a little above a fall, with the banks of rock from thirty-six to forty-two feet above the water. At 8.20 another fall, and at 8.30 another, and then rapids. At 8.36 a fall of about ten feet, the banks here showing the *débris* of great disturbances. At 8.45 a larger fall, in three sections, the middle one narrowed by broken rocks, which broke up the current. At 9.05 a large and long fall. The general course of the river in ascending was eastward, but it is quite crooked in places. At 9.15 descended the rock in a convenient place, on the right of a fall, where the sides are less steep, the rock sloping under the stream so as to give it greater swiftness, with a sheet, or cascade below. The gutters worn in the rock have also a cascade. The banks on our side are low, as also on the other, with masses of timber lodged by the waters. The easterly course has changed to the southeast. At 10.5 another fall, or violent rapid, with receding banks, and large masses of flat stone on the left, and a little further on the right the river turns towards the southeast and then east. It then forms a succession of rapids, in the middle of which is a mass of rock. At 10.40 the river was about fifty toises wide, southeast turning east, and a small rapid. A fine stony beach, and pleasant basin of still water; at 10.45 a small stream of running water, and beds of overhanging rock. The land low, with a fine vegetation. At 10.50 another beach. The river turns southeast, with moose-wood on the banks, and large maples, ash, oak, and walnut trees. The river is wide and rapid. At 11 a hill, then a valley, and low grounds, and a large stream with flat, rocky bed. A little beyond the current is stronger, and trees fallen in numbers.

"At 11.25 the river fine and wide. Soil good, but better on the right. Course S.S.E. Banks straight, rocky, and a hundred toises apart.

"At 11.40 a wide rapid. Course east. The still water forms a little cove on each side. At 11.50 a great rapid, with rocky islets in the middle, uprooted trees, and heaps of sand on the shore, where it is overflowed in freshets. At noon we saw a great cascade in the distance, broken rock, forming an island, through which the water flows. The smaller channel on the right,* a rocky cliff on the left, and narrowing of the river above, where it turns to the northeast. Low ground on the right and high on the left. Two ravines, with banks, then another ravine, obstructed with masses of trees. At 12.50 the great cascade, of which the torrent is on the left side, with a branch on the right, and a large rocky island, covered with pines. Land low on the right, but steep at the bottom of the fall, and high on the left. The cascade forms a cloud of mist. At 1 we gained the head of the fall, where the swift water announces the upper falls. At 1.15 the river turns, and the land is steep on our side. Course east, turning southeast, the land forming a very high hill, and the vegetation fine. At 1.25 the stream is parted by an island, with two falls at the head. The rocks are much broken and fissured on our side. A little above, a great fall of ten feet, with a little bar at the side of the island. At 1.34, the branches of the river very swift, and the course east, turning southeast. A large and fine island; land good and low, with a fine vegetation. At the end of the island is another cascade, stronger and higher on the right than on the left.

"At 2 o'clock, about a hundred steps above another island, covered with trees, the largest channel being on our side; soil good and low. Dined here. Before reaching the other end of the island a long sheet of water. At 2.45 a large fall and rapid, with two flat masses

* The falls at Watertown.

of rock. At 3 a rapid fall; course east, and the point of the island not yet in sight. Observed another branch towards the north, and this meeting of the waters forms a great uproar and disturbance. The land beyond this junction appears low, with no more rock. The other branch has a northeast course, and what I took for a river is only a small branch of Black river. Soil good upon both sides and on the island, to which one might pass from rock to rock, across the little branch. Beyond this the river becomes smooth. At 3.45 turned along the branch, which has a course almost north. A light rapid beyond the first island. The river is wide and the land on both sides low, with a fine vegetation. At half-past five, the river still smooth. Made a fire. Took a light supper and slept in my blanket. It froze during the night. This place is very fine.

"*Thursday, October* 25.—Resumed labors at half-past seven, following the left bank of Black river, which still continues about as wide as the Seine at Point Royal, the water flowing very quietly. The land is low and the soil good on both sides. More rocks and strong vegetation. At 7.35 three large trees, cut with an axe, and indications of a fire lately made. Course of the river northeast. At 7.45 a small island, with trees piled up by the current at the upper point. Another smaller island, the larger branch on our side. A dry creek and good land along its course. At 8 a little island on the right. At 8.15 a wooded island on the right side, and at 8.30 a large wooded island, the larger branch on the left. A little further, a dry creek, with the adjoining lands a little elevated. It runs in at the wider branch. Course of the river more easterly. Ascended the creek, which has a northeasterly course, in a line of water and swamps. At 8.55 the river narrows, and high lands are met. Heard the noise of another fall. The river flows over flat rock; course northeast. At 9.30 the channel narrows, with the same kind of banks of rock.

"Started at 9.55, after breakfast. At 10 a very strong rapid. Stony on the right and broken rock on the left. At 10.10 another rapid; turns east. At 10.20 a rocky bank and sheets of rock on the left, torn up by the torrent, which here bends towards the south, and then to the east. At 10.25 another rapid, announcing a fall. At 10.35 a large fall. Course northeast. Banks quite high. At 10.45 another fall on the left. For the space of 300 toises it is rapid, and other falls are heard. I went no further than to get a view of the fall in the distance. I then directed my course towards the northwest, through the woods. The most of these lands are level, with some swamps. I observed trees cut with an axe. At the right of the great fall the land is more broken, with the banks and rocks covered with evergreen-trees. Supped and slept before a rousing fire, near the great falls,* and about ten miles from camp.

"*Friday, October* 26.—Started at half-past six with Briton. The road was terribly rough over the rocks and among the junipers and hemlocks. Arrived at the tent at half-past nine. We had begun to be uneasy about our explorers, and, finding ourselves together and everything ready for a start, we took breakfast and set out at eleven. Passed again the basin suitable for the site of a city. Passed with difficulty the rapid which separates the two basins. The island is on our side. Arrived at the entrance, and the wind proved so contrary that we were forced to lay by among the rocks of a little peninsula which the river there forms. It came on to rain heavily, and we regretted our nook among the rocks, where we had been so well sheltered. Pitched our tent among the red cedars. The rain having slackened, we penetrated with some difficulty among the rocks and fallen trees till we came to the other side of the peninsula, where we found quite a large hollow, doubtless the remains of a bay, filled in by the débris of the river and lake, piled into this nook by the northwest winds. There was also an enormous mass of trees, forming a barrier which closed up the valley, and they were scattered along from the peninsula to another point, about a mile distant. M. Brunel crossed it in going to a tree on the other side. These fallen trees were covered with blackbirds, who appeared to have chosen this spot as a rendezvous and point of departure. We saw, from this place in the bay, some flocks of herons, white as snow, ranged in a line along the shoals, and busily engaged in fishing. We also saw some storks, wild geese, and ducks of several kinds. This bay, being well stocked with fish and full of shoals, is attractive to aquatic birds. We returned along the beach to our camp, thus making the tour of our little peninsula, and discovering that the Black river, instead of entering directly into the bay, flows along the shore about a mile, kept in bounds by shoals, and makes a curve in reaching the middle of the bay. In the bright sunlight the dark color of the river flowing through the bay enabled us to trace its course for some distance out. Meanwhile, since M. de Zeny was urging our return, we decided, instead of exploring the passage, to improve the little time we had by steering across the shoals to reach the shore on our own territory. We had had since morning a dry, electrical fog, which, as M. de Zeny informed us, indicated frosty weather with certainty; and, if we did not wish to winter in Canada, we must hasten to return, lest the ice should close the passage against our boat. Not knowing the country, we were cautious, and resolved to set out on our return to-morrow, with as little delay as possible."

* At these falls Pharoux was afterwards drowned.

NOTES FROM THE "CASTORLAND JOURNAL."

The first account on record of the appearance of the Black river at Carthage is given in the "Castorland Journal," under date of July 21, 1794:

"*Monday, July* 21, 1794.—After finishing the translation of Mr. Webster's Field Book, I set out to visit the head of the falls, at 10.28, taking two men along, and two days' provisions in the canoe. I arrived at the head of the falls at about twenty minutes past one. The river is here quite wide, but somewhat encroached upon by rocks of a reddish color on the right bank. The river above the head of the falls forms a great basin, which narrows at once at the place where the rocks first appear. The falls are, from first to last, only a kind of rapid, with a slope of about two feet [in a chain], with rock on both sides and in the middle. At this place the current divides into two branches, and forms an island in the middle. The falls then enlarge into a vast basin, sprinkled with an immense number of rocks and rocky islets, the soil of which is strong, and covered with evergreen-trees. The basin has a wide contour, with a direction, at first, towards the north, and then to the west. The whole appears to be inundated at time of high water, from above, and the overflowing waters find passages and form currents in low places, where the channels are now dry. The surface is very unequal, cut up and broken with granite rock, and covered with cedars and hemlocks.

"I spent two hours in going around the basin, which has everywhere rapids, and then came to still water, on the borders of a great plain covered with hemlocks. On a bank which rises above this plain we saw many traces of Indian habitations. The river has a north-northwest course from the foot of the falls, and then bears to the north. At the place where the Indians had encamped we had a very fine view of the islands in the rapids, and the course of the still water below. The islands of the Long Falls are innumerable, and at a single point of view it is impossible to form a correct idea of the basin. . . . The rock in which it is worn is a reddish granite, striking fire with steel, and with strata highly inclined. A pocket-compass on being placed on them was attracted.

"From the basin I walked along the river for about an hour; the water all the way still; but a little beyond I came to a fall of some two feet, which it would be possible to run down in a canoe. It is formed by a ridge of rock, that retains the water, and one might here pass by fording, following the line of rocks. The river here turns towards the north. Went still about half an hour's walk further to observe the direction, and found that it turns northwest, the water being still for quite a long distance. I judged from the appearance of the highlands in the distance that we could not be far from the furtherest point I had reached the year before, and it may be that this is the still water I had seen above the lower rapids.

"Set out for camp. Saw a good place to run the road in the hemlock plain; but the soil is very poor. We had to cross several places that had been overflowed, and channels, now dry, which the floods have worn. The wood is principally white cedar. Arrived at night, much fatigued, at the head of the Long Falls, but found neither tent nor fire prepared by little Jacques, whom I had left for this service. I had great difficulty in starting a fire. The weather was clear, and the north wind made the night very cold. I slept in an Indian hut, near which I found the skeleton of a beaver."

The first map of the river at Carthage was drawn by Simon Desjardines, who thus describes his adventures:

"*Wednesday, August* 6.—*On the Survey.*—Spent the day in drawing plans of the falls and rapids, passing across the rocks, the falls, and

the rapids; and after slipping, and tumbling into the water, my legs were blistered. The operation was continued until nightfall. Found, but not without difficulty, a place to recross to our side, and followed the road along the falls in the dark to reach camp, when, happily, at midway, we met them coming to seek us, by the light of fat pine torches. There only remains to draw the sides at some places, and the point of the island above. I could hardly sleep, from fatigue, and the pain endured from my blistered legs."

The French surveyors of 1794 encountered great trouble from mutiny, desertion, sickness, and death. The following account of these miseries is from the "Castorland Journal:"

"*Wednesday, Sept.* 10.—Continued my route, and arrived at ten o'clock at the camp above the Long Falls, where I found Mr. Frey, the surveyors, and all the men but four, declaring their intention of abandoning us, under the pretext of sickness or unwillingness to remain. Mr. Cantine's party had arrived, having left behind and abandoned three men sick with a bloody flux. I went at once to the place with Mr. Broadhead, and we brought them in upon a kind of litter. The men and surveyors had for three days been doing nothing, and I charged Mr. Webster with both falsehood and idleness, as he had done nothing since the 28th of August. I blamed him for having left me ignorant of the alleged sickness of his men, who had, however, been well enough to devour their provisions in advance, and I required of Mr. Frey a certificate that his hired men had left before the completion of their work, which he signed in the presence of Mr. Broadhead, who also signed it as a witness. The result of this mutiny was that all the men, on the demand of Mr. Webster for three days' provisions, left us together in the evening. I refused the canoe to Mr. Webster and paid him nothing, but agreed to settle with him on the return of M. Desjardines, and, for the expenses of his journey, came to an agreement that it should be decided by Mr. De Witt. I went with Mr. Frey to the camp above the falls, to prevent them from taking the canoes and provisions from that place, and, after passing all the men over to the other side of the river, we returned at night by the light of a flambeau, made of hickory bark. At midway we met a light that Mr. Broadhead was bringing to direct our course. He informed us of the death of little Vanverkell, one of our men, who had died from the bloody flux, his comrades having given him, after the American fashion, rum, with an infusion of astringent roots. I regretted this the more as this young and excellent boy had been as docile as the others were bad. We learned that Lindsay and Warren were staying with the corpse, and watching with Ward, another man who was also sick with the flux.

"*Thursday, Sept.* 11.—Directed a grave to be dug for the corpse, and sent Mr. Frey with the canoe to bring it; but, instead of returning, he sent one of his men to inform me that he was going to bury the body on the spot, and take care of Ward, to bring him to camp.

"M. G. Desjardines and I watched with Mr. Cantine, who is a little better. This disease, which was greatly aggravated by fear and by discouragement from desertions, is but little dangerous when the sick are treated rationally, and made to drink freely of ice-water, but it is fatal if they persist in drinking rum, and especially if they continue to eat salt pork, which is the principal, if not the only food they can get in the woods.

"This disease every year takes off a great many Americans in the new settlements, and it is regarded as an epidemic on account of its fearful ravages.

"*Friday, September* 12.—Messrs. Frey and Broadhead brought in the sick man Ward. Warren, one of our men, declares himself attacked. All the men remaining with us engage to stay until the end of our operations. Agreed with Mr. Frey that we should take the sick up to the High Falls, and that in the mean time three men should stay in camp, under the direction of M. G. Desjardines, and spend their time in washing and mending as well their own clothes as those that belonged to the men who went with us."

The Castorland agents began the first mill at Carthage late in the summer of 1795, and the following extracts from their journal will show the early steps of their enterprise:

"*Sunday, August* 9.— . . . Started at seven o'clock, after re-embarking our things, which had been sheltered from the rain by our tent and two tarpaulins. The great new canoe takes in much water, and will need to be calked. Arrived at the Long Falls at eleven o'clock; landed our things, and arranged our tent, with the tarpaulins on the upper side. In the mean time M. Pharoux and the first carpenter went to select a site for the mill. As the water was very low this year, and as we had found all the little streams dry on our route, we apprehended that there would not be found water enough at the place we had selected, but we found there more than enough, and the location is very fine. Below this there is another place very good for a corn-mill. The cost of sluices will be a small item, the rock coming up in very fragile masses, so that the excavation of the canal will be easy.

"After dinner we continued to arrange our camp. Went fishing, and found ourselves quite as much at ease as we could expect to be in the woods.

"*Monday, August* 10.—Sent back Cross and Robinson in the canoe to get provisions at the High Falls, and with them was sent a letter, informing M. Desjardines of our operations. Had some trees cut down and cleared a place for the log-house at the mill. Placed and leveled the foundation logs of the house. The great number of large trees, the roughness of the ground, which is encumbered with rock, the want of cattle, and the scanty supply of help occasioned many delays. Nature has indicated the place for a supply canal. We only want some powder and a couple of men who are accustomed to work in mines. The surface indicates that the rock will be easy to raise.

"*Tuesday, August* 11.—Repaired the old oven below the falls and baked in it. The waters at Meridian Rock are at the same level as last year. At the landing they are not quite as high as at the foot of the oven, so that we may here construct what will serve as a landing for all who may come from below. We have leveled an excellent spring, which may be easily brought to the mill-house. Our workmen have labored well, and all the beams are hewed.

"*Thursday, August* 13.—They have entirely finished flooring the log house. In the evening M. Tassart arrived in the large canoe, and brought us three letters that Mr. Broadhead had sent: one from M. Pharoux's father, one from M. Tardif, master-mason in St. Domingo, who seeks employment from us, and the third from Mr. Constable. This letter promised us no more satisfaction from him than we had got from his agents and associates. An hour after this Cross arrived with the two Indians, bringing with him the cattle, which had met with no accident.

"*Friday, August* 14.—After breakfast they yoked the cattle to draw logs, and took advantage of so many men being together to raise the building. The cable and pulleys which we have received are not of much use. In the evening saw a water-snake . . . with its head out of water, holding a fish in its mouth. Saw also a large green adder four feet long. In the afternoon, the fire of the clearing having gained around the log house, the time required in checking it prevented us from finishing it. It now wants but two courses of logs.

"*Saturday, August* 15.—After breakfast MM. Pharoux and Tassart with a supply of provisions set out in a canoe for the High Falls. M. Pharoux wished to show on the way to M. Tassart the portion of land which commissioners had indicated to M. Olive for his 4050 acres, as the most advantageous of the 20,000 acres from which he was to select, according to his agreement. . . . Finished raising the log house, which will be covered with bark by the Indians on the return of M. Pharoux. The two carpenters have worked upon the frame of the roof, while I have caused to be transported all the things at the camp to the log house, where we are now settled. We all slept this night in our new camp.

"*Monday, August* 17.—Employed the men in cutting bushes and felling trees between the house and the river along the falls, and in helping the carpenters raise the last logs and joists. There are now only the rafters to put up.

"*Wednesday, August* 19.—They placed the rafters on the log house, and made the oxen draw all the logs that would be needed for carpenter's wood, when they put fire to the rest of the clearing behind the log house. The carpenters sawed the openings for the windows on the left side, and put in the frame. In the afternoon the other window-frame was placed. . . .

"*Thursday, August* 20.—A heavy rain, which quieted everything at the house. The fires kindled yesterday around the camp had, notwithstanding our vigilance, threatened danger, and we had to water several times the space formed to separate us from them. The fire ran underground from root to root, and could not have been reached unless by this rain, so that our men were well pleased with

it. After the rain abated they went fishing, with the exception of the first carpenter and Robinson, who went to get the door of the log house, which had not been brought from the camp at the landing, and which they put in its place. Our men at last returned from their fishing, and were quite willing to take up the axe. After dinner the carpenter placed the logs and floor for the foundation of an oven. They made, with Allen, a hand-barrow to carry stones for the oven and the chimney, of which the hearth had been begun yesterday. The courses of the hearth have been laid in a very good clay, that we fortunately found near at hand. The stone is not so good, as it breaks easily, and does not resist the fire. M. Pharoux arrived at six in the evening, with the two Indians, thoroughly wet, but in good health.

"*Friday, August* 21.—The first carpenter, with the help of Allen, laid up the stone at the back of our chimney, while the second carpenter and Robinson brought clay on a hand-barrow. Trueman brought stones. . . . After dinner the chimney was finished, and they began the oven. The two Indians, although much fatigued with rowing in the rain, went to work last evening as soon as they arrived, without our having occasion to speak with them. To-day they have cut and placed the poles which are to support the bark of the roof. . . .

"*Saturday, August* 22.—Had them split and dress planks, to make a partition in our log house. The Indians have entirely covered it with large barks, fastened on with cords of basswood bark, which serves in place of ropes. The newly-finished oven has been kept constantly warm and attended by Trueman. Peck has been attacked with the dysentery and is put on a regimen of ice-water.

"*Tuesday, August* 25.—Cleared, trimmed, and set fire to clear out the road which is to be used in getting timber to the mill. Finished the closets, the two doors, and a floor over ours. The two Indians closed with scraped bark the opening by the side of the chimney. They then brought clay from the river and filled the joints between the logs.

"*Wednesday, August* 26.—The Indians finished putting in the strips of wood and plastering with clay the chinks of the log house. They then made a shelter of bark over the oven. The carpenters and Allen have hewed timber for the mill. . . . The clearing begins to enlarge. They made as many fires as they could along the line of the canal to break up the rock by the action of fire.

"*Thursday, August* 27.—Employed all the men in cutting down and squaring timber. The two carpenters, working on a strife, our work is more advanced. M. Pharoux has verified the plan of the falls which he made last year.

"*Friday, August* 28.—The same work as yesterday. Our first barrel of flour is consumed to-day. It lasted ten persons, on an average, eighteen days, which is about a pound and a quarter of bread a day to each.

"*Saturday, August* 29.—Work the same. Still much emulation between the two parties. The old Indian being lame, we have employed him in fishing, but he brought in nothing but a little white-fish. The river is not as well stocked with fish here as at the High Falls.

"*Sunday, August* 30.—Our Indians have started in the little canoe to return to the High Falls, and from thence to their homes. Last night two of our workmen traded their own share of rum with them for their moccasins, and our Indians drank beyond measure, so that they waked us up in the middle of the night to demand of us some rum, offering to pay us; but we refused them, as was necessary. They replied that they would go off then in the morning. They have accordingly kept their word, although ashamed of their fault and apparently sorry to leave us. We neither reproached them nor took any steps to detain them, and as they left us we gave them the parting hand. After they had gone we scolded the men who had traded with them as being the cause of their drunkenness. These Indians had no other fault; but when once they had drank beyond reason they will always have more, and if drunkenness makes them commit some folly their proud and independent spirits will not permit them to make amends.

"*Monday, August* 31.—Allen, who was indisposed, has been attacked by the fever. M. Pharoux, in the letter that he gave to the Indians for Baptiste, requested him to send down, by Mr. Broadhead, ipecac and rhubarb. The same work of cutting and hewing timber. Found many young plum-trees, with red fruit, near the camp, above the falls. We propose to plant some of them this fall at the High Falls.

"*Tuesday, September* 1.—Allen is a little better. Our oxen, about which we have been uneasy, returned of their own accord in the afternoon. . . . Work the same as yesterday.

"*Thursday, September* 3.—The weather being rainy, we ordered Peck and Robinson to bring into the log house the wood needed for kitchen-tables, oars, tool-handles, etc. . . .

"*Friday, September* 4.—Fell timber, cut it into logs, and ranged the wood near the house, in the place that is to be the yard. In the afternoon Dixon and Trueman cut down and sawed some oak, to be used in the machinery. . . .

"*Saturday, September* 5.—Cleared out the place of the yard near the house, so as to be able to superintend the work more easily. Had the oxen draw a part of the square timber, which is piled in the new yard. Dixon worked on parts of the machinery, and made four ox-bows.

"*Wednesday, September* 9.—Dixon made a large wooden horse for sawing, and did not need help in cutting down oak-trees. Still looking for the oxen without success. Made a road to connect the one of last year with the new one. The river is much swollen.

"*Thursday, September* 10.—After dinner M. Pharoux set out for the High Falls with Allen, who is still sick, and who will go home. . . . Dixon made some posts for the mill, and then began a little sled to draw framing-timber more easily. Trueman, having brought back the oxen, drew some sticks to the yard.

"*Friday, September* 11.—Had them draw the square timber to the yard. The carpenters finished the little sled, and then worked on the machinery of the mill.

"*Monday, September* 14.—Trueman went to find the cattle, and brought them in to finish drawing square timber to the yard. The carpenter was employed on the little pieces of the mill. . . . M. Pharoux arrived at eight o'clock in the evening with five men. The waters are very high.

"*Tuesday, September* 15.—Caused some logs to be drawn to make a forge, and transported the provisions and tools. The forge is almost entirely raised. Cut down some pines to split for floors.

"*Wednesday, September* 16.—A great rain, which prevented the workmen from splitting planks to cover the forge. Peck and Robinson tried in vain to peel some bark. M. Pharoux and Dixon improved some intervals and set stakes for the mill-race, which will pass in front of the house, to avoid a ditch that might be too long and expensive. Our men were employed in making wooden pins. Washed, oiled, and mended the forge bellows. Made scaffolding and other structures, so as to employ all hands on the roof. In the afternoon cut wood to make a coal-pit. Cleared out from the head of the projected canal some great pieces of dead wood which the river had thrown in. M. Pharoux took the level from the upper part of the canal to the lower end. Cut some rafters to cover the smith's shop. At seven in the evening M. Tassart arrived with letters, and informing us of the return of my brother at the High Falls.

"*Thursday, September* 17.—We had the cattle draw up some large pine blocks, to split into boards for covering the blacksmith-shop. The men were employed in cutting wood, some for the coal-pit, the rest along the line of the canal. At nine in the evening Mr. Broadhead at last arrived, with all his men in good health.

"*Saturday, September* 19.—At seven o'clock this morning Messrs. Pharoux, Broadhead, and company set out, happy and in good health. . . . We have covered a part of the forge with planks, and will finish the roof with plank split from white cedar. They worked on the coal-pit, which will be finished to-morrow. Had some square timber drawn up, this being a pressing necessity, as the cattle must be sent back to the High Falls, where they are much needed for the wagons.

"*Sunday, September* 20.—The river having risen considerably, I sent the carpenter with some ropes to the camp at the landing to secure our canoes in case of need. . . . It rained incessantly.

"*Monday, September* 21.—The rain continuing, I had the bench and wooden horses brought in, so as to occupy the men under cover. . . . The weather having cleared up I sent two men to the coal-pit, and employed the rest in splitting planks. At three o'clock I noticed some persons on the other side of the river, whom I recognized as belonging to M. Pharoux's party, and felt alarmed lest some accident had happened. Half an hour later my fears were realized, on the arrival of Messrs. Broadhead and Tassart, with one of their men, who informed me that, yesterday morning, as they were endeavoring to cross the river on a raft to the other side, they had been drawn into the falls by the violence of the current, and that M. Pharoux and two men had perished. The rest had been assisted by M. Tassart and his hired

man, who had fortunately refused to embark with them. They had built some fires, and searched along the shores, hoping to be able to assist their unfortunate comrades should they be able to get ashore; but all their searches were in vain. The place selected for crossing was narrow, and consequently rapid, and the great flood had still further increased the velocity of the current, which prevented them from touching the bottom with their poles, or of offering any resistance. M. Tassart had gone down two miles below the falls, where he had found still water and a safe crossing-place; but the zeal of M. Pharoux had led him to disregard the representations of M. Tassart, and even the fears of the Indian, who had refused to cross with them. The dread of losing time in making another raft, and the belief that there was no danger, occasioned this irreparable loss that has befallen us. I had urged M. Pharoux to give up the journey, as the season was so far advanced; but his anxiety to procure at Kingston information as to provisions, men, etc., which we might depend upon next year, and above all his desire to verify for himself the operations on Penet Square and in Lower Castorland, drew him on to the end of his career. Mr. Broadhead had been wounded on the head by a piece of the raft as it went to pieces and was swallowed up in the falls. Money, instruments, provisions, all were lost, and his men lost all their effects.

"This unfortunate event happened yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, and of the seven persons who were on the raft four only were saved. Our friends looked upon the danger with firmness. They went down the first two rapids without breaking, and he did not cease encouraging his men till the moment when they were precipitated over the third fall, which is more than fifteen feet high. Their raft went to pieces, and they disappeared in the cauldron below. Mr. Broadhead got ready to return to the place with two men to seek for the bodies of the victims of this sad catastrophe, and to render the last dues of a friend. We shall earnestly and constantly hope for their success in this enterprise, which would prove the very greatest consolation to us in this foreign land. M. Tassart will start to-morrow to carry my letter, and one from Mr. Broadhead to my brother, so that, should it be thought necessary, he can come down with some provisions to await the return of Mr. Broadhead. We finished covering the shop with planks, as well as the ends of the roof. The oxen drew fire-wood to the forge. We have made a wood-pile, which we have kindled and attended, so as to have some charcoal while waiting for the coal-pit. . . .

"*Tuesday, September* 22.—M. Tassart set out with his man Robinson and N. Hobley. One of Mr. Broadhead's hired men, finding himself sick, joined them to return home. I gave M. Tassart the large canoe, as the most convenient for my brother to come down in with the provisions. In that case Baptiste will take care of things at the establishment at the High Falls. Mr. Broadhead, having no more instruments, could not continue his operations. After conferring with him, he decided not to go further than the bay, and to take only provisions enough for ten days, as this time would be sufficient to make the search. If they find the body of our friend they will not bury it, but wrap it in barks tied with moose-wood, so that it may be brought here on a horse, when we will take it up to the mouth of Independence creek, where he had chosen a site for his dwelling, and there we will erect such monument as we may be able. While Mr. Broadhead is searching for the body with a man, the two others, with hooks and in a canoe, will drag the bottom of the river, to endeavor to find either the bodies or the things that have been lost. They finished the blacksmith's forge, so as to make some hooks at once. Mr. Broadhead will have with him Hitto, the Indian, and Peck and Warner, two of our men. . . . Notwithstanding what Mr. Broadhead had told me, I climbed many times upon the rocks, fancying to myself that my friend had been able to save himself by gaining the shore, and that he had come up to opposite our place; but all in vain.

"*Wednesday, September* 23.—At half-past nine Mr. Broadhead set out with the three men, some blankets, and other articles that they might want. They did not take all their provisions, as the road which they had marked in going was very good, and in four hours a man can go from here to the fatal place where they attempted to cross. Mr. Broadhead, on his return, will procure new men to continue the survey, and to run the road from here to Kingston by way of Penet's Square. I will lend him M. Pharoux's compass and a surveyor's chain, if he does not recover his own. . . .

"*Thursday, September* 24.—Employed the oxen in drawing the wood cut for the mill. The blacksmith split some ash into thin strips to make a crate for carrying coal. I went to visit the coal pit, which is burning very well, notwithstanding the bad weather. They have finished the planks necessary for covering the coal-house. The Indians had made sugar at the place where the pit is located, where there were many maple-trees cut into, and almost all the other young trees and dead wood had been cut by them to boil their sugar with; so that it will be very easy to establish a farm there; the soil, moreover, being of a good quality and near a good meadow. . . .

"*Friday, September* 25.—The oxen drew carpenter's wood. Visited the coal-pit, which is quite advanced, and would have been done if it had not been necessary to use green wood. The blacksmith pretends that it will still require six or seven days. The English and Indians, during the war of independence, coming from the Oswegatchie here, made the portage and went up the Black river to surprise Fort Stanwix. There occurred a skirmish on the other side, between the *Oneidas* and the English, guided by other Indians, in which many of the *Oneidas* were killed, and the rest were obliged to fall back upon Fort Stanwix. The Indian, Hitto, pointed out to M. Pharoux the place where the combat took place on the banks of Black river. Made a large sled to transport the coal in the crate.

"*Saturday, September* 26.—Found this morning, along the river-bank, a kind of potato that is natural to the country. Our Yankees told me that it was excellent when cooked under the ashes. It is called the ground-nut. They are now scarcely formed, or green, and are attached one after another on filaments, like a string of beads. I found their taste to be like the turnip, and very insipid. At four o'clock in the afternoon Robinson and Hobley returned with the little canoe, and brought letters from my brother, who informed me that he had sent for provisions. He asked from me a report on the condition of the labors, so as to be able to judge whether he ought to continue or suspend the work at the mill till next year. . . . At eight in the evening Robinson returned with a letter from Mr. Broadhead, who had made a canoe, but had as yet found nothing, and requested me to send him some fresh provisions.

"*Sunday, September* 27.—Last evening Warren, on his return from Mr. Broadhead's camp, found nothing at the landing-place opposite to us but the rope that had held the canoe, and which had probably been carried off by the water. . . . The steady rain to-day prevented us from sending any provisions, and also suspended all our operations.

"*Monday, September* 28.—After breakfast I sent Hobley and Robinson to carry provisions to Mr. Broadhead, with my brother's letter and one from myself. I asked him to send back Peck, who would be more useful as a carpenter here. They did not find the canoe again. The coal has been finished. Trueman did not bring up the oxen till nine o'clock, and did not find the cow. The search for the cattle made us lose precious time, and a well-trained dog would save us much care. The blacksmith having brought a basket of coal, put the two picks in order. . . . In the mean time I had some trees felled in the direction of the canal and on the site of the mill. The blacksmith made a trough for dipping, and forged some little pieces to fasten his bellows, after which he arranged his hearth and twyre iron.

"*Tuesday, September* 29.—Employed the men under cover on account of the bad weather. Had some plank taken up, and the space paved with stone, to enlarge the hearth, and prevent danger from fire, as the Indians will be sure to come and lodge here in the winter while engaged in hunting. I visited the coal-pit, and we hope it will be burned to-morrow. Peck and Hitto returned at half-past three, with a letter from Mr. Broadhead, announcing his intention to return to-morrow. . . .

"*Wednesday, September* 30.—We had the first white frost. Mr. Broadhead returned, and complained to me that Peck had refused to go as far as the bay. He had recovered none of his effects, and he informed me that besides this he had lost more than two hundred and sixty dollars in specie. I gave attention to his claims, and sent a statement to my brother, who will surely lay them before the company for their favorable action. They have cut and squared two more pieces for the mill. The smith worked at his forge. Trueman, with the cattle, drew off the rest of the burnt logs that encumbered the place of the canal, and threw them into the river. . . .

"*Thursday, October* 1.—Prepared my dispatches for my brother, and sent them by Mr. Broadhead, who returns to the High Falls. This surveyor embarked at nine o'clock, in the little canoe, with the Indian Hitto. Had some pieces of white oak split for the mill-wheels,

and placed them on the joists so that they will dry more rapidly, as well as the pins that I had arranged on them. Our great canoe of last year is entirely lost. . . . The recent flood of water carried it down the falls. The workmen are employed in rooting up stumps on the line of the canal. . . . The smith made a heavy bar to aid in separating the rock. . . .

"*Friday, October* 2.—In the highest part of the line traced for the canal, we fortunately found much sand and clay, which will facilitate the excavation. The rocks which we found intermixed are very easily removed. I have caused part of the large flat stones taken out to be piled by themselves, as they will serve for building purposes another year. . . . In the afternoon the blacksmith and his brother brought coal, and re-covered the pit. They then aided the other men in bringing earth from the trench between the rocks, to put along the river to make an embankment opposite the mill, to increase its security against the ice. Finished the road from the house to the pit, which will also be a convenient way to bring up wood when cut. Have had the Indian huts built near the coal-pit saved, to give our Indian brothers an example of respect for property.

"*Saturday, October* 3.—Worked in digging the canal. The blacksmith forged a mattock. The carpenter made a hand-barrow to carry off the dirt, from want of a wheelbarrow. I had them carry the soft sand from the ditch between the two great rocks to the river-bank, to protect the flank of the canal. We examined and estimated the amount of rock that it will be necessary to blast, and as the strata are inclined, they may be raised to advantage by the aid of implements. I have had some iron wedges and levers forged.

"*Monday, October* 5.—Employed the men under cover, on account of the rain. The smith and his brother made chisels for piercing and mining the rocks. The two carpenters made mill-cogs. Robinson and Warren made pins. The new barrel of flour had heated, and was very mouldy and solid. . . . In the afternoon they cut some wood for the carpenters, who have blocked out the pins of the drum-wheel.

"*Tuesday, October* 6.—Split and put to dry on the joists some new square pieces. Made mill-cogs, etc., but the bad weather retarded all our operations. The laborers, crowded together in the log house, could not work as freely as they could in a large shed, on which account we have determined to make one another year, as at the High Falls. Work the same as yesterday.

"*Wednesday, October* 7.—Peck and Robinson got out some stumps and stones on the line of the canal. Trueman cut down and trimmed off the trees on the bank of the river, at the entrance of the canal. As the water is high, I have improved this occasion to clear away this part more easily. . . .

"*Thursday, October* 8.—Dug out the opening of the canal into the river, and had the earth and stones thrown out on the left and right to support the banks. The smith forged two picks and a hoe. Dixon worked on the wheel.

"*Friday, October* 9.— . . . The blacksmith forged some drills for piercing the rocks, and I had one tried. In four hours' time two men were not able to make a hole more than a foot in depth. The rock is harder to drill perpendicularly, because the beds are inclined, and we have to go against the grain of the stone. In the afternoon we charged this hole with powder to blast the rock, and it made a great blast. . . . The late rains have done much injury to our coal, the weather not having allowed us to get it in. Dixon and Hobley drilled new holes, and the stone yields more easily to the chisels and drill. Trueman, Peck, and Robinson worked at the entrance to the canal. The elder Hobley and Warren returned at night without the cattle. They brought back a bird a third larger than a domestic goose, with feet like a goose, a long bill without notches, and curved at the end. The lower part of the beak is of a saffron yellow. The wings had a spread of four feet. The plumage was of a blackish gray. Over the eyes there was a streak of bright yellow, like an eyebrow. They called this bird the *cormay*. The fat was oily, flesh dark, liver large, like that of a goose, but not bitter, and the whole excellent for cooking. Opened the last barrel of flour, which is a little better than the previous one.

"*Saturday, October* 10.—Dixon and Peck went to cut some fine white oaks to make some very large planks. Warren and Hobley having found the cattle, I had them get the charcoal. They drilled some holes, which were charged with powder and fired, with but little effect. Two men have continued at work on the canal, which does not advance notwithstanding the labor bestowed, and I despair of being able to finish it this year. . . . At six o'clock in the evening we were visited by an *Onceyatchie* Indian and his two children. He had been three days on the way, and was going to hunt on the Boylston side. As he was going up in the morning I sent a letter by him to my brother. This Indian could speak a little French.

"*Sunday, October* 11.—Rest for our men. In the morning I had the spectacle of an Indian hunt, and of their management of bark canoes, in which they ascend the rapids with a wonderful facility. The Indian and his oldest boy killed two bucks on a little island in front of our house. They had seen four of these animals struggling against the rapids, which had drawn them down the falls, and the other two escaped by going from island to island. The Indian, in return for our good reception, presented us with half of a deer, and then went off after breakfast.

"*Monday, October* 12.—Found myself short of provisions, and, as I have received no news from my brother, I have decided to send to him three of our men to lessen the number of mouths, and to bring down provisions if we are to remain here, or two canoes if we are ordered to return. They set out at two o'clock. Had the charcoal drawn. Dixon and Peck felled and squared timber. Our supply of charcoal will not be sufficient for next year. Killed two snakes, striped yellow and black, with the belly white; these reptiles are not venomous. Noticed a beetle that was green, black, and bronze colored; it carried on its belly a swarm of little ones as large as rape-seed, resembling little spiders, with long legs.

"*Tuesday, October* 13.—The cattle could not be found until ten o'clock. I then continued to have the coal drawn in, and finally succeeded in getting it all under cover before it rained. . . .

"*Thursday, October* 15.— . . . A storm that has uprooted many trees. I had previously caused one to be cut down that would have crushed the house in its fall.

"*Friday, October* 16.—Continued our labors. Had still more trees cut down near us. The smith forged some axes. . . . I am uneasy about the return of our men; but finally I saw them arrive at four o'clock, with some flour and the half of a pig. They had taken but ten hours to come down from the High Falls, although it had required two days to ascend the forty-five miles. They brought me my brother's letter. Observed some flocks of little birds, with the back and upper side of the wings, like the throat, light brown, and belly white. They came from the north, and announced to us that the cold weather is at hand. They were about as large as sparrows.

"*Saturday, October* 17.—The river is higher than it has been before this season. It comes a little into our canal. My brother had instructed me to arrange all the timber before coming to rejoin him with my men and cattle. I therefore had the oxen got up to draw the pieces together and aid in piling them. The wood will be dry and better to use next year. I secured all the pieces.

"The rain coming on, they made oars and tool-handles. The smith has repaired some axes and forged two pieces to fasten on our large canoe, to strengthen the two ends. . . . In the evening it snowed.

"*Sunday, October* 18.—The river is still rising: filled the upper part of the canal. We had a very brilliant aurora borealis last night.

"This morning the snow was two inches deep on the ground. Our men were alarmed at this bad weather, and our hired men went the more willingly to look for the cattle. I will send them by land, and the rest will go up the river by canoe. Our workmen brought me a thorn branch, with red fruit as large as a fine cherry, and very good to eat. The thorns are very long, and they would make a very good hedge. The flower is very fragrant.

"*Monday, October* 19.—Sent our men to hunt for the cattle, but they were not able to find them. As our provisions are getting short, I have sent five men in the large canoe, with a letter to my brother inclosing an inventory of the things that I had placed in their charge. I asked that Baptiste should bring the dog to aid in finding the trace of our cattle, which the overflow of the meadows had driven into the interior. . . . As the weather is bad, and all the low grounds are overflowed, we have been prevented from looking for the cattle. This casualty has delayed our departure, which my brother believed was nearer, and, accordingly, he sent only the provisions necessary for a speedy return. I had some plum-tree plants embarked for the High Falls.

"*Tuesday, October* 20.—Dixon made some cogs for wheels. Trueman dug a little ditch to bring a spring down. I gave the proper slope for his canal, so that on the melting of the snows the waters that are brought in it cannot reach the coal-house, at the foot of which

this ditch would naturally pass. I then had it dug between the house and the mill-race. It is seven days since we have seen our cattle. In the afternoon the carpenter and Trueman cut down some white oaks, and squared them for the mill-race.

"*Thursday, October* 22.—The arrival of the ox last evening led me to hope that the rest were not far distant, and I sent out Trueman to search for them. At eight o'clock he came back with the horse, which I . . . gave the little corn I had left. The calf returned without the cow. At five o'clock Mr. Mitchell arrived with a letter from Mr. Broadhead, followed directly after by our men.

"*Friday, October* 23.—As soon as breakfast was over I sent off all the men to look for the cattle. They have piled up in the forge all the little pieces that have been prepared, the better to save them. Mr. Mitchell informs me that our road is twenty miles from the High Falls to Castorville, and fifteen miles from Castorville to this place. There are only three creeks that it will be necessary to bridge, and it will be necessary to make two causeways across swamps of considerable size. The site designed by my brother for Castorville is very favorable; the falls excellent for mills, and there are some springs of very good water. Our men have found three oxen and the cow. The fourth ox had not been brought in at night; Dixon found traces of the calf; but, since our provisions are low, we shall be obliged to give up the search, if it does not come in before morning. I was fortunate to discover by the sound of the bell that our horse had got loose and was going off. We had him caught and secured.

"*Saturday, October* 24.—Mr. Mitchell and his party went away in the morning. Had some look in the rain for the calf while they were loading the canoes, but finally embarked all hands at eleven o'clock."

Desjardines was succeeded by Rodolph Tillier, and no further records of affairs at this point are to be obtained from the journal.

The land at Carthage was subsequently sold to Henry Boutin, about 1798.

OTHER EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Probably the oldest settlement in Jefferson County was made by the French, on Carlton island, but at what date it is impossible to say. Charlevoix, in 1721, speaks of the island as then occupied by them. The English also occupied it from the date of the surrender of Canada, in 1760, at least as late as the American Revolution.

The earliest settlements in the various towns of the county, as near as can be ascertained, were about as follows:

Adams, 1798–99; *Alexandria*, 1811; *Antwerp*, 1803; *Brownville*, 1799; *Cape Vincent* (mainland), 1801; *Clayton*, 1801; *Champion*, 1797; *Ellisburg*, 1797; *Henderson*, 1802; *Hounsfield*, 1801; *Le Ray*, 1802; *Lorraine*, 1802; *Lyme*, 1801; *Orleans*, about 1806; *Pamelia*, 1799–1802; *Philadelphia*, about 1803–4; *Rodman*, 1801; *Rutland*, 1799; *Theresa*, about 1810; *Watertown*, 1800; *Wilna*, 1798; *Worth*, 1802.

A full account of the settlements, with the names of settlers, and much interesting matter will be found in the history of the respective towns and villages, in another portion of this work.

A large proportion of the early settlers were from New England and the older counties of the State of New York, but there were many from other portions of the Union, together with quite a number from France and Canada. The German and Irish elements, so prevalent in many sections of the country, have never been numerous in Jefferson County, the great bulk of the population being of native American birth.

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Capitulation of the Dutch—Colonial Charters of Liberties—Erection of Counties—Albany, Tryon, Montgomery, Herkimer, Oneida, Jefferson—Organization of Towns—Boundaries of Towns—The Courts—Board of Supervisors—Court-House and Jail—Poor-House and Asylums.

In tracing the history of the habilitation of a county with the powers of local self-government, some account of the source whence, or power by which, that sovereignty has proceeded is necessary for a full understanding of the subject. The beginning, therefore, of such a history of Jefferson County is made at the transfer of the power of the Dutch colonists in New Amsterdam (New York), in 1664, to the English over the Dutch possessions in that region and surrounding country.

The articles of capitulation of the Dutch were drawn up and subscribed in the governor's *Bowery*, August 27 (O. S.), 1664. Of the twenty-three articles in the document, twenty of them were guaranties of the civil and political rights of the capitulators,—one guarantied freedom for the the exercise of their religious worship, one saved their military honor, and one looked to the regaining of their lost supremacy.

This important State paper was signed by the following representatives of the contracting powers:

For the Dutch.—John De Decker, Nich. Verleet, Sam. Megapolensis, Cornelius Steenwick, Oloffe Stevens Van Kortlant, James Cousseau. *For the English.*—Robert Carr, Geo. Carteret, Jno. Winthrop, Sam. Willys, Thomas Clarke, John Pinchon. The governor assented to the articles, and signed his assent, "Richard Nicolls."*

This convention passed the authority and power of government of the Dutch colonies in America to the king of Great Britain, who appointed his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, lord proprietor of the province, the name of which was changed from New Amsterdam to New York, the settlement on the Hudson river, called New Orange, receiving the name of Albany at the same time. The duke appointed a governor and council, and gave the colonists the right to elect representatives from among the freeholders of the colony and freemen of the corporations to meet as a general assembly, to make laws for the government of the province, subject to the approval of the governor and council, and the confirmation of the duke himself and the king. The first assembly, being the first legislative body that ever assembled in what was afterwards the State of New York, met in October, 1683,—Thomas Dungan being governor and M. Nicolls speaker of the assembly.

The assembly, on the 26th of October, drew up a charter of liberties and privileges granted the colonists by his Royal Highness, wherein they stipulated so liberally in their own behalf, that although the charter was approved by the governor and council (October 30), it probably was repealed by the duke or crown, as no record of its confirmation has been discovered. However, the provisions in the same, not conflicting with the grant to the duke, were retained,

* Smith's History of New York.

and the government administered accordingly. The preamble and first two clauses of the charter are as follows, *verbatim et literatim*:*

"For the better establishing the Government of this province of New York, and thatt Justice and Right may bee equally done to all persons within the same: *Bee it enacted* by the Governor, Councell and Representatives, now in Gen'all Assembly mett and assembled, and by the authority of the same—Thatt the Supreme Legislative Authority under His Majesty and Royall Highnesse, James, Duke of Yorke, Albany &c, Lord Proprietor of the said province, shall forever bee and reside in a Governour, Councell and the people, mett in Gene'all Assembly. That the exercise of the chiefe magistracy and administration of the government over the said province, shall be in the said Governour, assisted by the councell, with whose advice and consent, or with att least four of them, hee is to rule and govern the same according to the laws thereof."

The assembly was to be convened once in every three years, at least, and "every freeholder in the province, and freeman in the corporations," had the right to vote for the representatives, a majority of which votes were to govern. This first assembly was composed of sixteen representatives; two of the counties into which the province was divided for the purpose of such representation, viz., Dukes and Cornwall, never sending any representatives, but were entitled to send one each.

On November 1, 1683, the assembly divided the province into twelve counties, namely, city and county of New York, Westchester, Ulster, Albany, "*Dutchesses*," Orange, Richmond, King's, Queen's, Suffolk, Dukes, and Cornwall.

Albany county, which included the territory now forming the area of Jefferson County, was bounded thus: "To conteyne the towne of Albany, the Colony of Renslaerswyck, Schonecteda, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitacons on the East side of Hudson's River from Roeleffe Jansen's Creeke, and on the west from Sawyer's Creeke to the Sarraaghtoga."

This assembly proceeded to legislate for the colonists for a time, but its acts were never ratified and confirmed by the duke of York or the king, and therefore the second assembly, which met in 1691, declared the legislation had under the first assembly, and the ordinances of the governors and council, null and void,† and proceeded to draw up another charter of liberties and privileges similar to the first one, and which was repealed by the Crown in September, 1697. The assembly redivided the province into the same number of and named counties, with the same boundaries.

This assembly was composed of twenty-one members, two of whom failed to attend, and two others, being Quakers, from Queen's county, refused to *swear* to the oath of office, and were dismissed and two others elected,—one of whom, John Tradwell, was arrested by the under-sheriff of the city of New York on his arrival to attend the assembly, which act was resented in vigorous terms by the assembly, which ordered the under-sheriff arrested and brought before that body for contempt, and ordered Tradwell to attend the service of the house immediately. Upon the appearance of the member and officer the assembly went into an examination of the cause of Tradwell's commitment, when the developments were so unwholesome the assembly resolved they could not have him among them as a member, but ordered him discharged from his commitment on payment of costs, as his coming to the city on his majesty's writ privileged him from arrest. They ordered a new election in Queen's county, and John Robinson was returned and took his seat in the assembly.

The government at this date was composed as follows: Henry Sloughter, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief; Joseph Dudley, Frederick Phillipse, Stephen Cortlandt, Chidley Brook, and Gabriel Monville, council; and the following-named assemblymen: city and county of New York, James Graham (speaker), William Merrett, Jacobus Van Cortlandt, Johannis Kipp; city and county of Albany, Dirck Wessells and Levinus Van Schaick; Ulster and Dutchess, Henricus Beekman, William Demiere; Westchester, John Pell; Richmond, Elias Duksberry, John Dally; Suffolk, Henry Pierson, Mathew Howell; Queen's, Daniel Whitehead, John Robinson; King's, Nicholas Stillwell, John Poland; Manor of Rensselaer Wyck, Killian Van Rensselaer.‡

Notwithstanding the repeal of the charter of liberties, the assembly remained intact, and continued to legislate for the government and benefit of the colonists until the Revolution, or at least until 1773, to which year the last-published journal of its proceedings reaches and includes. On March 12, 1772, the assembly erected a new county from a portion of Albany, and named it Tryon, in honor of the governor of the province at the time. On March 24, 1772, the assembly divided Tryon county into five districts, the eastern one being called the Mohawk district, the southwestern one Kingsland, the northwestern one, north of the Mohawk, German Flats, the centre one, north of the Mohawk, Stone Arabia, and the centre one, south of the Mohawk, was called Canajoharie district. The first election was to be held in May, 1772, on the first Tuesday of the month, whereat the freeholders were to elect one supervisor, two assessors, one collector, two overseers of the poor, two constables, two fence-viewers, and one clerk in each district, who were to have the same powers as the same officials had elsewhere in the province. The Mohawk district was bounded on the east by the west boundary of Schenectady district in Albany county, on the west by a north and south line drawn from the pass in the mountains called "Anthony's nose," continued to the north and south bounds of the county, on the south by the south boundary of the colony and the county of Albany, and on the north by the bounds of the province. Stone Arabia lay next west of the Mohawk district, north of the Mohawk river, the west line being a line drawn north from the Little falls of that river to the north bounds of the province, and Canajoharie district was the corresponding one south of the Mohawk. German Flats was the northwestern district, bounded west and north by the boundary of the province

* Smith's History of New York.

† Journal of Colonial Assembly.

‡ Journal of the Colonial Assembly.

in those directions, and Kingsland, the southwestern one, was similarly bounded south and west. On March 8, 1773, the name of Stone Arabia was changed to Palatine, and German Flats and Kingsland exchanged names, each taking the other's. On this same day two market fairs were ordered to be held in Johnstown yearly, and the representative in the assembly from Tryon county was allowed twelve shillings per day while in attendance on the same, and in going to and returning therefrom. February 6, 1773, an act was passed authorizing the authorities of Tryon county to levy a tax sufficient to raise sixteen hundred pounds to complete a court-house and erect a jail at Johnstown, and offered bounties for the killing of wolves and panthers in the county. At the adoption of the first constitution of the State, April 20, 1777, the counties previously named were recognized, except Dukes and Cornwall, the territory included in which, having been previously surrendered to Massachusetts colony, and three others formed previously, viz., Charlotte (now Washington), and Cumberland and Gloucester (since ceded to Vermont). The convention framing the constitution gave Tyron county six of the seventy assemblymen of which the lower house of the legislature was to be composed, and divided the twenty-four senators in four classes, and the State into as many districts, the western one including the counties of Albany and Tryon, which were entitled to six of the senators. The delegates to this convention from Tryon county were William Harper, Isaac Paris, V. Veeder, John Moore, and Benjamin Newkirk.

On April 2, 1784, Tryon county was subdivided into several counties, and its own name lost. Montgomery county was organized in that portion of the territory which included Jefferson's area; and in 1788 the boundaries of the county were defined as follows: Bounded easterly by Ulster, Albany, Washington, and Clinton counties, southerly by the State of Pennsylvania, and west and north by the bounds of the State in those directions. The county was, on March 17 of the last-named year, divided into nine towns, of which Whitestown included within its limits all of the territory north, south, and west, to the bounds of the State. On March 3, 1789, a bill was passed by the Assembly to raise money in Montgomery county to liquidate claims arising therein for the erection of a court-house and jail at Whitestown. Montgomery then had seven assemblymen. On February 16, 1791, Herkimer county was erected from Montgomery county, including in its boundaries the present Jefferson County. Courts were provided for the new sovereignty, provision made for erecting county buildings, and one assemblyman assigned to it. April 10, 1792, the town of Whitestown was subdivided, and out of its territory the towns of Westminster, Steuben, Paris, Peru, and Mexico were framed. The latter and Steuben included, besides other territory, all of the present area of Jefferson County; Mexico including the territory south, and Steuben that north, of Black river. The first town-meeting in Mexico was directed to be held at the house of Benjamin Moorhouse. On March 10, 1797, the town of Leyden was set off from Steuben, and the first town-meeting ordered to be held at the house of Andrew Edmunds. March 15, 1798, Oneida county, including also the present territory of Jefferson, was taken from Herkimer and organized, a court-house ordered to be built at Rome, within one mile of old Fort Stanwix, and a jail provided for in 1800. March 14, 1800, Watertown was taken from Mexico and erected into a separate town, and the first town-meeting directed to be held at Asher Miller's dwelling. The area of the town included what was known as townships 1, 2, and 3, in a tract belonging to Henry Champion and others, and was bounded on the north by Black river, west by Hungry Bay, south by townships 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the same tract, and east by township 4. The town of Champion was also organized at the same time, from Mexico, and included township 4, and part of township 5, of same tract, and bounded north by Black river, east by Deer creek, west by township 3, and south by townships 9 and 10, and the first town-meeting was to be held at the house of Joel Mix. On April 1, 1802, the town of Brownville was organized from territory included in Leyden, and was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the northwesterly corner of the town of Champion; thence north 45° east to the southwest bounds of St. Lawrence county; thence northwesterly along the line of said county to the river St. Lawrence; thence southwest up said river and Lake Ontario to the mouth of Black river; thence easterly up Black river to beginning." The first town-meeting was ordered to be held at the house of Jacob Brown, afterwards General Brown. The town of Adams was also organized on the same day from Mexico, being townships 7 and 8, bounded northeast by Watertown. The first town-meeting was ordered to be held at Eliphalet Edmons' dwelling. Rutland was also organized the same day from Watertown, being that part of the same designated as township 3, and David Coffeen had the honor of having the first town-meeting held in his house. February 22, 1803, the town of Ellisburg was organized from a portion of the area of Mexico, and included in its boundaries the townships on the State map of the surveyor-general known as Ellisburg and township 6, the latter township being known as Henderson and Minos. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Lyman Ellis. March 24, 1804, the town of Harrison was organized from territory included in Adams, known as township 8, and Simeon Hunt accommodated the electors of the new town with a place wherein to hold their first town-meeting. The name of the town was, April 6, 1808, changed to Rodman. On the same day the town of Malta was organized from Mexico, and the name changed to that which it now bears,—Lorraine. All of the above towns were organized as constituents of Oneida county, but the next important act was that of

THE ORGANIZATION OF JEFFERSON COUNTY,

which was effected on the 28th day of March, 1805.

Such had been the rapidity of settlement of the Black river valley within five or six years from its opening, that the necessity of a division of Oneida county, which included this valley within its boundaries, became apparent, and local interests began to operate to secure the advantages expected from the location of the public buildings. Each section had its advocates. Nathan Sage, in Redfield, Walter Martin, in Martinsburg, Silas Stow and others in

Lowville, Moss Kent, Noadiah Hubbard, and others in Champion, Henry Coffeen, in Watertown, and Jacob Brown, in Brownville, were each intent upon the project of a county-seat. Many were for having but one new county, in which case Champion had the fairest prospects of success, and indeed such had been the chances, in the opinion of several prominent citizens, that they had located there. Among these were Moss Kent, a brother of Judge James Kent, Egbert Ten Eyck, etc. To obtain an expression of public opinion on this subject, three delegates, chosen at town-meetings, from each town interested in the question, met at the house of Freedom Wright, in Harrisburgh (Denmark), November 20, 1804. Many went with the intention of voting for one new county only, but strong local interests led to the attendance of those who so influenced the voice of the delegation, that, with but one exception, they decided for *two* new counties, and the convention united upon recommending the names of the executive officers of the Federal and State governments, then in office, from whence came the names of JEFFERSON and LEWIS, from *Thomas Jefferson* and *Morgan Lewis*, both men of national celebrity. Application was accordingly made to the legislature, and on March 4, 1805, Mr. Wright, then in the assembly, from the committee to whom was referred the petitions and remonstrances from the inhabitants of the county of Oneida relative to a division thereof, reported "that they had examined the facts stated as to population and extent of territory in said county, and the inconvenience of attending county concerns, and find the same to be true." A division was deemed necessary, and leave was granted to bring in a bill, which was twice read the same day, and passed through the legislature without opposition.*

Said act is as follows:

"AN ACT ERECTING LEWIS AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES, PASSED MARCH 28, 1805.

"1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly*, That all that part of the county of Oneida contained within the following bounds, to wit, Beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Ellisburg on the easterly shore of Lake Ontario, and running along the southerly line of said town; thence along the easterly line thereof to the southwest corner of the town of Malta; thence along the southerly line of said town of Malta, and continuing the same course to the corner of townships number two, three, seven, and eight; thence north along the east line of the town of Malta aforesaid to the northeast corner thereof; thence in a direct line to the corners of the towns of Rutland and Champion; thence along the line between the said town of Champion and the town of Harrisburgh, to Black river; thence in a direct line to the bounds of the county of St. Lawrence to intersect the same at the corner of townships numbers seven and eleven in Great Tract number three, of Macomb's purchase; thence along the westerly bounds of the said county of St. Lawrence to the north bounds of this State; thence westerly and southerly along said bounds, including all the islands in the river St. Lawrence, in Lake Ontario, and in front thereof, and within this State, to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of JEFFERSON.

"2. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of the said county of Oneida contained within the following bounds, to wit, Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Jefferson aforesaid; thence southerly along the westerly line of the town of Turin to the southwest corner thereof; thence easterly along the south line of said town to the southeast corner thereof; thence north sixty-two degrees east along the southerly line of the tract of land known by the name of Macomb's purchase to the line of the county of Herkimer; thence north along the said last-mentioned line to the bounds of the county of St. Lawrence; thence along the southwesterly line of said last-mentioned county to the line of the county of Jefferson; and thence along the southerly and easterly bounds thereof to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of LEWIS.

"3. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of township number nine which is comprised within the bounds of the said county of Jefferson shall be annexed to and become a part of the town of Harrison, in said county, and that all that part of said township number nine comprised within the bounds of the said county of Lewis shall be annexed to and become a part of the town of Harrisburgh, in said county.

"4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be held in and for the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis respectively a court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, and that there shall be two terms of the said courts in each of the said counties respectively in every year, to commence and end as follows, that is to say: the first term of the said court in said county of Jefferson shall begin on the second Tuesday of June of every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive; and the second term of said court in the said county of Jefferson shall begin on the second Tuesday of December of every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive." . . . (The courts were ordered to be held in Lewis county on the first Tuesdays of June and December, with the same limitations as to number of days of session.) "And the said courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace shall have the same jurisdiction, powers, and authorities in the said counties respectively as the court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace in the other counties of the State have in their respective counties: *Provided, always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect any suit or action already commenced, or that shall be commenced, before the first terms to be held in the respective counties of Jefferson and Lewis, so as to work a wrong or prejudice to any of the parties therein, or to affect any criminal or other proceedings on the part of the people of this State; but all such civil or criminal proceedings shall and may be prosecuted to trial, judgment, and execution as if this act had not been passed; *And further provided*, That the first of the said courts in each of the said counties shall be held on the second Tuesday of December next.

"5. *And be it further enacted*, That three commissioners shall be appointed by the council of appointment, who shall not be resident within the western district of this State, or interested in either of said counties of Jefferson or Lewis, for the purpose of designating the sites for the court-houses and gaols of the said counties respectively; and to that end the said commissioners shall, as soon as may be, previous to the first day of October next, repair to the said counties respectively, and, after exploring the same, ascertain and designate a fit and proper place in each of said counties for erecting the said buildings; and that until such buildings shall be erected, and further legislative provision be made in the premises, the said courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace shall be held at such place in each of the said counties nearest and most contiguous to the places designated as the sites for said buildings as the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall determine and fix upon; and the said commissioners, or any two of them, are hereby required, as soon as they have designated the places for erecting the said buildings and determined upon the places for holding the said courts, to make out and sign a certificate certifying the place designated for erecting the said buildings and places fixed on for holding courts in each of the said counties, and to transmit one of the said certificates to each of the clerks of the respective counties, who are required to receive and file the same in their respective offices: and that the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive, each, the sum of four dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in executing the trusts reposed in them by this act, the one moiety thereof to be paid by each of the said counties.

"6. *And be it further enacted*, That the freeholders and inhabitants of the said counties respectively shall have and enjoy, within the same, all and every the same rights, powers, and privileges as the free-

* Hough's History of Jefferson County.

holders and inhabitants of any other county in this State are by law entitled to have and enjoy.

"7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for all courts, and officers of the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, respectively, in all cases, civil and criminal, to confine their prisoners in the gaol or gaols of the county of Oneida, until gaols shall be provided in the same counties respectively, and the said counties paying each the charges of their own prisoners.

"8. *And be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of representation in the assembly of this State, there shall be three members in the county of Oneida, and one in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"9. *And be it further enacted*, That no circuit court, or courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, shall be held in either of the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis until the same shall, in the opinion of the justices of the supreme court, become necessary.

"10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis shall be considered as part of the western district of this State, and also as part of the fifteenth congressional district, and that as respects all proceedings under the act entitled 'an act relative to district attornies,' the said counties shall be annexed to and become a part of the district now composed of the counties of Herkimer, Otsego, Oneida, and Chenango.

"11. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as may be after the first Monday of April, in the year 1806, the supervisors of the said counties of Oneida, Jefferson, and Lewis, on notice being first given by the supervisors of the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, or of either of them, for that purpose shall meet together by themselves, or by committees appointed by their respective boards, and divide the money unappropriated, belonging to the said county of Oneida, previous to the division thereof, agreeable to the last county tax-list.

"12. *And be it further enacted*, That the votes taken at the election in the said counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence shall be returned to the clerk of the county of Oneida, to be by him estimated and disposed of, as is directed by the statute regulating elections.

"13. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of the town of Leyden remaining in the county of Oneida shall be and remain a separate town, by the name of Boonsville, and the first town-meeting shall be held at the house of Joseph Denning; and all the remaining part of the town of Leyden which is comprised within the bounds of the county of Lewis shall be and remain a town by the name of Leyden, and the first town-meeting shall be held at the dwelling-house of Hezekiah Talcott.

"14. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as may be after the first town-meeting in each of said towns, the supervisors and overseers of the poor of said towns of Leyden and Boonsville shall, by notice to be given for that purpose by the supervisors thereof, meet together, and apportion the money and poor of said town of Leyden, previous to the division thereof, according to the last tax-list, and that each of said towns shall thereafter respectively maintain their own poor."

Dr. Hough further says: "The relative limits of Jefferson and Lewis counties have been three times changed. It will be noticed by reference that the present town of Pinckney, in Lewis county, organized February 12, 1808, then a part of the town of Harrison, in Jefferson, was then divided by a line that was a continuation of the west lines of townships 8 and 3, of Boylston's tract; and that from the line between Champion and Denmark, on Black river, the division ran straight to St. Lawrence county, where the line of townships 7 and 11, of tract III., touched the county line. On the organization of the town of Pinckney the whole of township No. 9 was included in Lewis county. On April 5, 1810, the line east of the river, beginning, as before, at the east corner of Champion, ran thence to the southwest corner of a lot in 11 west and 21 north ranges, subdivisions of No. 5; thence east, between 20 and 21, northern ranges, to the southwest corner of a lot in 10 west, 21 north range; thence north, between 10 and 11, to south line of lot No. 4; thence east to lots 808–9; thence along 808–9 to lot 857; thence to the southeast corner of 857 and 809 to the northeast corner of 851; thence west, on line of lots 851 and 850, to southwest corner of 850; thence northeast, along line of lots, to St. Lawrence county.

The present line between the two counties was established April 2, 1813, by which this county received considerable accessions from Lewis county, in the town of Wilna, organized then from the towns of Le Ray and Leyden. By an act of March 17, 1815, the several islands within the limits of this State, in the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, lying in front of this county, were attached to it. By several acts the sovereignty of small tracts on Stony point, Horse island, Galloo island, Tibbet's point, and Carlton island* has been ceded to the United States for the purpose of erecting lighthouses, the State retaining concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction therein.

The town of Henderson was organized from territory—township No. 6—included in Ellisburg, February 17, 1806, and on the same day Hounsfield was erected, and included township 1 on the surveyor's map, being a part of Watertown, and the first town-meeting was directed to be held at the house of Joseph Landon. On the same day also Le Ray was formed from a part of Brownville, being that part of said town lying east of Penet's Square; and that line extended south to Black river and north to the St. Lawrence; and the first town-meeting was held at the house of Abiel Shurtleff. The first town-meeting in Henderson was held at the house of Reuben Putnam. Antwerp was taken from Le Ray, April 5, 1810; and Wilna, as before stated, from Le Ray and Leyden, April 2, 1813; Lyme from Brownville, March 6, 1818; Pamelia from Brownville, April 12, 1819; Alexandria from Brownville and Le Ray; Orleans from Brownville; and Philadelphia from Le Ray; the last three on April 3, 1821. Clayton was taken from Orleans and Lyme, April 27, 1833; Theresa from Alexandria, April 15, 1841; Worth from Lorraine, April 12, 1848; and Cape Vincent from Lyme, April 10, 1849, which completed the roster of the towns of the county as they at present are constituted, excepting the erection of the city of Watertown in 1869.

Simeon De Witt, in his map of the State east of the pre-emption line, published in 1802, adopted the following names to the towns in the county:

Penet Square, now in Clayton and Orleans, PENET.†
Great tract No. 4, CASTORLAND.
Purchase of the French company, CHASSANIS.
Black River tract No. 1, now Hounsfield, HESIOD.
" " " 2, now Watertown, LEGHORN.
" " " 3, now Rutland, MILAN.
" " " 4, now Champion, HOWARD.
" " " 6, now Henderson, HENDERSON.
" " " 7, now Adams, ALEPPO.
" " " 8, now Rodman, ORPHEUS.

* No lighthouse has been erected on Carlton island as yet.

† A manuscript map of 1798 gives the name of Penet's Square as Richland.

Town of Ellisburg, MINOS.
Boylston tract No. 1, now Lorraine, ATTICUS.
" " No. 2, now Worth, FENELON.
But one of these, Henderson, has since been preserved.

THE COURTS.

The judicial system of the State of New York traces its genealogy directly from MAGNA CHARTA. When the mailed barons of England wrested from King John, at Runnymede, A.D. 1215, that memorable document, they builded better than they knew. They forced from a despot rights of which he and his predecessors of the Norman line had despoiled the order of nobles, and, although the great charter recognized certain rights and exemptions inuring to the benefit of the tradesmen, craftsmen, and "villeins" (serfs) of the realm, yet these were included in the charter, more for the selfish purpose of attaching these classes to the barons in the defense of their own chartered rights than for any real humanitarianism dwelling among the nobility. But the privileges thus gained, slight as they were, gave the lower classes a taste of the sweets of liberty. These classes, having obtained a foothold on the steps leading to the temple of Liberty, kept steadily pressing their advantage, until at length they stood within the sacred fane itself, free and equal before the law. And from this source—the great charter—has flowed the stream whereat millions, as well at home in that empire "upon whose dominions the sun never sets" as in lands then unknown, are quaffing generous draughts which are making, slowly perhaps, of one kin "all nations that dwell on the earth."

The Charters of Liberties granted to the colonists of New York by the Duke of York in 1683* and 1691, and afterwards repealed by the crown in 1697, contained several clauses almost identical with some of the provisions of Magna Charta in point of phraseology, and really so in intent and purpose. For instance, the principle of the broadest humanity in that great charter is thus expressed: "We will not sell, we will not defer or deny to any man justice or right;" and the charters of liberties of the colony express the same thing substantially. Again, the great charter exempted from forced sale and distress for debt, or a penalty, the tools of a craftsman, the goods of a merchant, and the "wainage" (cattle, plow, and wagon) of a "villein;" and the provision of the colonial charter corresponding to this, in its quaint phraseology, reads, "Thatt a ffreeman shall not bee amerced for a small fault, butt after the manner of his fault; and for a great fault after the greatnesse thereof, saving to him his ffreehold, and a husbandman, saving to him his wainage, and a merchant likewise saving to him his merchandize; and none of the said amerciaments shall bee assessed, butt by the oath of twelve honest and lawful men of the vicinage; provided the faults and misdemeanors be not in contempt of courts of judicature."†

By Magna Charta the right of dower was put upon the foundation on which it rests to-day, and the colonial charter has this provision: "No estate of a ffeme covert shall be sold or conveyed, butt by deed acknowledged by her in some court of record; the woman being secretly examined, if she doth itt freely without threats or compulsion of her husband." The homestead rights of the wife, after the death of her husband, were also fully defined. Jury trials and a grand inquest for the presentment of criminals were provided for, and the courts instituted by it had no jurisdiction over the freehold without the owner's consent, except to satisfy debts by execution or otherwise. The following clauses in the colonial charter are also derived directly from its famous predecessor: "No ffreeman shall bee imprisoned or disseized of his ffreehold or libertye, or free customs, or bee outlawed or exiled, or any other wayes destroyed, nor shall be passed upon, adjudged or condemned butt by lawfull judgment of his peers, and by the laws of this province. No man of what condition or estate soever, shall be putt out of his lands or tenements, nor be taken nor imprisoned nor disinherited, nor banished nor anywayes destroyed without being brought to answer by due course of law. All lands in this province shall be free from all fines and lycences upon alienacous, and from all heriotts, wardships, liverys, primier seizins, year, day, and wast escheats and forfeitures, upon the death of parents or ancestors, naturall, casuall, and judiciall, and thatt forever, cases of High Treason only excepted."‡

Notwithstanding the distinguished parentage of the judicial system of New York, the English did not first introduce the courts into this colony, but rather the Dutch, who first settled at New Amsterdam, as they called New York. The cities or corporations of New York and Albany (then called New Orange) had tribunals known as the mayor and aldermen's courts, and the stout old Knickerbocker governors themselves were judges and held adjudications. In their articles of capitulation (1664) the Dutch stipulated that the public records should be preserved and the decisions of former courts respected, and that the inferior civil officers and magistrates should continue to execute their official duties until a new election, and then new ones should be chosen by themselves, the new incumbents to swear allegiance to England.

The first court of record of English creation in the colony we have note of was one established in 1674, called the Court of Assizes,§ which had both law and equity jurisdiction. Town courts and courts of sessions were also held by order of the governor. The Court of Assizes was abolished in 1684. On October 29, 1683, the General Assembly passed the first act regulating courts of justice, which act provided for the following tribunals:

1. A court, composed of three persons commissioned for that purpose, to be held monthly throughout the year in each town on the first Wednesday of the month, to hear and determine small causes and cases of debt and trespass to the value of forty shillings and under, without a jury, unless one was specially demanded by either party to the suit, and then to be summoned and to serve at the expense of the party demanding the same. The persons composing

* Revised Laws of New York, 1813. Appendix.
† Bradford's ed. Colonial Laws of New York.
‡ Smith's History of New York.
§ Notes to Revised Laws of New York, 1813.

the court were called commissioners, and one of them issued the summons to the party defendant, which must be personally served or left at his house four days before the sitting of the court.

2. *Courts of Sessions* yearly and every year in each county, to hear, try, and determine all causes, civil or criminal, brought therein, with a jury of twelve men of the county where the action accrued. The judges of this court were the justices of the peace of the respective counties, or any three of them. This court had an officer denominated "the *clark* of the sessions, or *clark* of the peace," and also "one marshall, or cryer." All processes issued out of the clerk's office and to the sheriff. For Albany county, this court was first to be held the first Tuesdays in March, June, and September, at the town-hall, in the city of Albany.

3. Annually in each county there were two terms to be held of a *Court of Oyer* and *Terminer* and *General "Gaol"* (as the old records spell it) *Delivery*, with civil and criminal jurisdiction on all matters in controversy, where the monetary consideration amounted to five pounds and upwards. This court had power to "try, hear, and determine all matters, causes, and cases, capitall, criminall, and civill, and causes, tryalls at common law, in and to which said court all and every persons whatsoever shall or may, if they see meet, remove any action or suit, debts or damages laid in such actions or suits, being five pounds and upwards, or shall or may, by warrant, writ of error, or certiorari, remove out of any inferior court any judgment, informacon, or indictment there had and depending, and may correct errors in judgment, and reverse the same, if there be just cause for itt." A jury of twelve men were to be provided for all parties who called for the same. The first term of this court in Albany county was the second Wednesday in May, 1684.

4. A *Court of Chancery*, with power to hear and determine all matters of equity, and be esteemed and accounted the supreme court of the province. The assembly provided for the appointment of a Chancellor to hold the court, with assistants to be appointed by the governor and council; but the latter powers returned the bill with an amendment declaring the governor and council to be the Court of Chancery, with power in the governor to depute a chancellor or assistant, etc.

The right of appeal from any of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and High Court of Chancery to "our Sovereign Lord the King," was reserved for any of his dutiful subjects, the value of whose disputes or matters in question amounted to one hundred pounds and more.*

The acts of this assembly of 1683, during its various sessions, were never approved by "His Royal Highness the Duke of York," and the assembly which convened in 1691 declared all the legislation of the former body null and void.† The assembly, however, provided for the maintenance of courts in 1691 as a temporary act, extending their lease of power in 1693 and 1695, and in 1696 the Crown repealed the charter of 1691. The courts under the charter of 1691 were the Justices' Courts in the towns, the sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas in the counties, and a Supreme Court, the latter composed of one judge and six justices, and the city courts of New York and Albany. Appeals would lie to the Supreme Court from any inferior court in cases of error.‡

An ordinance of the governor (Earl Bellamont) and council in May, 1699, reconstructed the courts, as follows: Justices were given cognizance of causes involving forty shillings, without the intervention of a jury, by taking a freeholder to their assistance to hear and determine the causes. The summons issued to the constable and ran two days. A Court of Common Pleas was provided for each county, to begin the next day after the general sessions ended, which had jurisdiction of all cases at common law of any kind or nature soever. Appeals would lie in all matters of twenty pounds and upward, or where the action touched the title to the freehold. A Supreme Court of Judicature was provided for the whole colony, to be held at New York, which had cognizance of all pleas, "civil, criminal, and mixed, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer within His Majesty's Kingdom of England, have or ought to have." Original jurisdiction was also given this court, in all civil cases of twenty pounds and upwards, or which brought in question the right of freehold; and all suits in the inferior courts coming within its purvey could be transferred to the supreme court for trial. Process to issue under teste of the chief justice of the court, and a session of the same to be held at New York twice each year. One of the justices of the supreme court was to go the circuit annually, and, with two or more justices of the respective counties, hold sessions of the said court at Albany and the other counties of the province. The justices of the supreme court were to be appointed by the governor and council, with power to hold terms of five days in New York and two days only in the other counties. The judges of the several courts were empowered to regulate the pleadings and practice of their courts, and jury trials were preserved. By an ordinance of Governor Cornbury, issued April, 1704, the terms of this court were increased to four per annum, and from that time till the adoption of the Constitution by the people in 1777, the supreme court rested upon and was held by the authority of those ordinances alone.

On September 2, 1701, the lieutenant-governor, John Nanfan, established by an ordinance a High Court of Chancery, declaring himself *ex-officio* Chancellor; but, on June 13, 1702, the governor, Lord Cornbury, suspended its functions until a fee-bill and rules of practice "could be arranged agreeable to equity and justice," and the chief and second justices of the province were appointed to "consider and report the best method to render the court most useful and least burdensome" to parties litigant. The justices having reported, Lord Cornbury accordingly, on November 7, 1704, revived the court and the causes depending therein, and adopted the fee-bill and rules of practice prepared by the judges. On November 6, 1735, the general assembly adopted a resolution declaring "that a Court of

* Appendix to Revised Laws of New York, 1813.

† Journal of Colonial Assembly.

‡ Smith's History of New York.

Chancery in this province in the hands or under the exercise of a governor without consent in the General Assembly is contrary to law, unwarrantable, and of dangerous consequence to the liberties and properties of the people." * Several struggles were made by the Colonial Assembly to destroy this court, but without effect, and Smith observes, in his "History of New York," "of all our courts none has been more obnoxious to the people than this,"—the Court of Chancery of the Colony. The court remained, however, in the governor's hands until the Revolution, when the constitution recognized it as a court and directed a Chancellor to be appointed for it. It was reorganized March 16, 1778, and continued by the constitution of 1821, but abolished by that of 1846. In 1848 a code of practice for the courts was adopted, whereby the distinction between legal and equitable remedies was abolished, as well as the old and cumbersome forms of actions and pleadings in cases at common law, and a uniform course of proceeding in all cases established. The code was revised in 1876, and amended in 1877, and took effect September 1 of the latter year.

The charter of 1683 provided for the attestation of wills by two witnesses, and when so attested declared them competent to pass the title to land, if filed in the office of the secretary of the colony within forty days after the death of the testator. The charter of 1691 vested the governor with probate powers, and styled the tribunal the *prerogative court*, and in 1694 the assembly provided for the supervising of intestacies, and regulating probates of wills and administration,—the widow, if any, to have the preference; if no widow, then administration to be referred to the public administrator, who was to educate the orphans, if any, in the "Holy Protestant Religion, and see they were honestly maintained, according to the value of their estate," and their estate invested for them to be received by them on attaining their majority or marrying. Wills in remote counties were allowed to be proven before courts of Common Pleas, and certified to the Secretary's office in New York. Appeals would lie from the courts or justices to the governor. If the estate did not exceed fifty pounds in value the courts of Common Pleas could grant administration. On March 24, 1772, the law of intestacies and probate of wills was extended to Tryon county. The first constitution recognizes the Court of Probates, and at the first session of the Legislature, in 1778, the judge of that court was vested with the same powers that the governor of the colony had as judge of the *prerogative court*. The judge of this court was appointed for the entire State, and granted letters of administration and probates of wills for his entire jurisdiction. Surrogates for the counties were provided for also by appointment of the council of appointment. On February 20, 1787, the appointment of surrogates was given to the governor, and they were given jurisdiction of probate matters in their respective counties, the Court of Probates of the State possessing appellate powers over the surrogates. The old colonial law for the supervising of estates was repealed. The office of surrogate was abolished by the constitution of 1846, and a County Judge provided, who, besides holding the county court, has also probate jurisdiction. In counties of more than 40,000 population a surrogate may be elected.

In 1702 a Court of Exchequer was established in the colony, which had cognizance of sundry governmental claims against other parties. In 1786 the Legislature created a court under that title, which was to be held in the city of New York, by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and had cognizance of all claims arising in favor of the State on fines, forfeitures, issues, amerciaments, and debts. This court was re-established in 1813,† by the revised laws, but did not survive the constitution that passed away in 1821, on the adoption of the new one.

The constitution of 1777 recognized the following courts: Admiralty, Chancery, Supreme, Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, General Sessions of the Peace, the Court of Probates, City Courts, and Justices of the Peace; and provided for a Court of Impeachment and Correction of Errors, under regulations to be established by the Legislature. The court consisted of the president of the Senate for the time being, the senators, chancellor, and the judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them.

In 1786 the Legislature provided for Circuit Courts, to be held by the justices of the Supreme Court, in each county, cognizable of all causes tryable by the county at the common law. In 1813 special sessions of the peace, held by three justices in the towns, were provided for petty crimes and misdemeanors, where the defendant could not give bail to the general sessions of the county. The courts under the first constitution were continued by the second one, which latter was ratified by the people January 15 to 17, 1822.

The constitution of 1846 recognized and continued the courts under the constitution of 1821, except those of Chancery and Common Pleas, and in addition created the Court of Appeals and the County Courts. The *Court of Appeals* had its origin in the powers of the original Court of Impeachment for "the correction of errors." These latter powers were abrogated by the constitution of 1846, and the Court of Appeals created by Sec. 2 of Art. VI. of that instrument, which court occupies the place in the judicial system which the original court for the correction of errors did. It was, when first constituted, composed of eight judges,—four elected by the people of the State for eight years, and four selected from the class of justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. On November 2, 1869, the people ratified an amendment to the constitution, prepared by the convention of 1867–68, whereby, among other changes in the judiciary effected thereby, the court of Appeals was reorganized as it now exists, being composed of a chief judge and six associate judges, who are chosen by the people of the State for terms of fourteen years each. This court has power to review every actual determination made at a general term of the Supreme court, or by either of the Superior city courts, in certain cases and under certain limitations. The Supreme court has the same jurisdiction it originally had, with the exceptions, additions, and limitations created and imposed

* Journal of Assembly, page 687.

† Notes to act in revised laws, 1813.

by the constitution and statutes, and has appellate jurisdiction over all courts of original jurisdiction not otherwise specifically provided for. Appeals also will lie from certain limited judgments of the court itself to a general term of the same, which are held at least once a year in each of the four judicial departments of the State. Jefferson County being included in the fourth, which is composed of the fifth, seventh, and eighth judicial districts,—Jefferson being included also in the fifth district. The general terms are held by one presiding and two associate justices, designated as term justices, but all of them of the Supreme bench. Any justice of the Supreme court may hold the Circuit courts, special terms of the Supreme court, or courts of Oyer and Terminer, the terms of which are appointed by the justices of the department, who also assign the particular justices to hold the courts in the respective counties.

The County courts, created by the constitution of 1846, have jurisdiction of all actions of partition, dower, foreclosure, and specific performance, the action accruing in the respective county; and to actions generally where the amount involved in controversy does not exceed $1000 in value, where the defendants are in the county at the commencement of the action. This court is held by the county judge, and who, associated with two justices of the peace, may hold courts of the Sessions of the Peace, with such criminal jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

The constitution of 1777 continued in force such parts of the common law of England, and the statute law of England and Great Britain, and acts of the Colonial legislature of New York, as together formed the law of the colony April 19, 1775, subject to further amendment or repeal by the proper authority. The resolves of the Provincial Congress of the colony, which existed from the early part of 1775 to 1777, as also the resolutions of the convention of the State, not inconsistent with the constitution, were adopted as law. Anything in any of the above-quoted legislation repugnant to the constitution was abrogated and rejected. The constitution also provides for the trial by jury and the naturalization of aliens. The constitution of 1821 still continued in force the common law of England, and the colonial laws not repealed or repugnant to the provisions of that instrument. Courts of the Sessions of the Peace were provided for the county of Albany, April 17, 1691,* with three terms per year, and a court of Common Pleas, from which no appeal or habeas corpus would lie on matters under twenty pounds in controversy. The old Justices of the Peace of the colony were to be "good and lawful men of the best reputation, and who be no maintainers of evil or barretors."

In 1778 the Legislature declared that *paper* would answer in legal proceedings and documents in emergent cases, and its use was held not to invalidate proceedings in the courts, notwithstanding the requirement of *vellum* for such purposes previously. In 1798 paper was still further advanced in respectability in the courts, being declared lawful for use in the Supreme and Chancery courts for all purposes except for the processes of the courts, for which parchment continued to be used. The court of General Sessions of the Peace under the first constitution had jurisdiction in all cases where the penalty was not confinement for life or the death penalty. In 1796 the criminal code was ameliorated, and State's-prisons first directed to be established. Previous to this, most of the offenses punishable by imprisonment for life were under the death penalty. The claim of "benefit of clergy" by criminals was abolished in New York February 21, 1788. In May, 1788, the statutes of England and Great Britain were abolished. The first fee-bill established by law was dated May 24, 1709. The courts of Common Pleas, established by the ordinance of the colonial governor in 1699, was the beginning of the courts of General Sessions. *Imprisonment for debt* was abolished in New York April 26, 1831.

In 1815 the jury list of Jefferson County was materially augmented by extending the right to serve as jurors to persons holding contracts for lands who had improved the lands to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, or had personal property to that amount. Freeholders only had been lawful jurors previous to this time; but, owing to the fact that the bulk of the Jefferson County farmers held their farms only by contract, the burden came heavily upon the balance of the community, besides depriving the courts of a valuable class of jurors; hence the legislation above referred to.

THE COURTS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

As will be seen by a reference to the act erecting Jefferson and Lewis counties, in the early part of this chapter, courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace were directed to be held in Jefferson County, the first term to begin on the second Tuesday of June of each year. This act passed May 28, 1805, but there was no court held in the county, so far as the records show, until May, 1807. The same act provided that no Circuit Court, or courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, were to be held in the said counties until the justices of the Supreme court deemed it necessary. A term of the *general sessions* was "held at the school-house† next south of Jonathan Cowan's mills, in Watertown," on the second Tuesday of May, 1807, with the following presence: Honorables Augustus Sacket, Joshua Bealls, and Perley Keyes, judges; Thomas White, associate justice; Egbert Ten Eyck, clerk. At this term of the court, Frederick Avery and William Andrews were each fined ten dollars for defaulting as grand jurors, but at the next term they came before the court and purged themselves of their contempt by sufficient swearing. George Brown and Nathaniel Peck were discharged from their recognizance, no person appearing against them. Samuel Brown, Jr., was indicted for an assault and battery, pleaded guilty, and was fined ten dollars and costs. Charles Noles, for a similar indiscretion and open confession, received absolution on payment of two dollars and a half and costs. John Brown, on a similar charge, stood his trial, and was found not guilty. Seven other recognizances were discharged for want of prosecution, and Appleton Skinner was fined ten dollars for default in attendance on the court as constable, but at the next term of the court

* Journal of Assembly of colony.

† On the site of the present Universalist church.

he convinced their Honors it would be unjust to enforce the collection of the same, and it was remitted.

The second term of the court was held at the same place, on the second Tuesday of August, 1807, with the same presence except Judge Sacket. One Studley was convicted of grand larceny, the judgment of the court thereon arrested, and the case continued until the December term of the court. Amasa Fox was indicted for sending a challenge to fight a duel, and Benjamin Allen was similarly dealt with for accepting the above challenge, and both parties recognized to the court of Oyer and Terminer. In that court the parties were discharged, no one appearing to prosecute. At the December term, 1807, of the General Sessions there were seven indictments found.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

held its first term in 1807, beginning on the second Tuesday of May, and holding its sessions in the school-house before mentioned, near Cowan's mills. The court was held with the following presence: Hon. Augustus Sacket, first judge; Joshua Bealls and Perley Keyes, judges; Thomas White, assistant justice. The first trial was a case between James Mitchell and William Ashby, Mr. How appearing for F. Skinner, attorney for the plaintiff. The jury were Elijah Richmond, Gad Chapin, Zachariah Butterfield, Aaron Keyes, Cornelius Van Wormer, Leonard Bullock, Thomas Potter, Stoel Warner, Noadiah Hubbard, Wm. Sampson, Wm. Dockstadter, and Powell Hall, who gave their verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at thirty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents, and his costs at six cents. J. W. Bostwick was the attorney for the defendant. Besides this suit, Mr. Bostwick had ten interlocutory judgments entered up, on an order for the clerk to assess the damages, on which report final judgment was rendered, aggregating $463.10. S. C. Kennedy, another attorney, had judgment similarly entered, amounting to $226.41, and on confession, $1033. B. Skinner took interlocutory judgments, supplemented by a final decree, to the amount of $126, and E. Camp, by confession, to the amount of $272. In the case of Ebenezer Griffin *vs.* Richard Thompson, the sheriff having taken the body of the defendant on a capias for debt, he was ordered to produce the said corpus during the sitting of the court or show cause why an attachment should not issue against him, and the defendant was ordered to plead in thirty days or judgment would be entered by default. There were seventy orders of this kind entered at this term of the court. Bostwick had thirty-one cases on the docket, Kennedy thirty-nine, Skinner twenty, Elisha Camp six, S. Whittlesey four, and J. Kirkland two. The second term of this court was held on the second Tuesday of August, 1807, with the same presence, excepting Judge Sacket. Evan Salisbury was declared a bankrupt, and De Estaing Salisbury appointed his assignee. Benjamin Bemis, an insolvent debtor, was discharged from his debts and imprisonment on account thereof at this term. Thomas Y. How, Moss Kent, and Amos Benedict appeared before the court as attorneys at this term, and the court adopted the rules of the Supreme Court for the admission of attorneys and counsellors to practice in the court, but abolished the distinction between the two titles of a lawyer aforesaid. The court, moreover, required foreign attorneys to produce certificates of having studied law three years in some local law office in the State of New York.

The third term of this court was held in December, 1807. At the July term, 1821, of this court, the first alien was naturalized in the Jefferson courts, the same being Charles Morton, a subject of George IV., King of Great Britain. In October of the same year John Foot, also an Englishman, declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, and in 1827 Isaac J. Ullmann, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Rhine, where he was born in 1798, and from whence he emigrated in 1822, was admitted to citizenship. He afterwards removed to St. Joseph county, Michigan, where for many years he was a prominent citizen, serving several terms in the legislature, and finally removing to Wisconsin, where he at present resides.

The court of Common Pleas was abolished in 1846 by the constitution then adopted, which provided county courts in its stead.

The first term of the County Court of Jefferson County was held August 16, 1847, Judge Robert Lansing presiding.

Tradition says that after the formal adjournment, the first court (which was held, as before stated, in the school-house) became a scene of fun and frolic, which has since been seldom equaled. The greater part of the settlers were young or middle-aged men, and some were "fond of a social glass." The customs of the day did not discountenance practical joking, and athletic games were invariably the accompaniment of all gatherings. Moreover, they had been just organized, and must have business for their courts, else what need of having courts? No one was exempt from the jurisdiction of the court *ad interim*, and did any one try to evade process, he was at once accused of a crime more flagrant in the code of the tribunal than all others, "sneakism," and forthwith arraigned before the "grave and reverend seigneurs" (?), where conviction was certain and prompt, and the penalty "a quarter," imposed for the benefit of the court and its supporters. Among other charges, one was preferred against Esq. H., of Rutland, a man of very sober and candid character, who was charged with stealing. Conscious of innocence, he offered to be searched, when a quantity of *dough* was found in both pockets of his coat. Thus implicated by circumstances he could not explain, he was fined. Another was accused of falling asleep, and fined a shilling for contempt, and to pay for his lodging; another was fined a like sum for smoking in the court-room, and thus lowering the dignity of the proceedings. After paying the penalty, he resumed his pipe, and was again arraigned, but he pleaded a new statute of limitations, that the fine previously assessed was for a pipe-full, which he had not finished, and beside that, his comfort could not twice be put in jeopardy by the same tribunal. These pleas afforded a subject for discussion that elicited the research and ability of the lawyers present. As the avowed intention was to make business for all of the new officers, one person was stripped and laid out on a board, loosely covered with cloth, and the coroner sent for, who at once proceeded to "sit upon" the subject, when the board tipped

up, and the corpus disappeared, in *naturalibus*, instanter. The sheriff found business by dragging from his concealment one who had fled to a garret to escape the rigorous penalties of the mock court. He was taken before the tribunal, who decided upon the evidence adduced that his failing was a *disease* rather than a *crime*, and required for its eradication an *enema*. This carnival was continued the second day, and although the officers of the court affected to abstain from the frolic, yet judicial dignity offered no exemption, and all parties were compelled to join. Companies distinguished by personal peculiarities were paraded under officers selected for the prominence of these traits, as "long noses," etc., while the little, short men were organized into a party, and charged with the duty of "keeping the cats off."*

This tradition is verified by the fact that the board of supervisors allowed at their meeting in October, 1807, two bills for damages done to the house of Samuel Whittlesey, in process of building, at the time of the first court.

The first term of the *Court of Oyer and Terminer* and *General Gaol Delivery* was held in the county on June 17, 1807, at the same school-house near Cowan's mills, in Watertown, with the following presence: Hon. Smith Thompson, justice; Augustus Sacket, Joshua Bealls, and Perley Keyes, judges; Lyman Ellis, associate justice; Egbert Ten Eyck, clerk; Nathan Williams, district attorney. The first case tried was one of the people against a prominent citizen of the county, indicted for rape; but a jury composed of Moses Miller, Jonathan Treadway, William Hadsell, Oliver Scott, Nathaniel Johnson, Caleb Ellis, Alanson Dresser, Alpheus Coleman, Abiah Jenkins, P. Redway, Levi Butterfield, and John Hathaway, said their neighbor was not guilty, after hearing seven witnesses for the prosecution (three of them ladies) and twelve for the defense testify. The second trial was on an indictment for an assault and battery, the defendant being convicted of the assault only, and fined ten dollars. The third trial was that of Patrick McGinnis, on a charge of larceny, of which he was acquitted by twelve of his peers. The next term was held June 20, 1808, Chief-Justice Kent presiding, with Judges Clark, Sacket, and White, and Associate Justice Corlis Hinds. Besides other business transacted, seven constables were fined five dollars each,—for what cause the record does not show. The next term of the court, begun June 9, 1809, was held at the court-house, Hon. Joseph C. Yates, justice, and Judges Clark, Bealls, and White, present, and Samuel Whittlesey, district attorney. Stephen Rawson was tried for, and convicted of, passing counterfeit money, Oliver Taylor was tried for the same offense and acquitted, and James Goff, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty. The court sentenced Rawson to the State's prison for fourteen years, and Goff for three and a half years, and fined Gershom Tuttle and Jabez Foster eight dollars each for non-appearance as grand jurors. At the June term (1810) of the court there were four persons tried for making and passing counterfeit money, convicted and sentenced to State's prison as follows: one, for counterfeiting gold coin, for life; two, for counterfeiting bank-notes, twelve years; and one, for passing counterfeit bank-notes, for ten years. One man was convicted of grand larceny and received three years, and another received like sentence for attempting to break jail. At the June term (1812) Wm. W. Van Ness, justice of the Supreme Court, presiding, John Johnson Mann was convicted of forgery, and sentenced to the State's prison for life. At the June term (1814) the grand jury found eight indictments for larceny, one for murder, one for rape, two for forgery, and two for assault and battery. The rapist was sentenced to State's prison for life, the stealers went to the same safe-keeping and the county jail for different periods of time. June 16, 1828, Henry Evans was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged August 20.

The first *Circuit Court* was held June 20, 1808, Chief-Justice Kent presiding, and also present Judges Sacket, Clark, and White, and Corlis Hinds, associate justice. The first civil suit tried was that of Aaron Davis against Robert Stewart, impleaded with Barzillai Willey, and a jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at $130.81. The next court was held June 19, 1809, at which there were had five jury trials, resulting in awards of damages amounting to $1061, and one non-suit. At the June term, 1811, there were eleven jury trials, resulting in the award of damages aggregating $4650. At the June term, 1812, Gerrit Smith was a plaintiff with the Tallmadges, and one David Wadhams and David Thompson, against Jonathan and Aaron Davis, defendants, wherein the plaintiffs recovered $302.81 in damages.

At the first term of the Circuit Court the following attorneys appear of record before the court, viz., I. Bostwick, S. C. Kennedy, B. Skinner, S. Whittlesey, Lyman Munson, Thomas Skinner, Ela Collins, and Micah Sterling. At the third term Egbert Ten Eyck, Amos Benedict, S. S. Breese (afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois for many years), H. R. Storrs, and B. Skinner appeared.

A special term of the *Supreme Court* was held in Watertown on the third Monday of December, 1847, Hon. William F. Allen, justice, presiding; and a general term of the same court was held July 4, 1848, Justices Gridley, Pratt, and Allen being present. At this term John T. Newcomb and De Witt C. Priest were admitted to the bar.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

Owing to the loss of the records and files of this court by fire previous to 1830, the actual date of the first session of the same cannot be obtained, nor an abstract of its early business. The records of the court were kept at the private offices of the surrogates who from time to time presided over the court, and in one of the destructive conflagrations which have laid waste the business portions of the city, the valuable documents intrusted to that tribunal previous to the year before named are irrecoverably lost. The seal of the surrogate consists of the words "Jefferson County Surrogate Seal" in a circle around the words "The End" in the centre.

THE JUDGES

who have held the foregoing-named courts of Jefferson County are as follows:

* Hough.

The courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions—first judges: Augustus Sacket, February 26, 1807; Moss Kent, February 26, 1810; Abel Cole, February 26, 1818; Egbert Ten Eyck, November 14, 1820; Calvin McKnight, January 29, 1829; Thomas C. Chittenden, February 28, 1840; Calvin Skinner, January 25, 1845.

Judges under the first and second constitutions, with the year of their first appointment: 1805, Joshua Bealls, Perley Keyes; 1806, Isaac Conklin, Augustus Sacket; 1809, Joseph Clark, Lyman Ellis, Thomas White; 1811, John Durkee; 1812, Eliphalet Edmonds; 1813, Ethel Bronson, John Brown, Joel Doolittle, Noadiah Hubbard, Jabez Foster, Clark Allen; 1814, Jesse Hopkins; 1815, Abel Cole; 1818, William Robinson, Amasa Trowbridge, Elijah Fields, Jr., Aaron Palmer, Calvin McKnight; 1820, Hart Massey, Samuel C. Kennedy; 1821, Hiram Steel, Richard Goodale, Joseph Hawkins; 1823, Egbert Ten Eyck, Zeno Allen, Alpheus S. Greene, Eliphalet Edmonds, Joseph Hawkins; 1824, Daniel Wardwell; 1829, Benjamin Wright, Zeno Allen, John Macomber, George Brown; 1834, the same were appointed; 1840, Hiram Carpenter, E. Ten Eyck, M. K. Stowe, E. G. Merrick; 1841, John Thurman, Hiram Dewey; 1843, G. C. Sherman; 1845, Jason Clark; 1846, Thomas Wait, Joseph Boyer.

Assistant justices (under the first constitution), 1805: Thomas White, William Hunter, Lyman Ellis, Ethni Evans; 1807, Asa Brayton, Corlis Hinds; 1811, Abel Cole, William Huntingdon, James Henderson, Jr.; 1813, Jesse Hopkins, Jonathan Davis, Wolcott Hubbell, George White; 1814, William Baker; 1815, Converse Johnson, James Shurtliff, Seth Peck, Asa Smith, Elijah Fields, Jr., Amasa Trowbridge, Melvin Moffatt, Daniel Sterling; 1818, Henry H. Sherwood, John S. Porter, John Macomber, Thomas Brayton.

The *Circuit Judges*, under the constitution of 1821 (appointed by the governor and senate), were Nathan Williams, April 21, 1823; Hiram Denio, May 6, 1834; Philo Gridley, July 16, 1838; S. Beardsley was appointed in 1834, and J. H. Bronson in 1838, but neither served.

Under the present constitution the county judges were elected at first for four years, but, under the amendments of 1869, their terms are for six years. They hold the county courts. The first county judge was elected in June, 1847, the same being Robert Lansing. He was succeeded by William C. Thompson, in November, 1851. The succession has been as follows since Judge Thompson, who held the position until 1860: Charles D. Wright, 1860–68; Azariah H. Sawyer, 1869–77, and the present incumbent.

Justices of Sessions were provided also by the present constitution, who are also elective officers, being designated from among the justices of the peace, and have been as follows: 1847, Samuel Boyden; 1849–50, George Brown; 1850, Dexter Wilder, A. S. Babcock; 1851, Dexter Wilder, Medad Cook, Henry Lord; 1853, George A. Gates, Eleazer W. Lewis; 1854, William D. Lewis, Hosea B. Hayes; 1855, Albert H. Davis and De Witt C. Priest; 1856, Jonathan Munsell and John Fassett; 1857, John F. Latimer, Hosea B. Hayes; 1858, Bradford K. Hawes, Geo. K. Cornwell; 1859, Almond Buell and Cornwell; 1860, Isaac S. Main, Hosea B. Hayes; 1861, Henry Hitchcock and Hayes; 1862–65, Reuben H. Potter and Hayes; 1865, Potter and Geo. F. Bartlett; 1866, Bartlett and J. Snell; 1867, Allen Nims, Horace M. Wilds; 1868–69, Carlton C. Moore and Wilds; 1870–71, Geo. F. Bartlett and John Parker; 1872, Bartlett and Erwin F. Ramsdell; 1873, Ramsdell and Lysander H. Brown; 1874, Brown and Ezra D. Hilts; 1875, Hilts and George E. Tucker; 1876, Brown and Hilts; 1877, Brown and John F. Cook.

Surrogates (appointed previous to 1847, and elected since then) have been as follows: Benjamin Skinner, April 13, 1805; John M. Canfield, March 15, 1811; Elisha Camp, February 28, 1813; David Perry, June 27, 1815; Lyman Munson, April 2, 1816; Benjamin Wright, February 26, 1820; L. Munson, February 13, 1821; B. Wright, March 27, 1827; John Clarke, February 28, 1840; Nathaniel B. Wardwell, February 28, 1844, who held the appointment till his death, February 15, 1847, when John Clarke was re-appointed. The first surrogate elected was Levi H. Brown, in June, 1847. The succession since then has been: James R. A. Perkins, November, 1851–59; Milton H. Merwin, 1860–63; D. M. Bennett, 1864–67; William W. Taggart, 1868–77, and the present incumbent.

Local officer to discharge the duties of surrogate, called *Special Surrogate.*—Geo. W. Hungerford, 1849; Isaac Van Vleck, 1851–54; Milton H. Merwin, 1855–57; Lafayette J. Bigelow, 1858–60; Samuel D. Barr, 1861–63; A. H. Sawyer, 1864–65; W. W. Taggart, 1866–67; Ross C. Scott, 1868–77, and present incumbent.

Special County Judges.—Thomas P. Saunders, 1849–55; David J. Wager, 1856–61; A. J. Brown, 1862–65; J. B. Emmes, 1866–77, and present incumbent.

The courts of justice which exercise jurisdiction over the people of Jefferson County, within the bounds of the Federal and State constitutions, at the present time, are as follows:

The Supreme Court of the United States.—Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, chief justice, appointed 1874; Nathan Clifford, Portland, Maine, associate justice, 1858; Ward Hunt, Utica, N. Y., associate justice, 1873; Wm. Strong, Philadelphia, Penn., associate justice, 1870; Joseph P. Bradley, Newark, N. J., associate justice, 1870; Noah H. Swayne, Columbus, Ohio, associate justice, 1862; David Davis, Bloomington, Ill., associate justice, 1862; Samuel F. Miller, Keokuk, Iowa, associate justice, 1862; Stephen J. Field, San Francisco, Cal., associate justice, 1863; D. Wesley Middleton, of Washington, clerk; William T. Otto, of Indiana, reporter; John G. Nicolay, of Illinois, marshal. The court holds one general term at Washington, D. C., commencing on the second Monday in October.

The Circuit Court of the United States, for the second circuit (including New York, Vermont, and Connecticut).—Judges: Ward Hunt, associate justice; Alexander S. Johnson, circuit judge; and the district judge. Terms of this court are held for the Northern District of New York at Albany, 2d Tuesday in October; Canandaigua, 3d Tuesday in June; also adjourned term, for civil

business only, at Albany 3d Tuesday in January, and at Utica 3d Tuesday in March. Charles Mason, clerk Northern Division, office at Utica.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Northern District of New York.—William J. Wallace, district judge, Syracuse; Richard Crowley, district attorney, Lockport; Winfield Robbins, clerk, Buffalo; Isaac F. Quimby, marshal, Rochester. The terms of the court are held as follows: Albany, 3d Tuesday in January; Utica, 3d Tuesday in March; Rochester, 2d Tuesday in May; Buffalo, 3d Tuesday in August; Auburn, 3d Tuesday in November. Special terms are held by appointment at Oswego, Plattsburgh, or Watertown; and a special session in Admiralty at Buffalo on Tuesday of each week.

THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK. — Sanford E. Church, Albion, chief judge, term expires Dec. 31, 1884. Associate Judges, William F. Allen, Oswego, term expires Dec. 31, 1878; Charles A. Rapallo, New York city, term expires Dec. 31, 1884; Charles Andrews, Syracuse, term expires Dec. 31, 1884; Charles J. Folger, Geneva, term expires Dec. 31, 1884; Theodore Miller, Hudson, term expires Dec. 31, 1886; Robert Earl, Herkimer, term expires Dec. 31, 1890. Edwin O. Perrin, clerk, Jamaica; F. Stanton Perrin, deputy clerk, Albany; Hiram E. Sickels, reporter, Albany; Amos Dodge, crier, Albany; Andrew J. Chester, attendant, Albany; Jeremiah Cooper, attendant, Lenox.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—The general terms of the Fourth Judicial department, holden by Joseph Mullin, presiding justice, Watertown; John L. Talcott and James C. Smith, associate justices.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS AND COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER, and SPECIAL TERMS, held in Jefferson County, in the Fifth Judicial district, on the 1st Monday of April, and 2d Mondays in June and November, by justices of the Supreme Court, as assigned by the term justices. The judges of the Fifth Judicial district are as follows: Joseph Mullin, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1881; George A. Hardin, Little Falls, term expires Dec. 31, 1885; Milton H. Merwin, Utica, term expires Dec. 31, 1888; James Noxon, Syracuse, term expires Dec. 31, 1888; Watson M. Rogers, district attorney, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1877; George Cole, clerk, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1879; Abner W. Peck, sheriff, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1878; Justin W. Weeks, crier, Watertown, from 1860 to 1877.

THE COUNTY COURT. — Judge, Azariah H. Sawyer, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1877; Clerk, George W. Cole, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1879; Sheriff, Abner W. Peck, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1878; Special Judge, John B. Emmes, Carthage, term expires Dec. 31, 1877.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Judge, Azariah H. Sawyer, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1877; Justices of the Sessions, Lysander H. Brown and John F. Cook, terms expire Dec. 31, 1877.

THE SURROGATE COURT.—Surrogate, William W. Taggart, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1877; Special Surrogate, Ross C. Scott, Watertown, term expires Dec. 31, 1877.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The board of supervisors, as the fiscal manager of the county, has come down from the "good old colony times, when we lived under the king," and dates its beginning in an act of the colonial assembly of New York, passed in April, 1691.* By this act it was provided that the freeholders of the colony should elect two assessors and one supervisor in their respective towns; the former to assess and establish the rates on each freeholder and inhabitant, and deliver the list to the supervisor, who took it up to a general meeting of the supervisors of the county, who ordered the same collected by the constables or collectors of the several towns. The supervisors as a board also elected a county treasurer, who received and disbursed the funds for county charges. This act was repealed October 18, 1701, and courts of general or special sessions, held by the justices of the peace of the county, or any five of them, were created, to make the necessary levies of taxes and audit claims, and certify the same to two assessors and a collector in each town for collection *pro rata*. This court also appointed the county treasurer. On June 19, 1703, the supervisors were restored again and put in charge of the strong box of the treasury, and the courts of sessions relieved of the care of the financial interests of the county, and the supervisors required to meet as a board at the county town, annually, on the first Tuesday in October, and at such other times as they might deem proper for the transaction of their business. The board received back again, also, the power of appointment of county treasurer, who was allowed a sixpence on the pound for his fees, the collectors getting ninepence for their fees of collection. The system of the supervisors has been continued under the several constitutions of the State to the present time.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors of Jefferson County convened October 1, 1805, in the school-house in Watertown, near Jonathan Cowan's mills, and was composed of the following supervisors: Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion; Clift French, of Rutland; Corlis Hinds, of Watertown; John W. Collins, of Brownville; Nicholas Salisbury, of Adams; Thomas White, of Harrison (now Rodman); Lyman Ellis, of Ellisburg; and Asa Brown, of Malta (now Lorraine). They "resolved" Mr. Hubbard into the presidency of the board, and adjourned the meeting until three o'clock P.M., at the house of Abijah Putnam, and met accordingly at the time and place appointed. They then proceeded to elect by ballot a clerk, Zelotes Harvey, and a county treasurer, Benjamin Skinner, and required the latter official to furnish security in $5000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, which he subsequently did, Jacob Brown (afterwards major-general of the United States army in the war of 1812) becoming his pledge and bondsman. They ordered the clerk to get stationery for their use, and adjourned till the next morning. On the second day they appointed Messrs. Hinds and Ellis as a committee to examine the assessment rolls of the several towns, and told themselves off in couples to audit the various charges against the towns. Messrs. French, White, and Hinds were appointed to procure a conveyance of the court-

* Bradford's Ed. Colonial Laws.

house site, which they subsequently did from Henry and Amos Coffeen, S. C. Kennedy being allowed $2 for drafting the document.

David Parker was allowed $44.43 for conveying a prisoner to Whitestown (Oneida county) jail. Harrison Mosely's bill for apprehending a prisoner and conveying him to the same place of confinement, amounting to $40.97, was reduced to $33.50, and allowed at those figures. Robinson Pacey, a witness in the case last named, was allowed $10.62 for his attendance at Whitestown. Hart Massey was appointed sealer of weights and measures, and $45 appropriated and placed in his hands to procure standards with which to perform his acts. He expended $30 more than the appropriation, and the next board allowed him the excess. Henry Coffeen, county clerk, was allowed $5.80 for services as such officer, and $29 for stationery and blank books. Six dollars also were allowed justices for criminal services. The bills of the commissioners to locate the site of the court-house and jail, $202, were allowed, and the clerk of the board was granted $17 for eight days' service and a bill of stationery. $35 were appropriated for fitting up the school-house suitably for holding courts therein, and the county clerk given in charge of the work. The treasurer was allowed $5 and the clerk $12 to procure suitable records for the needs of their respective offices, the entire appropriations of the session amounting to $723.44.

Henry Coffeen presented a bill of $85.88, and Jacob Brown one of $100 for services at the session of the legislature in the division of Oneida county, both of which were rejected. The latter had been appointed by a meeting of citizens of the county, held at Denmark (in Lewis county), to attend the legislature for lobbying purposes. Another similar bill at a subsequent session of the board was rejected. Dr. Ozias H. Rawson's bill for medical attendance on a poor family in the county was rejected. A bounty of $10 on wolves' and panthers' scalps was laid in addition to the town bounty offered for the destruction of these animals. The commissioners of highways of the towns of Ellisburg, Brownville, and Harrison (Rodman), petitioned for the sum of $250 to be laid on each of their respective towns, for road and bridge purposes; which was done. The record of the meeting, which lasted seven days, is closed by the following entry: "Resolved, that the meeting be *desolved*."

The assessment and amount of taxes, population, and the collectors of 1805–6 were as follows:

	Val.	Town Tax.	Co. Tax.	Total.	Popla'n.	Collectors.
Ellisburg,	$80,109.00	$432.76	$80.01	$512.87	182	Grant Hoisington.
Watertown,	64,986.50	271.59	64.99	336.58	258	John Blevin.
Adams,	33,606.00	134.43	33.60	168.03	136	Oliver Willson.
Brownville,	447,240.00	487.31	447.24	934.55	200	Noadiah Burr.
Harrison,	43,395.00	267.11	43.39	410.50	150	Peter Yandes.
Malta,	49,248.00	98.35	49.25	147.60	86	O. Butler.
Rutland,	44,829.00	116.56	44.82	161.38	230	Benj. Eddy.
Champion,	42,578.50	126.78	42.58	169.36	196	Ben. Saunders.
	$805,992.00	$2034.89	$805.98	$2840.87	1438	

Of the county tax of $805.98, the collectors' fees amounted to $40.30 and the treasurer's to $8.06, leaving the net tax $757.62. A balance of $34.18 was unappropriated, but $539.92 of the aggregate taxes of the county were rejected by the comptroller on their return to him, and $326.88 were delinquent, to be paid in at the Comptroller's office and by him to be returned to the county treasurer, so that the settlement at the end of the year 1806 with the treasurer reveals a balance of cash on hand of $3.34 only, and the orders outstanding amounted to $436.08. The prospective assets amounted to $655.49, the realization and convertibility of which were more or less indefinite and distant.

A special meeting of the board was convened June 13, 1806, at which appeared Jacob Brown, Perley Keyes, Jonathan Davis, Augustus Sacket, Ethni Evans, and Jesse Hopkins as new members. This meeting appointed Jacob Brown and Augustus Sacket a committee with full powers to effect a settlement with Oneida and Lewis counties, on a division of the funds on hand in the treasury of Oneida county when that sovereignty was divided. The committee was also empowered to receive the money and pay the bill of the jailer of Oneida against Jefferson according to their discretion. At the October meeting the same year the committee reported $2292.88 on hand at the time of the division of the county, which the committees of the several counties had divided according to the assessment-roll of Oneida county, last previous to the division, by which arrangement Jefferson was entitled to $328.61, Lewis $293.54, and Oneida $1670.73. The supervisors of Oneida directed their treasurer to honor the drafts of the treasurers of Jefferson and Lewis for their respective allotments, and the supervisors of Jefferson directed the treasurer of this county to draw at once for the amount due this county. At the annual meeting of the board, the towns of Henderson and Hounsfield were represented by Jesse Hopkins and Augustus Sacket respectively, and the assessment rolls of Ellisburg, Henderson, Harrison, and Malta were found incorrect and returned to the assessors for correction. The following order was passed: "Ordered, that hereafter every justice of the peace who shall give a certificate certifying the killing of a *wolfe* or panther shall, on receiving the *pate* thereof, sufficiently crop the ears of the same, and insert the said ears to be so *croped* in each certificate to be so given." The sessions of October 7 and 8 were held at the school-house, but on the latter date an adjournment was had to November 3 to the house of Joseph Clark. Le Ray was represented at the adjourned meeting by Ethni Evans. The committee to settle with the sheriff of Jefferson County and the jailer of Oneida, allowed bills to the amount of $467.76, and in their report made a showing which argued strongly for the economy of a jail of their own. A tax of $1000 was levied for roads and bridges, and distributed pro rata over the towns according to the value of their taxable property. Drs. Bealls and Green presented bills for medical attendance and supplies for Noah Emmons and family, which were rejected; but sundry bills, amounting to $48.64, incurred in the removal of the same family from town to town, and finally out of the county, were allowed *nem. con.*

Messrs. Sacket and Wood, committee on accounts of members of the board, reported a pay-roll which was not satisfactory to their fellow-members, and their work was disallowed, and a new committee, consisting of Messrs. Davis, Wood, and Keyes, given charge of the matter, who reported an allowance of $281, including $48 for the clerk, which was audited by the board. The total assessment of the county for 1806 amounted to $931,668.72, and the

total taxation to $7230.79, the new towns having the following proportion to bear: Le Ray, value $233,006, taxes, $1209.77; Hounsfield, value, $36,942, taxes, $518.30; Henderson, value, $25,992, taxes, $393.57.

Two-fifths of the taxes were for county purposes, and the remainder for town purposes. The county taxes amounted to $2908.49, the amount of rejected taxes of 1805, $539.92, being included therein. Adding to this amount the amount due from Oneida county, and the unappropriated balance of 1805, the treasurer figured up an excess of revenue over appropriations of 1806 of $730.23; but rejections by the comptroller disjointed the calculations, and the treasury was again in default on payment of the drafts made on it on account of the levy of 1806.

In 1807 the assessment ran up to $1,035,693.42, and the taxes to $7811.28, the county tax being $5178.47. In 1806 the charges allowed justices and constables for services in criminal cases amounted to $215.79, and in 1807 to $241.26. The jailer and sheriff received $135.66 in the latter year. A fine of three dollars was levied on Silvenus Brown, a Quaker non-combatant, for refusing to do military duty, but afterwards the same was annulled, and a tax of four dollars substituted therefor. In 1808 the board adopted a set of rules for the government of its members. To enforce punctuality at the hour of adjournment (meaning the hour to which the board had previously adjourned) a fine of one shilling was levied on delinquents who were absent fifteen minutes after roll-call, and one shilling for every half-hour's absence after that limitation. One shilling also was imposed on all absentees without leave, and only fifteen minutes' absence was allowed *with* leave, unless by special permission of the president and on special business. Members were required to be subject to good order during the business of the board, and to "observe profound silence when called to order by the president, unless addressing the chair," and were to speak "one at a time," and but once on a subject, unless by permission; or in default of any or either of these requirements to pay one shilling for each offense. If any member was found making a copy of his assessment-roll at any time during the sessions of the board while the business of the board was in actual progress, the offender was fined another shilling, unless he could make it appear to the president he had no other business to attend to. The president's watch regulated the time of the board, and the fines assessed were to be appropriated for the expenses of the board. The Quaker Brown was still a source of contention on the board, though a non-resident himself, and was taxed four dollars for his principles, and a warrant ordered issued to collect the tax. The taxes fell off a little this year, notwithstanding the increase in values, the latter standing at $1,094,362.49, and the former at $7206.78, the county's portion being $4385.42.

At the October meeting, 1809, begun the third day of the month, the board convened at the court-house, but it was not suitable for its accommodation, and a committee appointed to procure a place for holding the session in, reported in favor of Judge Clark's; whereupon the clerk records the resolution of the board "to *put up* at Judge Clark's." The board adopted the rules of the former board, and appointed James Shurtleff "stuerd"—whatever that might have been—of the board. "Tom," an Indian, was allowed the bounty on a "wolfe-pate" he had procured a certificate for. The fight opened on the Canada thistle at this session, by the appointment of a committee to draft a petition to the Legislature for the passage of a law for the destruction of that persistent vegetable. Jonas Smith, clerk of the board, was ordered to make maps of the several towns of the county for filing in the comptroller's office, and given one hundred dollars for the job. Another increase in values and decrease in taxation occurred this year, the assessment being returned at $1,102,785, and the tax levy placed at $5499.87, of which $2615.22 were for county uses. Jairus Rich presented a certificate for a wolf bounty on an animal killed, as alleged, in Brownsville; but the board, for some reason which does not appear on the face of the records, rejected the claim. Rich submitted the question of his claim to the inhabitants of Brownsville at the town-meeting in 1810, who voted to allow it, whereupon he brought it before the board of supervisors in October, 1810, and they rejected the claim again, notwithstanding the instruction, and unanimously, too. Both the assessment and taxes ran up again this year, the former being returned at the sum of $1,138,204, and the tax levy being placed at $7391, the county's needs requiring $3983.71. In 1811 Antwerp sent her first supervisor to the county board—Daniel Heald. Twenty-two Quakers were 'listed, and taxed four dollars each in lieu of military service; among them Musgrove Evans, who afterwards became a noted surveyor of the United States public lands and speculator therein in Michigan. The assessment fell off materially this year, the same being returned at $971,045, and the taxes amounted to $5915.69, the county's proportion being $2329.22. Antwerp's first assessment amounted to $50,431, and her first tax-bills to $215.45. In 1813 the first equalization of assessments of real estate was attempted. John Brown, of Brownsville, Lyman Ellis, of Ellisburg, and Jonathan Smiley, of Rutland, were the committee on equalization, and they reported the following schedule: Increased, Antwerp 40 per cent., Hounsfield 25 per cent., Champion 10 per cent., Watertown 70 per cent., Henderson 10 per cent. Decreased, Brownsville 25 per cent., Rodman 10 per cent. It does not appear by the record that this schedule was adopted, or any other, as a basis of equalization, but that the taxes were cast on the original amounts returned by the assessors, to wit, $3,968,417. The taxes amounted to $7113.23, of which Brownsville paid $1772, Le Ray $1021.91, and Watertown $597.05. In 1814 Wilna was first represented on the board, Thomas Brayton being her member. The assessment this year was $4,223,871, and the taxes $878,298, of which amount Wilna's proportion was figured at $174,190 in valuation, and $239.49 in taxes. In 1814 the first school-tax was levied under the act for the distribution of the State fund, in 1813, the distribution being $789.32. The first State tax was levied in 1815, and amounted to $8651.78, the total taxes amounting to $22,036.93, the school-tax being $1251.27, and other town taxes $7761.55. In 1816 the first equalization of real estate assessments between the towns was effected, the same being as follows: 10 per cent. was added to those of Watertown and Adams, and the fol-

lowing deductions made: Brownsville, Rodman, Champion, and Antwerp, 15 per cent., Henderson 10 per cent., Ellisburg, Lorraine, Le Ray, and Wilna, 5 per cent., and Rutland 2½ per cent. In 1817 the personal property asssessment of the county was returned at $105,040, against $3,483,789 on real estate. In 1818 Lyme first had a voice in the councils of the county, and paid for the privilege in taxes $1191.66 on an assessment of $186,721 on real estate, and $970 on personal property. Her first supervisor was Richard M. Esselstyne. In 1820 the first and only bounty paid for the killing of a panther in Jefferson County was drawn. Pamelia came into the local legislature this year, 1820, the assessment of the town being $66,164 on real estate, and $100 on personal property, and on this valuation she paid taxes to the amount of $1122.12.

At the annual meeting in 1821 the board voted to pay no more wolf bounties after that session; but they did "for all that," as appears by the records. In 1822, Mr. Esselstyne died, while the board was in session, of yellow fever at Utica. At the annual meeting three new towns were represented,—Alexandria, by James Shurtleff; Orleans, by Amos Reed; and Philadelphia, by Alden Bucklin. Coroner Scott "sat" on the body of John F. Wages, and desired the board to allow a bill of expenses for the "crowner's quest;" but the board deemed the action of the coroner "extra-judicial" and needless, the said body having been drowned in full view of several persons. The total assessment of the county for 1822 was returned at $2,484,118, and the total taxes amounted to $22,629.03. Of these amounts, the new towns bore the following portions:

Alexandria, value real estate, $142,645; personal property, $405; taxes, $1430.50. Orleans, value real estate, $131,397; personal property, $8805; taxes, $1359.71. Philadelphia, value real estate, $49,346; personal property, $600; taxes, $393.04.

In 1823 thirty dollars were appropriated to assist an aged pauper to Philadelphia, "or any other place where he would be the most unlikely to return." In 1830 grand and petit jurors were first paid for their services as such. In 1833 Clayton appeared on the board in the person of her first supervisor, Hubbell Fox. The total assessment of the county amounted to $3,074,753, and the tax levy figured up $27,346.52. Clayton returned its first assessment at $82,136, and was laid under a contribution for her own needs and those of the general welfare, placed at $1465.79. In 1841 Theresa sent her first supervisor to the county-seat, at the annual meeting, the same being Alexander Salisbury. The assessment of the town was returned as follows: Acres assessed, 40,911; value real estate, $184,500; value personal property, $300; total, $184,800. On this valuation taxes were levied to the amount of $1049.73. In 1848 Worth was set off as a new town, and sent up Albert S. Gillett as its first supervisor. Its first assessment was returned as follows: Acres, 26,743; value real estate, $29,994; personal property, $1000; value per acre as assessed, $1.12; taxes levied, $377.75. In 1849 Cape Vincent came into the board, by Frederick Folger, her first supervisor, with an assessment of 33,978 acres, and a real-estate valuation of $208,285, and $2000 on personal property, and paid taxes on the same to the amount of $2698.26. The assessed value per acre of the lands of the town averaged $6.13.

In 1875 the legislature conferred upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties in the State, save such whose limits were co-extensive only with a city in its boundaries, increased legislative powers. Under this increase of power the board of supervisors of Jefferson County have enacted laws for the preservation of brook-trout and other fish in Jefferson County waters, and also establishing the salaries of the then (1876) incoming county judge and surrogate at twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, the same having been previously fixed at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum by the State legislature.

The bounties offered by the board of supervisors for the destruction of wolves and panthers, from 1805 to 1814, inclusive, were ten dollars per head, besides the town bounties, which latter varied, and caused so much difficulty, and proved such a temptation for fraudulent practices, that in 1808 the board recommended the towns to confine their bounties to the uniform sum of five dollars.

From 1815 to 1818, inclusive, the county offered a bounty of twenty dollars, the State paying as much more a portion of the time. In 1819 the bounty was reduced to ten dollars on wolves, and in 1820 to the same amount for wolves and panthers, and half that sum for the whelps of those animals. In 1821 there was no bounty at all offered, but it was restored in 1822, and remained at ten dollars for several years, but seldom more than half a dozen scalps were taken in a year. During the continuance of the bounty there were paid, in the earlier years of the settlement of the county, the following sums on wolf-scalps by the county treasurer: 1806, $460; 1807, $390; 1808, $470; 1810, $770; 1811, $500; 1816, $320; 1818, $460; 1819, $400; 1820, $780 on wolves and $20 on panthers; 1821, $290 for past scalps; 1822, $50.

The chairmen of the board of supervisors have been as follows: From 1805 to 1807, Noadiah Hubbard; 1808, Ethel Bronson; 1809–10, Jesse Hopkins; 1811–12, Judah Williams; 1813, Jesse Hopkins; 1814, Noadiah Hubbard; 1815–16, Egbert Ten Eyck; 1817–24, General Clark Allen. Up to 1818 the officer was designated as president, but in this last-named year the name was changed to chairman. 1825, Nathan Strong; 1826, Noadiah Hubbard; 1827–28, Walter Cole; 1829–30, Nathan Strong; 1831, Willard Ainsworth; 1832–33, Henry H. Coffeen; 1834–36, Jonathan Bigelow; 1837, Orville Hungerford; 1838–39, Daniel Hall; 1840, Eli West; 1841, Daniel Hall; 1842, Orville Hungerford; 1843, Joseph Graves; 1844, John Boyden; 1845, Azel W. Danforth; 1846, Alanson Skinner; 1847, O. V. Brainard; 1848, Bernard Bagley; 1849, Alden Adams; 1850, Henry Greene, Jr.; 1851, Hiram Dewey; 1852, Alfred Fox; 1853–54, O. P. Starkey; 1855–56, Jason Clark; 1857, Luke E. Frame; 1858, Luther Sampson; 1859, A. W. Clark; 1860, John H. Conklin; 1861, C. A. Benjamin; 1862, Nathan Strong; 1863, C. W. Burdick; 1864, J. H. Conklin; 1865, Geo. W. Hazelton; 1866, Dr. Charles W. Burdick; 1867, Chas. A. Benjamin; 1868, Geo. A. Bagley; 1869, R. B. Biddle-

com; 1870–71, Theodore Canfield; 1872, Royal Fuller; 1873, Thos. C. Chittenden; 1874, O. D. Green; 1875, Fred. Waddingham; 1876, John C. Knowlton.

The clerks of the board (elected by the board) have been as follows: Zelotes Harvey, 1805–6; Jonas Smith, 1807–15; Marinus W. Gilbert, 1816–23; Adriel Ely, 1824–26; Zenas H. Adams, 1827–31; M. W. Gilbert, 1832–37; J. F. Bates, 1838; Alanson P. Sigourney, 1839; Myron Beebee, 1840; M. P. Jackson, 1841; A. M. Watson, 1843; A. P. Sigourney, 1844–47; A. Wilson, 1848–49; A. B. Gilbert, 1850; A. Wilson, 1851; J. R. Bates, 1852–53; M. Beebee, 1854; Abner Smith, 1855–56; E. J. Clark, 1857; John A. Haddock, 1858–59; Levi Smith, 1860; Wm. S. Phelps, 1861–62; Jacob Stears, Jr., 1863–71; W. D. V. Rulison, 1872–77.

The board for the year 1877 has not, at this writing, met and organized, and will not do so until the annual meeting in November, but its constituent members are as follows:

Adams, O. D. Greene; Alexandria, A. A. Holmes; Antwerp, Geo. D. McAllister; Brownville, H. H. Bininger; Cape Vincent, L. O. Woodruff; Champion, James Sterling; Clayton, R. M. Esselstyn; Ellisburg, J. P. Wodell; Henderson, John Chapman; Hounsfield, S. M. Hodges; Le Ray, F. E. Croissant; Lorraine, C. C. Moore; Lyme, A. A. Getman; Orleans, B. Everett; Pamelia, G. H Countryman; Philadelphia, George E. Tucker; Rodman, George A. Gates; Rutland, George Smith; Theresa, John Parker; Watertown, C. Richardson; City of Watertown, first ward, J. C. Streeter; second ward, J. C. Knowlton; third ward, T. C. Chittenden; fourth ward, C. W. Sloat; Wilna, James Galvin; Worth, S. B. Kellogg.

COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

According to the provisions of the act establishing the county, the governor and council of appointment appointed the commissioners to select and designate the site of the court-house and jail of the county, the same being Matthew Dorr, David Rodgers, and John Van Bentheusen. "The question of location was not settled without the most active efforts being made by Brownville to secure the site; but the balance of settlement was then south of Black river, and the level lands in the north part of the county were represented to the commissioners as swampy and incapable of settlement. Jacob Brown, finding it impossible to secure this advantage to his place, next endeavored to retain it, at least, north of Black river, and offered an eligible site in the present town of Pamelia; but in this he also failed. The influence of Henry Coffeen is said to have been especially strong with the commissioners, although he was ably seconded by others of much ability. It is said that the site was marked at some distance below the business part of the village of Watertown to conciliate those who had been disappointed in its location. A deed of the premises was presented by Henry and Amos Coffeen."* At the October meeting, 1806, of the board of supervisors, Messrs. Hinds, Salisbury, and J. Brown were appointed as a committee to report the expediency of building a jail, the probable cost of the same, and the most advisable method to be pursued in such a proceeding for the interest of the county. The expense of sending prisoners to Whitestown was heavy, and it was apprehended that public officers would reluctantly spend their time in going to and from thence. The committee reported that two-thirds of all county charges were paid by non-resident taxes, and a prospect then existed that this law would be repealed. They therefore advised the immediate erection of a jail, and it was estimated it could be built for $4500; that $2500 would provide one better for the interests of the county than the existing system. J. Brown and A. Sacket were appointed to draft a petition to the legislature, which procured, on February 20, a law authorizing a tax of $2500 for erecting a court-house and jail, and February 19, 1808, a further tax of $2500 was applied for. William Smith, Gershom Tuttle, and N. Hubbard were appointed to build a jail after a plan to be approved by the board. It was to be 40 by 60 feet, built of wood, and fronting eastward, and was built in 1807–8 by Wm. Rice and Joel Mix, after the plans of Wm. Smith. It contained a jail in the first story, and stood a little south of the present jail. On January 30, 1808, the superintendents were empowered "to build a sufficient tower and cupola on the centre of said building, and cover the dome of said cupola with tin, and so construct the said tower and cupola that it shall be sufficiently strong and convenient so as to hang a bell, and to erect a sphere and vane, and also a suitable rod to conduct the lightning from said building." On October 5, 1808, the accounts of the court-house audited, including extra work and services of committee, amounted to $4997.58. The contractors, Mix and Rice, sued the county for "extras," but afterwards compromised, and paid the costs. Wm. Smith was directed to purchase the necessary fixtures for the court-house and jail, at an estimated cost of $262.87.

In 1807 (August 13) the jail liberties† were first established, and deserve mention from the singular manner in which they were laid out. They covered a small space around the court-house and a part of the public square, and included most of the houses in the village, while between these localities, along the sides of the roads, and sometimes in the centre, were *paths* from four to eight feet wide, with occasional crossings, so that by carefully observing this route, turning right angles, and keeping himself in the strict ranges which the court had established, a man might visit nearly every building in the village; but if the route was by any accident obstructed by a pile of lumber, a pool of mud, or a loaded wagon, he must pass over, or through, or under, or else expose himself to the peril of losing this precarious freedom, by close imprisonment, and subjecting his bail to prosecution for the violation of his trust. In several instances persons were thus dealt with, where they had inadvertently turned aside from the straight and narrow path, to which the statutes of that period allowed the creditor to consign his unfortunate debtor. A map of these limits, prepared by Jonas Smith, who for several years had made these details a subject of daily observation from ne-

* Hough.

† Privileges accorded prisoners for debt, who gave bail for the observance of the bounds of the "liberties."



COURT HOUSE, WATERTOWN, N.Y.
1877.

cessity, was prepared in July, 1811, and deposited in the clerk's office. It is interesting from its containing the names of those who then owned houses in the village, of whom there were about fifty. These limits were maintained till February 23, 1821, when an act was passed defining a rectangular area around the village as the jail limits. On October 9, 1815, the supervisors voted a petition for a tax of $1000 to build a fire-proof clerk's office, and April 5, 1816, an act was passed accordingly, allowing a tax, not exceeding $1500, for this purpose, and Ebenezer Wood, Ethel Bronson, and Egbert Ten Eyck were named as commissioners to build the same.

A clerk's office was accordingly built between the present Episcopal church and the public square, and was occupied until 1831, when, in accordance with an act passed January 26 of that year, granted on a petition of the board in 1830, a new clerk's office was built by Daniel Wardwell, Eli West, and Stephen D. Sloan, commissioners appointed by the act for the purpose, who were empowered to borrow one thousand dollars on the credit of the county, and sell the former office and lot. The new office was situated on the north side of Court street, corner of Jackson street, and was occupied until the completion of the present court-house, in 1862. In December, 1817, the court-house was injured by fire, which occasioned a meeting of the board, and five hundred dollars were voted for repairs. In 1820, Wm. Smith was given the contract to re-cover the roof of the clerk's office with tin, he agreeing to furnish an "*improved* workman in tinning roofs" for the purpose. In this year the sheriff was instructed to cause the prisoners to cleanse the cells and jail generally, and, as an inducement to them to perform the task, he was authorized to "distribute among them weekly one pound of tobacco to every six prisoners."

On February 9, 1821, the court-house and jail were burned, and on the 12th the supervisors met to take into consideration the measures necessary for the occasion. A petition was forwarded for a law authorizing a tax of $8000 to rebuild the county buildings, and a loan of $6000 for the same purpose. It was resolved to build the jail separate from the court-house, and both buildings were to be of stone. Elisha Camp, Nathan Strong, and John Brown were appointed commissioners to superintend the building. Premiums of $10 for a plan of a court-house and $15 for one of a jail were offered. An act was accordingly passed March 13, 1821, for the separate erection of these buildings, at a cost not exceeding $8000, under the direction of Eliphalet Edmonds, Henry H. Coffeen, and Jabez Foster. The courts meanwhile were to be held at the brick academy, and criminals were to be sent to the Lewis county jail. A loan not exceeding $6000 was authorized from the State. On March 28 the board met, and the plan for a jail offered by Wm. Smith was adopted, and a resolution was passed providing for solitary cells. The court-house was agreed to be forty-four by forty-eight feet, after a plan by J. H. Bishop. This necessity of an outlay for new buildings revived the question of a new site, and, among others, the citizens of Sacket's Harbor made diligent efforts by petition to secure their location, but without success; and in the same season a court-house and a part of the jail were erected, which continued to be occupied until November, 1848, when the Hon. Jas. M. Comstock, one of the inspectors of county and State prisons, reported to the Hon. Robert Lansing, judge of the county, the entire failure of the county jail to meet the requirements of the statute in relation to the safety, health, and proper classification of prisoners, and expressed his belief that the arrangements required by law could not be attained without the construction of a new prison building. This report, approved by the judge, and certified by the clerk of the board, was laid before the supervisors, a committee appointed, who visited the jail and confirmed the report, but after repeated efforts the board failed to agree upon a resolution providing for the necessary rebuilding of the county prison. This led to the issue of a writ of mandamus by the supreme court in December, on the motion of G. C. Sherman, requiring the board of supervisors to proceed without delay to the erection of a new jail, or the repair of the one then existing. This necessity for a new prison suggested the project of the division of the county into two jury districts, and the erection of two sets of buildings at other places than Watertown, and the question became, for a short time, one of considerable discussion in various sections of the county. The question was settled by the erection of an extensive addition to the jail, two stories high, and considered adequate for the wants of the county for some time (then) to come, at least, if the course adopted was that recommended by the board of supervisors October 20, 1820, as set forth in the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, The maintenance of prisoners committed to the county jail for small offenses, in the manner that they have been usually sentenced, has been attended with great expense to the people of this county, and in many instances has operated to punish the county with taxes more than the criminals for offenses; and whereas some courts of special sessions have sentenced them to imprisonment upon bread and water, which lessens the expense to this county, and the same operates as a punishment more effectually than longer terms of imprisonment would in the ordinary way; the board of supervisors, therefore, recommend generally to magistrates and courts of sessions in mittimuses, upon conviction of petty crimes, to make the length of confinement less, and direct the jailer to keep the offenders upon bread and water during the time of their imprisonment. The board would recommend, in such cases, that the prisoners be not sentenced to be kept longer than thirty days in any case; it may endanger the health of the convicts.

"*Resolved*, That the jailer for the future be directed not to procure anything more expensive for criminals than moccasins at fifty cents a pair, instead of shoes, nor to procure any hats, and to purchase as little clothing as possible, and that of the poorest and least expensive kind."

The court-house became so much dilapidated that it became unfit to hold courts in, and in 1851, Judge Thompson hired rooms at $100 per annum for rental and fuel, and sent his bills to the board of supervisors for auditing.

In 1857, a resolution looking to the erection of a new court-house was passed at the annual session of the board of supervisors, Messrs. S. H. Brown, Wm. Estes, and S. Eddy being appointed a preliminary committee on the matter. A motion at the annual meeting in 1858, to proceed at once to the erection of the court-house, was tabled, and then taken up again, and amended by changing the place of location, so as to leave it to the discretion of future boards to locate the same at Watertown or elsewhere in the county,

and the amended resolution was adopted. Messrs. Ingalls, Phelps, and Rulison were appointed a committee to receive plans and specifications, and then the whole matter was laid on the table, and a committee appointed to invest $30 in an examination of the old building relative to the possibility of repairing it. The grand jury, in April and September, 1858, indicted the court-house as a nuisance, and as unfit and insufficient to hold courts in. In 1859, a motion to rent Washington Hall, in Watertown, for holding the courts until the court-house could be repaired, at a rent of $250 per annum, was lost, fifteen members voting in the negative; whereupon, on motion of Supervisor Ingalls, the majority voting against the proposition were appointed a committee to report a plan for repairing or rebuilding the court-house. This committee reported a resolution to appoint a committee to repair the court-house and rent Washington Hall, and receive plans and proposals to build a new court-house on the old site. On December 10, 1860, the committee assembled and received plans and specifications, and appointed a sub-committee to visit the several court-houses in the State, or as many as they deemed necessary, and examine the same, and confer with W. N. White, an architect at Syracuse. The sub-committee procured plans and drafts from Mr. White, and reported at a special meeting of the board, January 7, 1861, recommending the adoption of White's plans, which placed the cost of the new building, erected in accordance therewith, at the sum of $25,000. The report of the committee was adopted by the board, and after a brisk and animated struggle the present site, corner of Arsenal and Benedict streets, in Watertown, was selected, the same being donated by the citizens of the city. A loan of $25,000 was authorized and made from the State at seven per cent., and a contract made with John Hose and Joseph Davis to erect the building for $24,000, and W. N. White appointed supervising architect, and the following-named supervisors a building committee: Joseph Atwell, A. W. Clark, A. C. Middleton, C. A. Benjamin, John H. Conklin, Henry Spicer, and Jacob Putnam. At the annual meeting of the board in October, 1861, this committee was discharged as being too expensive on account of size, and a new committee appointed, consisting of J. H. Conklin, D. W. Baldwin, and Octave Blanc. The building was completed in 1862, at a cost of $25,488.89, furnished, after some delays and wrangling with the contractors, who petitioned the board for an additional allowance, for an alleged deficit in compensation occasioned by the extraordinary rise in building materials occasioned by the war. The roof over certain portions of the building was imperfect, and considerable sums of money were expended to repair and complete it. The basement was ill drained, and until the sewerage of the city was completed along Arsenal street it was in a foul and unhealthy condition; but drains connecting with the main sewer soon obviated that difficuty, though at considerable expense. The entire expense of the court-house as it now stands is not far from $35,000. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings and portico, and has an area of about 70 feet front on Arsenal street by 120 feet rear on Benedict street. It has two stories, and is provided with a fire-proof clerk's office in the rear of the building, and is surmounted with a tower in good proportionate dimensions to the balance of the edifice, and, with a well-kept lawn (one of the features of Watertown), is an ornament to the city and a credit to the county. The county jail stands on a commanding bluff overlooking the city and surrounding country, and furnishes accommodations for the needs of the county at the present time, inasmuch as all petty crimes and misdemeanors are punishable by commitment to the Onondaga county penitentiary, which relieves the county jail somewhat of what would be an otherwise excessive demand for room.

POOR-HOUSES AND ASYLUMS.

The first compulsory charity within the limits of the present Empire State was that which the act of the colonial assembly of April, 1691, provided for, whereby the towns of the colony were required to support their own poor, and whereby, also, safeguards were thrown around the system, to prevent imposition upon the authorities. The assembly of 1683 may have also provided for such support, and so, also, may have the Dutch burghers before that, but the first laws we find recorded on the subject are those reported in Bradford's edition of the Colonial Laws from 1691 to 1773, published in London, which gives the first act as passed in April of the former year.

The legislature in 1778 provided for the support of the poor by towns and cities, and later on, for the building of poor-houses by towns and counties. Previous to the adoption of the poor-house system by Jefferson County each town in the county supported its own poor, and the records of the board of supervisors show annual appropriations in many of the towns for that purpose of from $50 to $800.

In 1817, $50 was voted to build a town poor-house in Le Ray, and in 1822, under the act of 1820, the supervisors recommended to the several towns to take into consideration at their next annual meetings the propriety of building a poor-house and house of industry for the county, as advised by an act of March 3, 1820. In April, 1825, a meeting of the board was called, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hubbard, Hart, and Stewart, was appointed to ascertain the most suitable site for erecting a poor-house, and the price for which a farm could be purchased, within five miles of the court-house. The cost of buildings was limited to $2000. They were directed to advertise for proposals for purchasing a farm, if they should think proper. On June 7 an adjourned meeting of the supervisors met to hear the above report. After visiting the premises in a body, it was resolved to purchase the Dudley farm, in Le Ray, five miles from Watertown, containing 150 acres, at $10 per acre. Committees were appointed to procure titles, which came through Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, and fit up the premises. The building was erected by Simeon Towle, and completed and accepted by the board November 17, 1825, the same costing $1400. These premises continued to be occupied for the purpose of a poor-house until November, 1832, when the supervisors voted a petition for the power to sell the property, and borrow $4000 on the credit of the county for building a new one on a new site, if the interests of the county required it. An act was passed by the legislature January 25, 1833, granting the power asked for, and providing for

the execution of the trust by three commissioners to be appointed by the supervisors. At their following session the board, after much discussion, finally agreed to erect a new poor-house on a farm of 100 acres, purchased of J. Foster for $1500, about a mile below Watertown, north of the river, and Orville Hungerford, Joseph Graves, and Bernard Bagley were appointed to carry the resolution into effect. This poor-house and farm cost $6123.66, and the old property was sold for $2015.24.

The distinction between town and county poor was abolished by a vote of the supervisors in November, 1834, and this has been since several times changed. In 1832 the experiment of picking oakum was tried, with a profit of $154 the first year. The culture of the mulberry has also been attempted, but with small success. The first superintendents of the poor-house, appointed in 1820, were Orville Hungerford, Wm. S. Ely, Peter Yandes, John Hoover, and Asher Wilmot, who were elected in 1826 and 1827, and an equal number were annually appointed until the adoption of the present constitution. The persons elected under the general law were David Montague, Chas. F. Symonds, and Phineas Hardy, in 1848; Martin J. Hutchins, 1849; Peter S. Houck, 1850; Austin Everitt, 1851. It being thought by certain ones that the general law was not the best that could be devised for the county, an effort was made in 1852, which procured on the 12th of April an act which directed but one overseer of the poor to be hereafter elected in each town in this county, and the duties of overseers of the poor were conferred upon the supervisor and such overseer, in the several towns, who were to be associated together in affording relief to the indigent within certain limits, to be prescribed by the board of supervisors for each town. No superintendents of the poor were to be thereafter elected, but one was to be appointed by the board of supervisors, to hold his office during their pleasure. He is to reside at the poor-house, and be the keeper thereof. In case of vacancy, the county judge, clerk, and treasurer, or any two of them, fill the vacancy by temporary appointment until another is chosen. In the fall of 1854, and annually afterwards, two visitors are appointed by the board of supervisors, to visit the poor-house every two months, and examine its books and management. Contracts for medicines and medical attendance are made by the supervisors, individually, in the several towns, and as a board for the poor-house. They have also the power of directing the manner in which supplies for the poorhouse shall be purchased, which directions the superintendent is obliged to follow. The provisions of this act apply to no other county than this. The board of supervisors, in accordance with powers thus conferred, appointed Alpheus Parker superintendent, who entered upon his duties January 1, 1853.*

In 1846 the barn on the farm was burned, and rebuilt in 1847. In 1839–40 cells were built in the poor-house for the confinement of lunatics, and in 1855 the lunatic asylum was built of brick, and at a cost of $4811.57, Messrs. Adriel Ely, Jason Clark, and A. S. Babcock having supervision of the work. In 1870 the poor-house was remodeled and rebuilt at an expense of $13,750, under the supervision of Messrs. R. Fuller, Thomas C. Chittenden, and Herman Strong. The institution as it at present stands and is conducted is claimed to be second to no similar institution in the State.

Mr. Parker served as superintendent from 1853 to 1858, and was succeeded in the latter year by Nathaniel Havens, Jr., who held the position until 1860, when he was succeeded by Colonel Herman Strong, who continued to receive the appointment annually until his death, which occurred in April, 1876. From the commendatory reports of the inspectors and committees appointed to visit the poor-house and report thereon, we gather that Colonel Strong was peculiarly fitted for the delicate and arduous task of caring for the unfortunate class committed to his charge, in which he was ably seconded by his estimable wife and daughter. Colonel Strong was succeeded by A. W. Wheelock, who continues the same general system of management inaugurated by his immediate predecessor, with gratifying and commendable results.

Beside the care given to the poor in the county institution, a greater amount of relief is afforded in the towns outside, in the support, or partial relief, of the town poor, the distinction between county and town charges being now maintained. The following statement exhibits the amounts paid for the support and relief of the poor since the year 1860 to 1876, both years inclusive, in and out of the poor-house:

	In Poor-House.	Outside Poor-House.	Total.
1860	$5,764	$14,264	$20,028
1861	7,960	16,957	24,917
1862	7,623	18,556	26,179
1863	8,106	27,184	35,290
1864	9,248	46,731	55,979
1865	11,609	58,006	69,615
1866	13,632	42,049	55,681
1867	13,857	34,633	48,490
1868	14,175	38,133	52,308
1869	14,421	36,440	50,861
1870	13,702	36,408	50,110
1871	12,335	40,400	52,735
1872	12,989	36,367	49,356
1873	12,538	29,380	41,918
1874	10,773	15,931	26,704
1875	12,892	23,141	36,033
1876*	12,127	19,093	31,220
	$193,751	$533,673	$727,424

In 1876 there were 986 persons relieved in the towns, at a cost of $21,315.21, as follows:

	No. of Persons.	Cost of Relief.
Adams	37	$1,502.74
Alexandria	64	1,186.15
Antwerp	17	508.72
Brownville	74	1,528.61
Cape Vincent	116	1,026.58
Champion	28	862.70
Clayton	77	1,397.85
Ellisburg	43	744.46
Henderson	6	263.26
Hounsfield	24	564.37
Le Ray	17	652.86
Lorraine	23	661.74
Lyme	47	765.21
Orleans	41	1,013.58
Pamelia	None.	
Philadelphia	19	575.83
Rodman	1	39.20
Rutland	9	88.50
Theresa	74	423.00
City of Watertown	110	4,111.68
Wilna	132	2,586.81
Worth	27	811.36
	986	$21,315.21

* Hough.

* Appropriations in tax levy for 1876.

The report of the superintendent of the poor-house for the year ending November 1, 1876, makes the following exhibit: The sum expended for the year for the support of the institution was $11,764.87, for which 3247 weeks of board were furnished in the lunatic asylum, and 4323 weeks in the poor-house, averaging $1.55\frac{3}{10}$ per week. On November 1, 1875, there were 60 persons in the asylum, 15 males and 45 females. There were received during the year 11 males and 9 females, and 6 males and 8 females were discharged, 4 males and 2 females died, and 1 male and 3 females escaped, 56 persons remaining in the asylum on November, 1876. In the poor-house on November 1, 1875, there were 48 males and 49 females; 53 males and 27 females were received, and one of each sex was born; total, 179. Discharged during the year, 46 males, 42 females—88; died, males 3, females 2—5; sent to Orphans' Home, 1; bound out, 1; total 95. Inmates November 1, 1876, 52 males, 32 females, making 140 in both departments.

Advantage is sometimes taken of the generous provision made for the temporary relief of the worthy poor, and therefore a system was adopted by which the orders granted by the overseers of the poor express upon their face the kind and quality of goods the county or town authorities will pay for. This was necessary, as will be seen by a resolution introduced at the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in 1868, by Mr. Dimick, and adopted, explaining the fact of the reduction of bills for pauper relief, though contracted on regular orders. The resolution cited the following specimen bills presented to the committee for audit: One was itemized thus: "1 coat, $11; 1 pair shoes, $3.13; 1 pair gloves, 56; 1 box collars, 25; 2 linen bosoms, $1.08; total, $16.02." Another bill of six months ran thus: "Whisky, opium, and camphor, $21.29; crackers, herring, and loaf-sugar, $5.50; total, $26.79."

There was no meat, meal, or flour in the account. The resolution then proceeded: "Therefore resolved, that in future, although articles may have been ordered by the proper authority, yet some discrimination and judgment is required of those who furnish goods for the county poor; and however large the ratio of whisky may be to crackers in our own private grocery bills, we cannot allow so large a proportion of rum and opium in any poor-bill against the county without some good reason for the same accompanying the bill. And although an officer might very properly issue an order of $10 on a shoe-store for the benefit of a large and destitute family, yet should the *owner* of that family take it into his *head* to cover his *heels* with a pair of $10 boots, and the merchant on that order should furnish a pair actually worth the amount, nevertheless it is the opinion of this board that collecting such accounts against the county would be the pursuit of money under difficulties."

The superintendents of the poor-house have been as follows: Orville Hungerford, 1825 to 1834; Wm. I. Ely, 1825 to 1832; Peter Yandes, 1825 to 1829; John Hoover, 1825 to 1829; Asher Wilmot, 1825 to 1829; Dyer Huntington, 1830–31; Jotham Bigelow, 1830–31; John Stuart, 1830–32; Eben'r Wood, 1831; Ambrose Blunt, 1832–37; Silas Marvin, 1832; Norris M. Woodruff, 1833–37; Stephen D. Sloan, 1833–37; Jonathan Howland, 1833–37; Ralph Rodgers, 1835–37; Eli Farwell, 1838; Daniel Lee, 1838; Wm. McCullock, 1838; Stephen Johnson, 1838; John W. Breed, 1838; Samuel Call, 1839; Jason Clark, 1839; Hiram Converse, 1839; Arba Strong, 1839 and 1842–44; Joseph Kimball, 1840–41; Asher N. Corss, 1840–41; John Thurman, 1840–41; Wm. McNiel, 1840–41; Willard Shurtliff, 1840–43; Edw. S. Salisbury, 1842–43; David D. Otis, 1842–44; Peter S. Howk, 1842–44; Joel Hayworth, 1844–45; Eben'r Brown, 1844; Jabez Hunting, 1845–47; Stephen Bowen, 1845 and 1847; Wm. Wood, 1846; George W. Cornwell, 1846; Chas. Sexton, Jr., 1847; Charles F. Symonds, 1848; Phineas Harvey, 1848; David Montague, 1848; Peter S. Howk, 1849–51; Hutchins, 1849–51; Alpheus Parker, 1852–58; Nathaniel Havens, 1858–59; Herman Strong, 1860–76; A. W. Wheelock, 1876, and present incumbent.

Another evidence of the humanity that finds lodgment in the breasts of the people of Jefferson County is the

JEFFERSON COUNTY ORPHANS' ASYLUM,

located in the city of Watertown, of which an estimable lady, the wife of one of the worthiest of Watertown's citizens, thus writes:

"The Watertown Asylum for orphan and destitute children was opened March 1, 1859, and without a day's preparation, that a home might be made for the reception of two orphans, whose mother had been accidentally killed the night previous. Miss Frazier, from the highlands of Scotland, a woman of devoted piety, manifested in gathering the little waifs of our community into a Sunday-school, and most persistently caring for them, had been asked *if* an exigency like to this should occur, would she *at once* take charge of a 'Home' as matron? Without hesitation she assented. A small tenement-house in the suburbs of the town was rented, needful furniture from several homes sent in, wood supplied, a fire kindled, which has burned brightly now these eighteen years, and the 'Watertown Home' was fairly begun. Many years before this a charter for a similar institution had been granted by the legislature, but the business men of the town advised postponement of proceedings under the same from year to year, as 'this year was financially hard;' that many whose hearts were in sympathy with the project could not *now* co-operate in it, but that 'the next year would be more favorable;' so expired the charter. An *impromptu* effort suggested itself, was tried, and succeeded. From this beginning came the 'Jefferson County Orphan Asylum;' the name being changed when the board of supervisors of the county resolved to send to it as boarders the pauper children of the county in 1863. From the commencement of the 'Home' the number of children multiplied so rapidly that several removals of location were necessary, and then was agitated the feasibility of a permanent home. Already the benefit from the institution had exceeded expectation. Two years found thirty children crowded into the small home, while quite a number had homes found for them elsewhere. Now there was an imperative necessity for an appeal to the benevolent. It was made, and five thousand dollars resulted therefrom, and which exhausted our liber-

ality for a short time only. One year passed, and then a petition sent to Albany gave us, through the legislature, another five thousand, which enabled us to build the large, convenient three-story brick building, with a plentiful supply of good water, well ventilated, warmed, and drained, built in the midst of a grove, and which is now emphatically an 'Orphan's Home.' It was finished, furnished, and occupied April 20, 1864. Fifty children came in from the old home. The institution had no endowment, and had been sustained these five years by personal effort. Each month, as it came, all bills were paid. The sole management, disciplinary, educational, and moral, with disbursements of funds, devolved upon a board of directresses, the president and trustees being advisory and fiscal managers. The Divine blessing has been given them, making their intercourse a joy and refreshment instead of laborious duty,—not a discord marring the harmony of eighteen years' association. More than five hundred children have gone out into other homes from this institution, and more than half of this number into homes by adoption. Sixty-six children were received into the asylum in 1875–76 (the year ending October 1), and fifty-one in 1876–77."

Appropriations have been received from the State from time to time in years past, which, being judiciously invested, yields an income which, added to the receipts from the county charges, and some others who are able to pay a portion of the expense of their board, suffices to pay the running expenses of the institution. A school is taught in the asylum throughout the year. It affords, too, a home for the children of working women at a small expense, when they can pay at all, and gratuitously when they cannot. It is also a temporary refuge for mothers and their children, while the former are seeking employment,—nine mothers having been so accommodated the past year. The committees of the board of supervisors appointed from year to year to visit and inspect the asylum speak invariably, in their reports, in terms of high commendation of the humanity and watchful care displayed in the management of the institution. The amount paid by the county for the board of the county and town charges at the asylum for the year ending November 1, 1876, was $2187.60, and for the year preceding $1809.05.

The present officers of the asylum are as follows: President, Willard Ives; Secretary, Judge R. Lansing; Treasurer, S. B. Upham; Superintendent and Overseer, Geo. R. Torrey.

CHAPTER VII.

STATISTICAL.

Population by Towns from 1800 to 1875—Politics—Popular Votes—Valuations and Taxation—Equalizations—State Loan—United States Deposit—Industry and Wealth, 1810 to 1870—Agricultural Society of Jefferson County—Farmers' Club—Dairymen's Board of Trade.

POPULATION.

THE population of Jefferson County, by towns, at different periods from 1800 to 1875, being the exhibit of the Federal and State census of the years specified, has been as follows:

	1800.	1810.	1814.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.
Adams	.....	1,386	1,693	2,467	2,415	2,995	2,970	2,966
Alexandria	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,543	1,522	2,701	3,475
Antwerp	.....	.....	303	1,319	2,257	2,411	2,614	3,109
Brownville	.....	6,660	1,937	3,990	2,580	2,928	2,890	3,968
Champion	143	1,481	1,691	2,080	2,028	2,342	2,490	2,206
Clayton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,344	3,990
Ellisburg	.....	1,715	2,325	3,531	4,733	5,292	5,029	5,349
Henderson	.....	1,138	1,402	1,919	2,074	2,428	2,270	2,480
Hounsfield	.....	943	1,386	3,429	2,769	3,415	3,558	4,146
Le Ray	.....	1,149	1,121	2,944	2,556	3,419	3,668	3,721
Lorraine	.....	812	810	1,112	1,400	1,727	1,615	1,699
Lyme	.....	.....	.....	1,724	2,565	2,873	2,816	5,472
Orleans	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,544	3,091	2,944	3,001
Pamelia	.....	.....	.....	1,342	1,988	2,273	2,322	2,104
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	826	1,167	1,616	1,888
Rodman	.....	1,277	1,484	1,735	1,719	1,901	1,698	1,702
Rutland	.....	1,738	1,694	1,946	2,102	2,339	2,111	2,090
Watertown	119	1,841	2,458	2,766	3,425	4,768	4,279	5,027
Wilna	.....	.....	261	648	1,126	1,602	2,053	2,591
Total	262	15,140	18,564	32,952	41,650	48,493	53,088	60,984

	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams	3,055	3,106	3,105	3,496	3,418	3,348	3,334
Alexandria	3,711	3,178	3,353	3,808	3,614	3,087	3,476
Antwerp	3,380	3,665	3,763	3,313	3,132	3,310	3,363
Brownville	4,380	4,282	3,589	3,966	3,495	3,219	2,876
Cape Vincent	.....	3,044	3,375	3,585	3,479	3,342	3,118
Champion	2,146	2,085	1,946	2,132	2,062	2,156	2,246
Clayton	4,682	4,191	4,232	4,696	4,446	4,082	4,215
Ellisburg	5,531	5,524	5,339	5,614	5,286	4,822	4,819
Henderson	2,345	2,239	2,139	2,419	1,962	1,926	1,815
Hounsfield	3,917	4,136	3,221	3,339	2,754	2,636	2,552
Le Ray	3,853	3,654	3,203	3,159	2,986	2,862	2,733
Lorraine	1,640	1,511	1,470	1,687	1,580	1,377	1,377
Lyme	6,018	2,919	2,563	2,702	2,377	2,465	2,244
Orleans	3,047	3,265	2,806	2,934	2,791	2,445	2,307
Pamelia	2,254	2,528	2,511	2,789	2,492	1,292	1,055
Philadelphia	1,942	1,915	1,743	1,790	1,715	1,679	1,709
Rodman	1,694	1,781	1,752	1,808	1,654	1,604	1,468
Rutland	2,148	2,265	1,977	2,097	1,964	1,903	1,849
Theresa	2,109	2,342	2,278	2,629	2,515	2,364	2,361
Watertown	5,433	7,201	7,557	7,567	8,194	7,373	7,279
(City)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,336	10,041
Wilna	2,714	2,993	3,024	3,662	3,921	4,060	4,265
Worth	.....	326	474	634	611	727	767
Total	64,999	68,153	65,420	69,825	66,448	65,415	65,362

THE POLITICAL SENTIMENTS

of the people of Jefferson County will be best shown by a tabulation of the votes given at the Presidential elections since 1828, and showing those given at gubernatorial elections for the years previous. For the vote previous to the year 1828, at which date the people first voted for Presidential electors direct,—they having been chosen by the Legislature previously,—the names of the candidates voted for are given, the people being divided into the Federalist and Republican parties in the earlier years, and Whig and Democratic later on.

1801. For Governor, George Clinton, 56; Stephen Van Rensselaer, 56; total, 112.

1804. Morgan Lewis, in Oneida county, 2165; Aaron Burr, 1782.

The following are the votes given in Jefferson County:

1807. Daniel D. Tompkins, 765; Morgan Lewis, 615; total, 1380.

1810. Daniel D. Tompkins, 1076; John Broome, 1077; total, 2153.

1813. Daniel D. Tompkins, 733; Stephen Van Rensselaer, 795; total, 1528.

1816. Daniel D. Tompkins, 908; Rufus King, 858; total, 1766.

1817. De Witt Clinton, 951; Peter B. Porter, ——.

1820. De Witt Clinton, 762; Daniel D. Tompkins, 795; total, 1557.

1822. De Witt Clinton, nearly unanimous; Solomon Southwick (the returns of this year could not be found).

1824. De Witt Clinton, 2779; Samuel Young, 2619; total, 5398.

1826. De Witt Clinton, 3328; Smith Thompson, 1763; S. Southwick, 2204; total, 7295.

For President:

	Whig.	Democratic.	Abolition.	Free-Soil.	Total.
1828	3853	3391	.....	.....	7,244
1832	4419	4381	.....	.....	8,800
1836	3761	4595	.....	.....	8,356
1840	6257	5630	59	.....	11,946
1844	5576	6291	712	.....	12,579
1848	4841	2445	.....	4341	11,627
1852	5656	6279	757	.....	12,692
	Republican.				
1856	8249	3496	1058	.....	12,804
1860	8794	5531	.....	.....	14,325
1864	8588	5842	.....	.....	14,430
1868	8420	5882	.....	.....	14,302
1872	8463	5769	.....	.....	14,232
1876	9227	7094	.....	.....	16,321

The vote of 1876 by towns was as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.	Total.
Adams	568	305	874
Alexandria	335	455	790
Antwerp	529	276	805
Brownville	499	265	764
Cape Vincent	303	412	715
Champion	349	224	573
Clayton	421	492	913
Ellisburg	816	513	1329
Henderson	323	160	483
Hounsfield	352	253	605
Le Ray	423	320	743
Lorraine	188	160	348
Lyme	318	254	572
Orleans	328	283	611
Pamelia	178	124	302
Philadelphia	233	229	462
Rodman	347	91	438
Rutland	318	164	482
Theresa	335	281	616
Watertown	223	107	330
Wilna	509	529	1038
Worth	98	117	215
City of Watertown:			
First Ward	329	237	566
Second Ward	319	208	527
Third Ward	240	269	509
Fourth Ward	346	372	718
Total, City	1234	1086	2320

The several questions submitted to the popular vote in the county have resulted as follows:

For the convention of 1821 3432
For no convention 119
For the adoption of the constitution of 1821 1953
Against " " " 1144
1825. On the manner of electing Presidential electors. By districts 2603
General ticket plurality 2000
" " majority 35
1826. For the election of justices of the peace 4702
Against " " " " 1
1846. For the amended constitution 6603
Against " " 1712
For equal suffrage to colored persons 2791
Against " " " 4536
May—For license 4012
" For no license 5644
1849. For the free-school law 5997
Against " " 3312
1850. For the repeal of the free-school law 6064
Against " " " " 3959
1854. For the amendment in relation to canals 3520
Against " " " 2029
1858. For convention to revise constitution 4078
Against " " " 3224
1859. For the revised constitution 4579
Against " " 4285
1860. On the suffrage amendment—For 6073
" " " Against 6470
1864. On the amendment for voting of soldiers—For 6355
" " " " Against 818
1865. For act to create State debt for bounties to volunteers 9341
Against same act 322
1866. For convention to revise constitution 7929
Against " " " 5156
1869. For amended constitution 4894
Against " " 4786
For amended judiciary article 7763
Against " " " 1783
For amended assessment and taxation article 4974
Against " " " " 4369
For property qualifications for suffrage 4609
Against " " " 5421
1870. For act to provide for State debt for canal and general fund indebtedness 4292
Against said act 7665
1872. For constitutional amendment relative to Court of Appeals 2966
Against such amendment 220
1873. The question of the appointment of judges of the courts stood—For 191
The question of the appointment of judges of the courts —Against 8621
1876. On proposed amendment to Sec. 3, Art. v., of the constitution—For 8411
On proposed amendment to Sec. 3, Art. v., of the constitution—Against 2380
On similar amendment to Sec. 4, Art. v., the vote was—For 8173
On similar amendment to Sec. 4, Art. v., the vote was—Against 2029

In May, 1846, Champion, Pamelia, and Theresa voted *for license*, and the remainder of the county *against license*. The majorities for license in the towns in which it was voted amounted to 78; while the majorities in those towns which voted against license amounted to 1700. In 1847 Henderson and Lorraine gave small majorities *for no license*, in Pamelia no vote was taken, and in all the other towns *license* was voted with aggregate majorities of 1512 over 81.

THE STATE LOAN.

On the 18th of April, 1786, bills of credit to the amount of 200,000 pounds (New York currency) were emitted by the State for the relief of the people, in the way of a circulating medium, and loaned to the different counties according to their population, and loan commissioners appointed in each county to manage and loan the same on real estate security at five per cent. per annum, the loan to run fourteen years and limited to 300 pounds to any one person. These bills of credit were counterfeited, and in February, 1788, new bills were printed for those in circulation and the old ones retired, and death pronounced on all counterfeiters of the new issue. In 1796 another loan was made to the new counties, and in 1807–8 still another loan was made by the creation of a debt by the State, bonds being issued therefor and sold, and the funds arising therefrom distributed pro rata among the counties on the basis of population, and commissioners appointed as before to handle the funds in each county. The amount received by Jefferson County was $10,399.26, which was kept at interest as a separate fund, when it was consolidated with the

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND,

the principal of which was deposited in the county in 1837, and amounted to $130,799.06, and separate and distinct commissioners appointed to loan the same. This deposit fund was the portion awarded to Jefferson County from the surplus moneys in the United States treasury deposited with the several States by act of congress of June 23, 1836, and the amount deposited with New York was, by act of the legislature of April 4, 1837, distributed among the several counties according to their population. The loans from this fund are limited between $200 and $2000 to a single individual, except in New York, where the limits are $500 and $5000. The interest is charged at seven per cent., and the same paid into the State treasury, less fees and expenses of collection, and by the comptroller distributed among the counties for the support of schools and acade-

mies. The loan and deposit funds have been diminished until at the date of the last report of the commissioners—November 1, 1876—the amount charged against Jefferson County stood thus:

Loaned on bond and mortgage	$76,067.84
Jefferson County volunteer bonds	25,700.00
State stocks	5,879.36
Mortgage No. 599 bid in for State	450.00
Cash on hand	3,401.28
Total	$111,498.48

VALUATIONS AND TAXATION.

Public moneys were first raised in the Colony of New York, June 1, 1665, by warrant issued by the Governor, Colonel Nicholls, to the sheriff and collectors.* It would appear antecedent to this time the towns and counties raised moneys for their own use, but the precise mode is not known. A tax called a "benevolence" was raised on the inhabitants, as appears from a letter from Governor Andross, and Smith observes "this proceeding was a badge of bad times."† In 1683, the first regular system of taxation by law was adopted. The wars of England with European nations, especially with the French, plunged the colony into an enormous debt, most burdensome to the inhabitants. From 1691 to 1709, the sum of sixty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one pounds was raised by the colonists for building forts, raising and paying troops, and for other war purposes, besides the excise tax of a penny in the pound for the ordinary and incidental charges of the colony. Before 1776, the colonists were obliged to pay nearly one million pounds sterling. In 1788 the first regular system of taxation was adopted by the State.

The valuations and taxation of Jefferson by periods of five years, since its organization, are here given, as follows:

Year.	Acres of Land.	Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Property.	Aggregate Valuation.	State Taxes.	County Taxes.	Town Taxes.	School Taxes.‡	Aggregate of Taxes.	Rate of Taxation on $1 of valuation in cents.
1805				$805,992		$805.98	$2,034.89		$2,840.87	00.3.5
1810				1,138,204		3,983.71	3,407.29		7,391.00	00.6.5
1815				4,325,890	$8,651.78	5,623.60	6,510.28	$1,251.27	22,036.93	00.5.1
1820		$2,425,352	$65,731	2,491,083	2,491.08	11,789.44	8,005.08	1,525.16	23,811.16	00.9.55
1825		2,472,682	97,994	2,570,676	1,285.33	18,347.43	10,444.31	2,647.62	32,784.64	01.2.71
1830		2,468,033	181,233	2,649,266		12,309.42	7,302.16	2,842.13	22,452.71	00.8.475
1835	720,574	4,279,100	533,964	4,941,437		12,315.02	8,864.28	3,910.27	25,089.57	00.5.07
1840	725,969	7,178,296	694,718	7,873,013		18,702.41	12,196.24	8,750.29	39.648.94	00.5.03
1845	733,574	5,728,149	798,502	6,536,651		24,014.39	11,416.79	7,782.09	43,213.27	00.6.6
1850	733,089	6,724,503	1,227,117	7,951,660		48,207.79	13,380.20	7,138.08	68,726.07	00.8.64
1855	733,089	14,429,039	3,356,010	17,785,049	22,231.31	46,938.27	16,976.80		86,146.38	00.4.84
1860	733,126	12,864,492	2,971,045	15,935,769	49,135.30	33,967.37	24,317.83	11,951.82	119,372.32	00.7.5
1865	733,121	12,187,176	2,560,226	14,747,407	63,298.21	170,637.81	117,641.20	12,133.84	363,711.06	02.4.6
1870	733,121	12,198,050	2,744,500	14,994,550	72,050.74	243,794.25	81,999.84	19,509.68	417,354.51	02.7.8
1875	733,126	28,137,835	5,804,581	33,942,416	83,212.56	175,488.97	99,454.21	21,898.05	380,053.79	01.1.19

The apportionment of taxes for 1876 is as follows, by towns:

Towns and Wards.	No. of Acres of Land.	Assessed Valuation of Real Estate.	Equalized Valuation of Real Estate.	Assessed Valuation of Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	Amount of County Taxes.	Amount of Town Taxes.	Amount of State Tax for Schools.	Amount of State Tax exclusive of Schools.	Aggregate of Taxes.
Adams	27,198	$1,868,841	$1,645,444	$650,675	$2,296,119	$10,732.46	$3,287.54	$1,452.98	$2,567.66	$18,040.64
Alexandria	37,963	1,092,430	974,786	46,260	1,020,986	4,772.28	6,307.14	646.08	1,142.46	12,867.96
Antwerp	61,160	1,382,144	1,769,091	125,285	1,894,376	8,854.63	1,641.72	1,198.76	2,117.92	13,813.03
Brownville	33,994	1,656,010	1,351,949	175,430	1,527,379	7,139.22	1,559.87	966.53	1,707.61	11,373.23
Cape Vincent	33,978	1,751,970	1,401,906	69,950	1,471,856	6,879.74	1,470.92	931.39	1,645.53	10,927.58
Champion	25,683	939,240	1,102,166	77,850	1,180,016	5,515.60	2,857.30	746.71	1,319.26	10,438.87
Clayton	48,678	1,797,750	1,376,927	74,075	1,451,002	6,782.22	8,931.53	918.19	1,622.22	18,254.16
Ellisburg	44,876	2,614,286	2,700,777	212,850	2,913,627	13.618.79	3,788.12	1,843.74	3,257.43	22,508.08
Henderson	24,115	1,064,160	952,297	106,650	1,058,947	4,949.69	1,472.43	670.10	1,183.90	8,276.12
Hounsfield	22,800	1,187,440	1,156,490	120,100	1,276,590	5,967.00	6,329.42	807.83	4,427.23	14,531.48
Le Ray	42,647	1,394,010	1,433,129	81,910	1,515,039	7,081.54	5,735.04	958.72	1,693.81	15,469.11
Lorraine	22,359	614,820	643,190	32,950	676,140	3,160.39	1,239.97	427.86	755.93	5,584.15
Lyme	33,541	1,388,490	1,092,800	69,610	1,162,410	5,433.32	1,730.53	735.57	1,299.58	9,199.00
Orleans	40,347	1,147,870	1,439,373	44,470	1,483,843	6,935.73	1,293.88	938.98	1,658.94	10,827.53
Pamelia	20,967	800,990	874,240	31,210	905,450	4,232.23	461.41	572.97	1,012.30	6,278.91
Philadelphia	24,135	919,090	878,484	62,350	940,834	4,397.62	5,716.40	595.36	1,051.85	11,761.23
Rodman	25,504	930,415	974,153	191,030	1,165,183	5,446.26	1,674.86	737.33	1,302.68	9,161.13
Rutland	24,200	912,740	1,089,677	82,430	1,172,107	5,478.62	3,238.70	741.71	1,310.42	10,769.54
Theresa	40,912	851,760	991,009	63,880	1,054,889	4,930.73	6,661.29	667.52	1,179.37	13,438.91
Watertown	22,251	929,950	1,121,022	95,700	1,216,722	5,687.15	3,447.88	769.94	1,360.30	11,265.27
Watert'n City, 1st ward		874,180		235,200	1,153,977	5,394.22	2,805.01	730.53	1,290.20	10,219.96
" 2d "	4,781	1,013,450	4,883,254	727,137	1,810,558	8,462.54	5,841.69	1,146.22	2,024.00	17,474.45
" 3d "		1,349,405		1,603,497	3,071,600	14,356.65	10,018.87	1,944.50	3,434.22	29,754.24
" 4th "		1,342,574		408,170	1,821,123	8,512.80	5,219.43	1,152.87	2,036.00	16,921.10
Wilna	44,753	1,154,512	1,152,123	80,300	1,232,423	5,760.55	11,517.46	779.87	1,377.85	19,435.73
Worth	26,743	234,330	218,570	5,020	223,590	1,045.10	835.00	141.49	249.97	2,271.56
	733,585	$31,222,857	$31,222,857	$5,473,929	$36,696,786	$171,527.08	$105,083.50	$23,223.75	$41,028.64	$340,862.97

* Smith's History of New York, p. 31. † Ibid., p. 34.

‡ These amounts do not include the amount raised for schools in the Districts.

The above table does not include the school taxes raised by districts, which amounted to $80,677.

The county taxes for 1876 were divided as follows:

Payment of bonds. Interest and principal	$89,285.79
Charities, Poor-House, Asylums, and State Institutions	31,221.50
Court expenses, including sheriff, constables, jurors' fees, and salaries of judges, etc	32,882.84
Indices to deed and mortgage records	6,534.73
Court-house and jail repairs	3,498.08
Printing	2,724.60
Military expenses	1,486.53
Supervisors	2,800.00
School commissioners' salaries	600.00
Miscellaneous accounts	492.99
Total	$171,527.08

The State board of equalization equalized the assessment of Jefferson for State taxation for the year 1876 at the sum of $18,579,006, and assigned to Jefferson, as its quota of the State taxes, $64,252.39.

The following valuations were placed on corporate property for taxation in 1876, viz.:

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad	$1,144,937
Utica and Black River railroad	229,125
Carthage, Watertown and Sacket's Harbor railroad	278,220
Black River and Morristown railroad	78,705
Total railroad valuation	$1,730,987
Mining companies	$120,900
Manufacturing companies	362,000
Insurance companies	824,437
Park association	4,000
Total	$3,042,324

By the report of the county treasurer, for the year ending November 25, 1876, it appears that the gross receipts of revenue for the year were as follows:

Nov. 23, 1875.	Balance on hand from old account	$4,047.41
Nov. 25, 1876.	Received from collectors	291,736.19
"	" taxes collected by himself	1,283.56
"	" fines	1,078.34
"	" licenses	2,783.00
"	" comptroller } School money	50,019.16
	Sundry items	507.21
	Total	$351,454.87

Leaving a balance on hand, after payments according to vouchers presented, of $940.90.

In 1866 the committee of the board of supervisors appointed to equalize the real estate of the several towns for county taxation, made a report, which was adopted by the board, fixing the assessment of real estate of Watertown at $2,326,239. The people of Watertown, feeling aggrieved at this equalization, instructed their supervisor to appeal from the action of the board to the comptroller, which he did, and that official decided that $1,358,461 ought to be deducted from the amount of the equalized assessment, and the excess of taxes, in consequence of such excessive valuation, to wit, $21,192, ought to be paid back to Watertown. The board of supervisors were not content with this finding of the comptroller, and therefore brought the case by *certiorari* before the supreme court, which, in 1869, modified the comptroller's decision, placing the true excess of equalized value at $864,808, and the true excess of tax at $13,491, and ordered the board to levy that excess of tax on the towns of the county, except Watertown, and pay the amount over to the latter town. The board refused to obey the decree of the court, and a *mandamus* was issued November 25, 1869, from the supreme court to compel the board to levy the tax, whereupon the case was taken to the court of appeals, which affirmed the decision of the supreme court, and sent the case back to the lower tribunal for final judgment and collection. In November, 1870, the board voted to levy the tax, but disagreed as to the interest and costs which had accumulated, whereupon another writ of mandamus was issued, commanding the board to levy a sum sufficient, on the other towns of the county, to pay Watertown the judgment interest and cost, then amounting to $14,257.70, which the board proceeded to do.

Bonds to the amount of $1,597,700 were issued by the authorities of Jefferson County, in aid of volunteer enlistments, in the War of the Rebellion. There was received from the State in 1865, on account of bounties paid, $612,100, and the amount was used to reduce taxation and in buying up the outstanding and unmatured bonds of the county. The total taxes paid in the county in 1864 amounted to $457,257.77, of which $258,631.07 were county taxes. The heaviest county tax was paid in 1869, the same amounting to $290,881.18, and the aggregate of taxes being $444,730.08. In 1866, the town taxes amounted to $115,086.34. From 1860 to 1876, both years inclusive, the people of Jefferson County have paid in taxes the sum of $5,683,246.10,* to the State, county, and town authorities, aside from their excise and internal revenue taxes. The amount of outstanding bonded indebtedness of the county at the present writing is $332,000. The bonded indebtedness of the towns on November 1, 1876, and which was incurred by aid voted to railroads in 1869–1872, was as follows:

	Original Subscription.	Amount Outstanding.
Alexandria	$60,000	$60,000
Champion	35,000	34,100
Clayton	100,000	100,000
Hounsfield	75,000	75,000
Philadelphia	30,000	29,000
Rutland†	3,000	3,000
Theresa	60,000	60,000
Watertown (old town)	300,000	296,000
Watertown City‡	148,000	138,000
Wilna	100,000	87,500
		$882,600
Add county indebtedness		332,000
Total indebtedness of county and towns		$1,214,600

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The census of 1800 and 1807 gave the number of legal voters with property qualifications only. The census of 1810 gave the following returns of manufacturers in this county:

Cotton goods made in families, yards (av. 32 cts.)	1,392
Flaxen goods made in families, yards (av. 37½ cts.)	106,623
Blended and unnamed cloths, yards (av. 35 cts.)	1,475
Woolen goods made in families, yards (av. 87½ cts.)	51,013
Looms	660
Carding-machines 5, pounds carded (av. 50 cts. per lb.)	35,000
Fulling-mills 8, yards fulled (av. $1.25 per yard)	40,000
Hatteries 2, hats made (av. $2.50)	1,000
Furnaces 2, tons of iron (av. $100 to $120 per ton)	50
Trip-hammers	2
Tanneries	16
Hides tanned (av. $4 25)	750
Calf-skins tanned (av. $1.12)	1000
Oil-mills 3, gallons made (av. $1.25)	9,650
Distilleries 16, gallons made (av. 80 cts.)	32,000
Breweries 2, gallons made (av. 17 cts.)	25,600
Paper-mills 1, reams made (av. $3)	900

The census of 1814, taken in pursuance of an act passed April 15 of that year, gave the following results:

* Does not include district school taxes. † Not for R. R. 1876.

‡ Water bonds, $115,000.

Total population in the thirteen towns	18,564
Electors with freeholds of value of £100	1,039
Electors with freeholds worth from £20 to £100	107
Electors, not freeholders, renting tenements worth 40*s.* per annum	1,641
Free white males under 18 years of age	5,367
" " " of the age of 18 and under 45	3,376
" " " of 45 years and upwards	716
Free white females under 18 years	5,204
" " " of the age of 18 and under 45	2,954
" " " of 45 years and upwards	700
All other free persons	217
Slaves (Brownville 1, Hounsfield 18, Le Ray 4, Watertown 5, Wilna 2)	30

No statistics but those of population were taken at this time.

The national census of 1820 gave the following returns:

White males under 10	5,592
" " from 10 to 16	2,459
" " " 16 to 18	700
" " " 16 to 26, including heads of families	3,831
" " " 26 to 45, " "	4,143
White males, 45 and upwards, " "	1,574
White females under 10	5,521
" " from 10 to 16	2,397
" " from 16 to 26, including heads of families	3,005
" " " 26 to 45, " "	3,040
White females of 45 and upwards, including heads of families	1,250
Foreigners not naturalized	787
Persons engaged in agriculture	134
" " in manufacture	1,603
Slaves (Antwerp 4, Le Ray 1)	5
Colored males, free	79
" females, free	63

Statistics of agriculture and manufactures were taken in 1820, but we are not aware that they were printed in detail by separate counties.

The several State censuses, taken in 1825, 1835, and 1845, give the following numbers of the different classes of population and statistics of agriculture and manufactures in this county:

	1825.	1835.	1845.
Males	21,832	27,140	64,999
Females	19,818	25,898	33,324
Subject to military duty	5,060	4,666	5,893
Voters	8,153	10,498	13,772
Aliens	1,030	1,712	2,049
Paupers	157	89	147
Colored persons not taxed	152	125	168
" " taxed	12	12	9
" " voters	2	.....	6
Married females under 45	5,490	6,918	8,399
Unmarried females 16 to 45	2,743	4,063	5,485
" " under 16	9,657	11,992	13,495
Married year previous	332	395	749
Births—males, "	969	1,068	1,265
" females, "	900	1,017	1,025
Deaths—males, "	281	355	354
" females, "	215	378	430
Acres improved land	173,147	258,348	386,789
Neat cattle	44,730	70,737	85,934
Horses	8,072	15,813	16,397
Sheep	96,408	114,371	184,536
Hogs	38,290	57,695	53,068
Yards fulled cloth year previous	76,814	77,043	80,135
" flannel, etc	101,122	99,438	113,104
" linen, cotton, etc	129,239	98,055	70,304
Grist-mills	54	47	54
Saw-mills	107	134	168
Oil-mills	4	2	2
Fulling-mills	34	28	26
Carding-machines	39	27	25
Cotton-factories	3	2	2
Woolen-factories	2	6	10
Iron-works	18	10	21
Trip-hammers	7	12	11
Distilleries	30	13	6
Asheries	149	43	.....
Tanneries	.....	26	48
Glass-factories	.....	1	1
Rope-factories	.....	1	2
Breweries	.....	3	4

The census of 1830 and 1840 gave the following returns from Jefferson County.

	1830.		1840.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Whites under 5	4,361	4,074	4,855	4,638
" 5 to 10	3,901	3,698	4,615	4,217
" 10 " 15	3,211	3,053	3,907	3,623
" 15 " 20	2,599	2,716	3,647	3,677
" 20 " 30	4,376	4,152	5,083	5,231
" 30 " 40	3,042	2,440	3,687	3,462
Whites 40 to 50	1,872	1,641	2,606	2,184
" 50 " 60	1,030	830	1,567	1,406
" 60 " 70	474	417	838	727
" 70 " 80	195	176	351	299
" 80 " 90	47	4	79	96
" 90 " 100	2	4	11	7
" over 100	2	.....	.....	.....
Colored persons	65	74	70	71

From the census of 1849 we derive the following:

Iron.—Cast-iron furnaces, 6; tons, 1166; forges—mill, 1; tons, 80; tons of fuel consumed, 1869; men employed, 256; capital invested, $59,000.

Lead.—Smelting-house, 1; pounds, 300,000; capital invested, $10,000.

Forest.—Value of lumber, $247,448; tons pot and pearlash, 1006; value of furs and skins, $25; other products of the forest, $15,854; men employed, 131.

Manufactures.—Machinery made, $35,000; men employed, 48; manufactures of metal, $22,000; men employed, 18; marble, value, $30; bricks and lime, $11,732; men employed, 32.

Wool.—Fulling-mills, 22; woolen manufactories, 11: value manufactured, $205,300; persons employed, 292; capital invested, $273,800.

Cotton.—Factories, 1; spindles, 1000; value manufactured, $16,000; persons employed, 40; capital invested, $10,000.

Tobacco.—Manufactured, $1000; persons employed, 3.

Hats, etc.—Value manufactured, $13,350; value straw bonnets, $1000; persons employed, 32; capital invested, $7000.

Leather.—Tanneries, 31; sides sole leather tanned, 10,448; sides upper leather tanned, 22,340; men employed, 143; capital invested, $88,200; other manufactures of leather, $98,800; capital invested, $19,400.

Soap and Candles.—Pounds of soap, 19,700; tallow candles, pounds, 34,640; men employed, 5; capital invested, $3000.

Distilled and Fermented Liquors.—Distilleries, 9; gallons produced, 313,344; breweries, 8; gallons produced, 64,000; men employed, 31; capital invested, $37,500.

Medicinal Drugs, Paints, etc., $1500.

Paper.—Manufactory, 1; value made, $10,000.

Printing, etc.—Offices, 4; binderies, 1; weekly papers, 5; men employed, 28; capital invested, $15,300.

Cordage.—Rope-walk, 1; value made, $8000; men employed, 5.

Carriages, etc.—Value merchandise, $44,400; men employed, 76; capital invested, $20,150.

Mills.—Flouring-mills, 8; barrels of flour made, 11,900; grist-mills, 34; saw-mills, 109; oil-mills, 4; value of manufactures, $299,514; men employed, 177; capital invested, $194,200.

Furniture.—Value made, $24,250; men employed, 42; capital invested, $9340.

Houses.—Built of wood year previous, 147; brick and stone houses, 23; men employed, 318; value of buildings, $223,790.

All other manufactures not enumerated, $74,493; capital invested, $22,358; total manufacturing capital, $721,249.

The census of 1845 gave many details, for which the former ones afford no means of comparison, viz.:

Nativity.—New York, 50,582; New England, 7528; other States, 557; Great Britain and Provinces, 4200; France, 424; Germany, 425; other European countries, 99.

Children.—Between 5 and 16, 18,619; attending common schools, 15,659; attending private schools, 623; attending academies, 73; attending colleges, 14.

Churches.—Baptist, 19; Episcopal, 6; Presbyterian, 16; Congregational, 9; Methodist, 24; Catholic, 5; Dutch Reformed, 3; Unitarian, 2; Jewish, 1; Quakers, 2. Number of clergymen, 106; salary, $28,040.30.

Schools.—Academies, 1; common schools, 357; cost of schools, $74,927.70; cost of improvements, $3,041.10; pupils, 15,761; average attendance, 9386; private schools, 26; pupils, 620.

Professions.—Attorneys, 48; physicians, 102; merchants, 200; manufacturers, 253; mechanics, 2369; farmers, 11,002; inns, 118; wholesale stores, 3; retail stores, 161; groceries, 57.

Crops.—Wheat 32,949 acres, 421,819 bushels; corn 17,132 acres,

467,230 bushels; barley 11,007 acres, 159,872 bushels; peas 10,079 acres, 153,374 bushels; oats 26,462 acres, 709,232 bushels; rye 9989 acres, 55,457 bushels; buckwheat 2882 acres, 42,128 bushels; potatoes 8628 acres, 1,235,139 bushels; beans 660 acres, 6974 bushels; turnips 159 acres, 18,538 bushels; flax 1106 acres, 208,545 pounds. Cows milked, 41,360. Butter, 3,080,767 pounds. Cheese, 2,802,314 pounds.

The census of 1850 furnishes the following statistics:

Total population, 68,153; males, 34,748; females, 33,223; colored (males 90, females 92), 182; United States born, 60,281; foreign born, 7872; deaths year previous to June 1, 572; marriages year previous to June 1, 773; persons over 20 who cannot read, 1577; do. foreigners, 899.

Dwelling-houses, 11,926; families, 12,235; farms, 5500; number of churches, 89; children attending school, 18,605.

Manufacturing capital, $1,443,002; raw material used, $1,452,345; value of product, $2,657,983; males employed, 2094; females employed, 391.

Acres of improved land, 418,540; acres of unimproved land, 179,799; cost value of farms, $13,986,823; cost value of farming implements and machinery, $679,293. Live-stock—number of horses, 15,406; mules, 1; milch cows, 45,186; working oxen, 3436; other cattle, 29,370; sheep, 60,330; swine, 27,873; value of live-stock, $2,515,100; value of slaughtered animals, $323,360.

Agricultural Products.—Bushels of wheat, 276,137; rye, 71,370; corn, 367,731; oats, 430,363; barley, 227,416; buckwheat, 15,182; peas and beans, 76,244; potatoes, 77,417; pounds wool, 192,168; butter, 3,584,376; cheese, 4,192,719; hay, 131,949 tons; clover-seed, 31 bushels; other grass-seeds, 6127 bushels; flax, pounds, 2954; flax-seed, bushels, 644; maple-sugar, pounds, 818,394; molasses, gallons, 1705; wine, 54 gallons; beeswax and honey, 26,186 pounds; value of home-made products, $80,110; value of orchard products, $43,227; value of products of market-gardens, $2056.

Of the place of nativity of the citizens of the county the census of 1850 gives the following: New York, 53,199; Maine, 88; New Hampshire, 816; Vermont, 2055; Massachusetts, 1877; Rhode Island, 338; Connecticut, 1369; New Jersey, 169; Pennsylvania, 163; Delaware, 8; Maryland, 14; District of Columbia, 8; Virginia, 11; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 3; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 42; Illinois, 27; other States, 31; England, 1047; Ireland, 2546; Scotland, 284; Wales, 55; Germany, 585; France, 401; Holland, 2; Italy, 6; Switzerland, 65; Prussia, 1; British America, 2830; West Indies, 1; other countries, 17; unknown, 52.

From the census of 1860 we gather the following information: White population, 34,898 males, 34,713 females; total white, 69,611. Colored, 102 males, 107 females; total colored, 209. Total population, 69,820.

Of the above-enumerated inhabitants 30,096 white males and 30,270 white females were native-born; and 4804 males and 4446 females were foreign-born. Of the colored people 189 were natives of the States, and 20 were foreign-born, making the aggregate native population 60,555, and the foreign-born 9270.

The agricultural statistics are as follows:

Improved acres, in farms	510,920
Unimproved lands	293,490
Cash value of farms	$25,542,788
Value of farming implements and machinery	866,040
Value of live-stock	3,441,925
Value of orchard products	45,860
Value of products of market-gardens	8,034
Value of home-made manufactures	34,072
Value of animals slaughtered	398,299

Live-Stock.—Horses, 16,343; mules, 6; milch cows, 59,512; working oxen, 2114; other cattle, 23,554; sheep, 34,665; swine, 18,071.

Productions.—Wheat, 574,368 bushels; rye, 47,134 bushels; corn, 435,645 bushels; oats, 571,813 bushels; barley, 375,464 bushels; buckwheat, 7777 bushels; peas and beans, 79,238 bushels; potatoes, 555,325 bushels; tobacco, 750 pounds; wool, 122,049 pounds; wine, 1399 gallons; butter, 4,890,980 pounds; cheese, 4,773,109 pounds; hay, 133,400 tons; clover-seed, 29 bushels; grass-seed, 9523 bushels; hops, 23,913 pounds; flax, 72 pounds; flax-seed, 73 bushels; maple-sugar, 857,790 pounds; maple-molasses, 4136 gallons; beeswax, 1416 pounds; honey, 22,933 pounds.

There were 84 farms containing from 3 to 10 acres; 235 from 10 to 20 acres; 1542 from 20 to 50 acres; 2320 from 50 to 100 acres; 1907 from 100 to 500 acres; and 9 from 500 to 1000 acres; 6097 farms all told, of all sizes.

The census of 1870 revealed the following exhibit of the population of Jefferson County: total number of inhabitants, 65,414, 236 being colored; 55,379 were natives of the United States, and 10,036 were foreign-born. Of the natives 51,704 were born in the State of New York, 782 in Massachusetts, 497 in Connecticut, 1158 in Vermont, 138 in Pennsylvania, and 70 in New Jersey. Of the foreign-born, 4883 were born in British America, 1021 in England and Wales, 2540 in Ireland, 250 in Scotland, 912 in Germany, 299 in France, 1 in Sweden, 84 in Switzerland, 3 in Holland, 7 in Poland, and 7 in Austria. There were 8893 males of the school age, from five to eighteen years; 12,644 males of the military age, eighteen to forty-five years; 17,779 males of the voting age, twenty-one years and upwards, and 15,973 were male citizens. The males of all ages numbered 32,434, and the females, 32,980; 15,617 children attended the schools the year previous to June 1, 1870; 14,768 being natives, and 849 foreign-born; 4355 males and 3918 females over ten years of age could not read among the white population, and 17 males and 20 females of the colored people were in the like illiterate condition; 2986 natives and 1179 foreign-born, over fifteen years, could not write.

The industrial statistics were as follows:

Acres improved	554,155
" woodland	129,867
" other improved lands	13,490
Cash value of farms	$33,432,152
Value of farm implements and machinery	1,266,729
Total wages paid during year, including value of board	811,311
Value (estimated) of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock	8,276,348
Value orchard products	116,622
Value of market garden products	14,715
Value of forest products	119,266
Value of home manufactures	36,050
Value of animals slaughtered	660,376
Value of live-stock	5,809,161
True value of real estate and personal property	40,019,235
Assessed value of same	15,127,745

Live-Stock.—Horses, 15,564; mules, 16; milch cows, 72,980; working oxen, 557; other cattle, 22,968; sheep, 26,300; swine, 13,930. *Productions.*—Wheat, spring, 181,956 bushels, winter, 46,816 bushels; rye, 36,809 bushels; corn, 221,551 bushels; oats, 1,058,227 bushels; barley, 415,704 bushels; buckwheat, 23,837 bushels; peas and beans, 86,602 bushels; potatoes, 507,349 bushels; tobacco, 1350 pounds; wool, 104,459 pounds; butter, 4,883,508 pounds; cheese, 2,545,654 pounds; milk sold, 8,560,481 gallons; hay, 223,343 tons; clover-seed, 387 bushels; grass-seed, 10,033 bushels; hops, 262,738 bushels;

flax, 35,850 pounds; flax-seed, 148 bushels; maple-sugar, 529,109 pounds; maple-molasses, 1883 gallons; beeswax, 1198 pounds; honey, 10,504 pounds. There were 5788 farms of all sizes, the larger ones increasing over 1860, there being 2290 containing from 100 to 500 acres, and 12 containing from 500 to 1000 acres.

The manufacturing interests made the following exhibit: there were 737 establishments, 41 of which were operated by steam, requiring 801 horse-power, and 364 were operated by water-power of 9223 horse-power. Of 3455 operatives employed, 2776 were males above the age of sixteen years, 555 were females above fifteen years, and 124 were youth. The capital invested amounted to $3,813,092; the total amount of wages paid, $941,944; cost of materials used, $4,753,521, and value of the products of the same, $7,241,000. These industries were classified as follows:

	Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Capital. Dollars.	Wages. Dollars.	Materials. Dollars.	Products. Dollars.
Agricultural implements	6	36	59,000	16,000	40,950	72,030
Bags other than paper	1	24	6,000	6,000	135,000	152,500
Bookbinding	2	17	16,000	5,100	10,910	22,600
Boots and shoes	3	20	8,000	5,730	9,520	20,980
Boxes, cheese	9	36	16,050	12,180	41,568	75,740
Bread and other bakery products	5	15	12,900	5,081	17,965	29,750
Bricks	6	46	10,800	6,630	3,411	17,300
Carriages and wagons	35	136	109,176	47,433	45,160	142,856
Charcoal	1	30	5,000	15,000	3,500	28,000
Cheese	74	232	135,570	29,070	750,977	939,906
Clothing, men's	21	239	117,150	48,475	154.675	249,300
Confectionery	4	16	12,500	4,313	58,521	78,290
Cooperage	31	58	22,240	6,886	13,388	35,833
Cotton goods	1	67	35,000	21,600	89,635	121,380
Flax, dressed	1	4	6,000	3,000	10,000	22,500
Flouring-mill products	40	130	560,500	32,089	1,077,884	1,259,324
Furniture (not specified)	19	81	61,150	27,420	24,179	84,178
Furniture, chairs	2	20	20,400	8,500	4,600	18,800
Gas	1	12	20,000	4,000	12,000	23,559
Iron blooms	1	60	35,000	30,000	38,000	75,000
castings (not specified)	8	49	66,635	26,300	80,473	163,290
stoves, heaters, etc	2	8	15,000	3,850	4,770	11,175
Leather, tanned	19	125	587,743	47,696	496,328	685,921
curried	9	16	60,705	6,299	59,580	75,444
Lime	9	24	4,750	1,901	6,537	11,670
Liquors, malt	5	13	46,000	5,650	40,619	64,400
Lumber, sawed	36	269	195,575	60,064	159,057	299,004
Machinery (not specified)	9	45	48,965	22,500	38,821	87,466
engines and boilers	2	86	85,000	40,000	63,000	111,500
Malt	4	24	51,200	5,940	44,150	68,649
Marble work, tombstones	5	23	32,200	13,620	72,810	97,000
Matches	1	18	5,000	1,800	4,175	11,000
Millinery	12	37	11,630	2,525	7,599	16,599
Musical instruments	1	6	3,000	4,500	3,210	15,000
Paper (not specified)	1	31	40,000	12,000	10,100	35,000
printing	2	46	119,000	13,894	158,487	202,000
wrapping	2	36	100,000	11,000	90,500	141,475
writing	1	65	50,000	2,000	10,475	16,000
Pumps	3	32	27,700	12,200	30,700	99,500
Saddlery and harness	34	128	71,500	32,245	86,976	170,959
Sash, doors, and blinds	8	72	68,100	25,539	45,289	98,605
Sewing machines	1	100	300,000	75,000	25,416	140,000
Shipbuilding and repairing	5	18	4,950	6,000	9,291	30,125
Steel springs	1	30	65,000	18,000	57,075	100,000
Tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware	24	81	68,000	18,666	73,237	132,213
Tobacco, cigars	6	44	22,600	14,430	23,800	58,100
Wool-carding and cloth-dressing	3	11	5,700	775	9,962	14,390
Woolen goods	6	184	83,300	45,400	165,930	234,287

The census of 1875 being at the time of this compilation unpublished, no statistics of agriculture or industry are obtainable. The population of the county was 65,362, the voters numbering 17,143, of which 14,570 were natives, and 2573 were naturalized aliens.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The following history of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society is clipped from Dr. Hough's History of Jefferson County:

"As the tillage of the soil has been and must necessarily continue to be the principal source of wealth in the county, every measure tending to the promotion of this object is especially deserving of notice. Such was the feeling that in 1817 prompted to the formation of an agricultural society, which has ever since continued in active and efficient operation, surviving every other county society in the State that originated at an early period, and at present exerting a beneficial influence comparable with the most flourishing.

"The first act for the encouragement of agriculture or manufactures that operated in the county was passed April 8, 1808, giving eighty dollars premium to the one who should produce the best specimen of woolen cloth of uniform texture and quality not less than thirty yards long. The award was to be made by the judges of the court of common pleas, and paid by the comptroller. Mr. Le Ray, having imported some fine wool sheep, thus afforded the material, and specimens were produced by Hart Massey and Noadiah Hubbard, which were so nearly alike in quality that the premium was divided between them. Some irregularity in application made a special act necessary, which was passed March 19, 1810.

"The Jefferson County Agricultural Society was formed at the house of Isaac Lee, in Watertown, October 25, 1817, at which J. D. Le Ray was chosen president; Jacob Brown, first vice-president; Ethel Bronson, second vice-president; Egbert Ten Eyck, secretary; Oren Stone, treasurer, and one in each town as a local committee, viz.: William M. Lord, Hounsfield; Hart Massey, Watertown; George White, Rutland; Noadiah Hubbard, Champion; Ahiza Smith, Henderson; Eliphalet Edmonds, Adams; Nathan Strong, Rodman; Ebenezer Wood, Ellisburg; Clark Allen, Lorraine; John B. Esselstyn, Lyme; Walter B. Cole, Brownville; Roswell Woodruff, Le Ray; Silvius Hoard, Antwerp; Thomas Brayton, Wilna.

"This was the second county society in the State, that of Otsego county being the first. The first in the Union is said to have been that of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, after which the most of those that followed have been modeled. Mr. Elkanah Watson, who may be said to have been its founder, gives the following account of its origin:*

"In the fall of 1807, having procured the first pair of merino sheep that had appeared in that county, if not in the State, which, although defective in grade, were far superior to any that had been before seen, he was induced to notify an exhibition under the great elm-tree, in the public square, in Pittsfield, of these two sheep, on a certain day. Many farmers, and even women, were excited by curiosity to attend this first, novel, and humble exhibition, and its projector, giving to his reasoning the rule-of-three form, thus argued to himself: If two animals are capable of exciting so much attention, what would be the effect on a larger scale, with larger animals? This little incident subsequently led to other and more extensive operations in the line of exhibitions, until the sphere of their influence has come to embrace the entire range of domestic industry, exciting emulation in the lowly cottage and among the humble classes as well as with the more opulent, and diffusing the

* History of Agricultural Societies on the Modern Berkshire System, p. 116.

republican principle of equality by elevating and dignifying the pursuits of the laboring classes.

"The following is a copy of the first articles of association of our county society:

"'1. The objects of this society are the promotion and improvement of agricultural and rural economy.

"'2. Every member of this society shall subscribe these articles, or a copy thereof, and pay, at the time of subscribing, one dollar to the treasury for the use of the society; he shall also pay in like manner, on or before the second Tuesday of October, one dollar, annually, so long as he continues a member; and whenever a member chooses to withdraw, he shall have liberty so to do on giving notice in writing to the secretary and paying all arrears and dues, including the current year.

"'3. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, to be chosen by ballot, and such other officers as the by-laws shall direct.

"'4. The next meeting of the society shall be on the last Monday of December next, at the house of Isaac Lee; at which meeting, and at any future stated meeting of the society, the members present shall have power to make such laws and regulations as they shall deem expedient for carrying into effect the objects of this society.

"'5. No salary or pecuniary reward shall be allowed to any officer or committee of this society for discharging their official duties.'

"The by-laws provided for two stated meetings annually, on the first Mondays of March and October, at the first of which the officers were to be elected, and at the latter a fair was to be held. The general affairs of the society were vested in a committee, consisting of the president, secretary, and five members; and a committee of three members was to be appointed in each town to distribute seeds, plants, scions, books, etc., and to receive and transmit meritorious communications to the central body. Honorary members were to be admitted on a two-third vote. A 'viewing committee,' of five, to judge on the improvements and cultivation of lands; a 'committee of produce,' nine in number, to judge on the quantity and quality of produce; and an 'inspecting committee,' of nine, for domestic animals, were to be annually appointed by the executive committee.

"The first address before the society was delivered by Le Ray de Chaumont. After alluding to the interest he had felt on this subject, and the part he had taken in the first settlement of Otsego county, in 1785, he adds:

"'It has now the honor to take the lead in establishing in this great State the first agricultural society. I mention this example more particularly as being, by a greater analogy with us, more easy to follow, and to excite a noble and profitable emulation. . . . The object of our society, and its more direct business, is to encourage every branch of agriculture and rural economy best adapted to our soil and climate, by a well-digested combination of science and practice; to promote inquiries and receive information the most useful to agriculture; to suggest experiments and improvements which may tend to the amelioration and prosperity of agriculture, and, of course, our manufactures, of which they are the aliment and support. By premiums we excite a spirit of generous pride and emulation; a desire to gain a knowledge of the most profitable and practical husbandry; to get the best breeds of domestic animals; to more neatly cultivate our farms; to raise the cleanest and best crops; in a word, to make agriculture more systematic, lucrative, and respectable.'

"From this quotation it was evident that at that period the advantages to be derived from association were fully appreciated, and the experience of nearly forty years has done little more than to confirm the views of these pioneer founders of the society. The venerable John Adams, ex-president of the United States, received, with others, a copy of the proceedings of the first meeting, and he thus wrote:

"'QUINCY, February 12, 1818.

"'SIR,—I have received and read with pleasure an address to the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County, in the State of New York, and as I know not from whom it came, who should I thank for it but its author? I rejoice in every new society which has agriculture for its object, and see with delight that the spirit is spreading through the United States. If I could worship any of the heathen gods, it would be old Saturn, because I believe him to be only an allegorical personification of Agriculture, and the children he devoured to be only his own grapes and figs, apples and pears, wheat and barley. I agree with you in the main in every sentiment, particularly relative to grapes and corn; yet we cannot have perfect roast beef, nor perfect roast spare-rib, nor perfect poultry, without maize. We must therefore sacrifice a little luxury to a great deal of public good. From the style of this address I should not have suspected it to have been written by any other than a native of this country. Thirty-nine years ago I little thought I should live to see the heir-apparent to the princely palaces and garden of Passy, my fellow-citizen in the republican wilderness of America, laying the foundation for more ample domains and perhaps more splendid palaces. I observed the motto of the Hotel de Valenciennes, which I had then the honor to inhabit, "*se sta bene, non se move*,"—If you stand well, stand still. But you have proved the maxim not to be infallible, and I rejoice in it.

"'Your sincere well wisher and humble servant,

"'JOHN ADAMS.

"'*Le Ray de Chaumont.*'

"At the first meeting, upon motion of Ethel Bronson, a committee of nine persons, styled a 'committee of manufactures,' was added to those previously existing.

"The first cattle-show and fair of the society was held on the 28th and 29th of September, 1818. The first day was devoted to the exhibition of stock and domestic manufacture, and in receiving communications on various subjects presented by the occasion. Governor Clinton, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, Colonel Jenkins, G. Parish, and other distinguished strangers were present on the stand with the officers of the society. The pens for cattle were arranged in a circle, the platform in the centre, and the domestic manufactures were displayed in the court-house. In the course of the afternoon Roswell Woodruff exhibited a cart drawn by seventeen yoke of oxen and steers, the product of his own farm. Judge Hubbard and Colonel Harris, of Champion, exhibited a cart drawn by fifteen yoke of very fine fat cattle, and the officers of the society dined at the house of Butler Ranney, where extensive preparations had been made for the occasion. On the 29th a plowing-match came off with horse- and ox-teams, after which a procession was formed, which, preceded by a band of music attached to the Second Regiment United States Infantry, marched to the court-house, while a salute was fired at the arsenal, under the direction of Major Masters. An address was delivered by J. D. Le Ray de Chaumont, the president of the society, which was followed by one by De Witt Clinton, then Governor of the State. Believing that the latter will be read with peculiar interest, we here insert it:

"'Independent of the very flattering references which have been made in the very able address just delivered, and which demand my sincere acknowledgments, it would be difficult for me to refrain from expressing the high gratification which I have derived from the first exhibition of this respectable association.

"'When we recollect that scarcely twenty years have passed away since the first inhabitant erected his hut in this county, and when we

see that it now contains flourishing villages and a considerable population, characterized, as the proceedings of this day evince, by intelligent views and well-directed exertions; that its soil is uncommonly fertile and its climate eminently salubrious; and when we consider that with the natural advantages which flow from its extensive connection with our interior seas, and the artificial facilities which it will derive from the improvements of our internal navigation, the markets of the north and south will be open to its productions, we must be persuaded that the attainment of fullness of population and exuberance of wealth depends entirely upon yourselves.

"'You have, gentlemen, wisely chosen the true road which leads to prosperity. Agriculture is the source of subsistence; subsistence is the basis of population; and population is the foundation of prosperity and power. Agriculture is also the parent of individual and national opulence. It comprehends in its operations all the sources of wealth. It employs land, labor, and capital. It comprises the cultivation of all the fruits of the earth, embraces almost every method of obtaining food for labor, and includes the raising of domestic animals, because that employment is necessarily identified with the cultivation of vegetable food. And as the prosperity of a country essentially depends upon the quantity of surplus produce derived from the soil, and as the amount of the materials of subsistence will always be regulated by the exertions of agriculturists, it is evident that its benefits in these respects cannot be too highly appreciated. But when we further reflect that it is favorable to exercise, the guardian of health, to contemplation, the parent of wisdom, to activity, the friend of virtue, and—to adopt the emphatic language of a sublime poet—to that

"Sweet peace which goodness bosoms ever,"

we must all admit that, as it was the first, it is also the best.

"'Among the various measures adopted for the promotion of this pursuit, and its invariable companion, domestic manufactures, the most effectual is the establishment of societies for the collection and diffusion of information, and for the excitement of industry and emulation. This plan has been adopted in this county, and a wise legislature will cherish such institutions with extraordinary patronage. It is pleasing to see at the head of this establishment distinguished men, applying with so much public spirit the gifts of nature, the endowments of education, and the bounties of fortune to the improvement of this favored region. It is gratifying to perceive men who have encircled themselves with high renown, and elevated the character of their country, planting the olive by the laurel, and cultivating the arts of peace with the same ability with which they directed the storm of war. And it is a subject of high felicitation to witness this confederacy of scientific and practical men; to behold the experienced agriculturist and the enlightened professional man combining their powers in favor of agriculture and domestic manufactures, and devising ways and means to promote the public prosperity.

"'There was a period of danger, when the eyes of the people of this State were directed with peculiar anxiety to this region; when you passed with honor through the difficulties with which you were environed, and vindicated the character of America at the point of the sword. On this day the public eye is fixed on you with equal attention to view the prosperity of your agriculture and the wide-spreading and far-extending progress of your useful improvements; and I am happy to say that there will be no disappointment. The distinguished gentlemen who have united with me in this visit also unite with me in this expression of approbation. We offer you our best acknowledgments for your friendly invitation and cordial reception, and we humbly implore the blessings of the Almighty on you individually and collectively, and on the inhabitants in general of this flourishing county.'

"The first viewing committee, in 1818, consisted of Samuel Brown, James Parker, Simeon Hunt, Curtis G. Brooks, and Samuel Evans, who visited nine towns, examined seventy-five subjects, and awarded twenty-two premiums in cups, goblets, and spoons, worth $128. Three premiums in plate, worth $25, were awarded on the plowing-match; eighteen premiums on stock, worth $156, and fourteen on domestic manufactures, worth $93, were awarded. At the close of the exercises the society adjourned to attend the sale of the premium ox, which had been presented to the society by its worthy president. It was sold in small parcels, and amounted to $619.

"On the 7th of April, 1819, the sum of $10,000, for two years, was applied by law to the encouragement of county societies for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures, of which sum this county received $200. Under this act the presidents of county societies assembled at Albany and formed a board of agriculture. Of this board Mr. Le Ray was elected vice-president. No provision being made for a continuance beyond two years, many county societies disbanded, but this continued in operation, and held regular meetings and fairs.

"On the 28th of March, 1828, an act was passed incorporating Le Ray de Chaumont, Perley Keyes, Elisha Camp, Peter N. Cushman, Egbert Ten Eyck, Rodney Burt, Daniel Eames, Micah Sterling, Noadiah Hubbard, Orville Hungerford, George White, Hiram Merrill, John Brown, Curtis Golden, Samuel C. Kennedy, Ezekiel Jewett, Albert Brayton, Samuel Brown, John B. Esselstyn, Abijah Farwell, Edmund Kirby, V. Le Ray de Chaumont, Alfred Freeman, Simeon Hunt, Stoel Warner, Asa Carter, Jonathan Graves, William Doxtater, Clark Allen, Liberty Bates, and such as might join them, as the *Jefferson County Agricultural Society*. J. Le Ray was named first president; P. Keyes, E. Camp, and P. N. Cushman, vice-presidents; O. Hungerford, treasurer; E. Ten Eyck, secretary. Elections were to be held on the last Tuesday of September, and the income was limited to $5000. Under this act the society continued to hold annual fairs, with one or two exceptions, until reorganized under the general act of 1841.

"In March, 1830, members of the society, then the only one of the class existing in the State, petitioned the legislature for the power of offering premiums for horses of the best speed, and that the racing of horses for such premiums might be allowed under proper regulations and restrictions. The petitioners set forth that the rearing of horses is much attended to in the country; 'that the value of horses in market depends much upon their speed and activity; but that, owing to the restrictions now existing by law, it is impossible properly to test the speed of horses at home, and, consequently, they can not command that price in market which they would command could their value be known. The soil of the county is well adapted to the growing of grains, both fine and coarse; but, in consequence of the distance from the markets of the State, those productions will not bear transportation, so that the farmers are compelled to resort to the raising of live-stock as almost the only resource for money in the county.'* This petition met with a favorable report from the committee to whom it was referred, but failed to procure a law authorizing a race-course.

"A convention for the formation of a State Agricultural Society met at Albany, February 14, 1832, of which Le Ray de Chaumont was chosen president. The other delegates from Jefferson County were Orville Hungerford, V. Le Ray de Chaumont, Edmund Kirby, Jason Fairbanks, Isaac H. Bronson, Perley Keyes, Robert Lansing, Nathan

* Assembly Documents, 1830, vol. iv. No. 308.

Strong, Philip Maxwell, and Robert Nichols. The result of this convention was the formation of a State Society having for its objects to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the household arts. Besides the usual officers of such organizations it had a general committee, the members of which were to be located in the several counties, and be equal to the representation in the assembly. Those appointed in Jefferson County were V. Le Ray de Chaumont, Edmund Kirby, and Egbert Ten Eyck.

"By this act no provision was made for county societies. In December, 1833, the Jefferson County Society addressed a memorial urging this object, and calling attention to their own county in proof of the beneficial results of these organizations, as shown in improved breeds of stock, in the general practice of better and more systematic husbandry, and in a wholesome spirit of emulation, imparting value to farms and respectability to farmers. An anxious desire for an extension of these benefits induced this application, in which, of the two plans which had been before the legislature at its former session, one of which provided for the establishment of agricultural schools, and the other for county and State societies, they expressed their preference for the latter, as at that time more extensively useful. The committee who signed this memorial were J. Le Ray de Chaumont, E. Ten Eyck, E. Kirby, George White, Olney Pearce, and Orville Hungerford.

"On the 5th of May, 1841, an act for the encouragement of agricultural societies was passed, by which this was to receive $183 for five years, and on the 19th of June of that year a new organization was completed. In the summer of 1843 the society erected in the rear of the court-house a hall, 105 by 50 feet, at a cost of $1000, for the holding of fairs. On the 24th of August, 1851, the executive committee resolved to purchase ten acres of land on the Brownville road, about half a mile west of the railroad, which was inclosed, and the building originally built near the court-house removed and fitted up with additions for the permanent use of the society. Great credit is due to the forecast of the executive committee in thus securing a most eligible site for the annual fairs of the society."

Since the first purchase of ten acres, the society has added five more, and erected stabling and hall facilities, having at the present time accommodations for over two hundred head of stock, four halls for floral and other displays, a grand stand, seated and covered, and the grounds well fenced. The society held its sixtieth annual fair at Watertown, on September 11 to 13, inclusive, 1877, at which there were fifteen hundred entries of live-stock, domestic manufactures, products of mechanical arts, products of the farm and garden, ladies' handiwork, etc. The receipts were $3500, $2802 being the gate fees; $1200 were paid in premiums. Hon. William M. White, of Alleghany county, New York, delivered the annual address. The officers of the society for 1877 were, Gen. S. D. Hungerford, president; James M. Felt, general superintendent; Charles Richardson, treasurer; Wines R. Skeels, secretary.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB

was an outgrowth from the agricultural society, founded in a laudable desire to improve the general stock of information and modes of practice in agricultural operations. It was organized in 1870, its first president being Clift Eames, and A. C. Middleton its first secretary. During its existence of four years, its meetings were made interesting by able essays and spirited discussions on agricultural subjects, and much benefit accrued therefrom to those who attended its sessions. In 1874, David Hamlin suggested to the members the formation of the

WATERTOWN DAIRYMEN'S BOARD OF TRADE,

which suggestion was put into successful operation, the board of trade being organized in May of the last-named year. Its first officers were, David Hamlin, president; Madison Cooper, vice-president; Luman D. Olney, treasurer; W. R. Skeels, secretary. The first meeting was held June 6, 1874. During the first year of its existence fifty-three cheese-factories were represented in the board; in 1875, ninety-two factories; and in 1876, sixty-nine. On the 2d day of October, 1875, forty-nine factories offered 27,939 boxes of cheese, averaging sixty pounds to the box. On the 10th of July, in the same year, 9922 boxes were sold, weighing 595,320 pounds, averaging 11½ cents per pound, or $68,461.80 for the total sales. Seventy-eight factories were represented in these sales. The buyers come from all parts of the United States and Canada to the sessions of the board, which are held on Saturdays of each week. The success of the board, in the advantages gained by the producers, exceeds the expectations of its founders, and the competition created by it tends to make the standard of the product of the factories higher, which commands at the present time the best markets at home or abroad. The present officers are, H. W. Hadsell, president, and Wines R. Skeels, secretary; Mr. Skeels having held the position since the first organization of the board. The sessions of the board are held in the city of Watertown.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

First Election—Manner of holding Elections—Constitutional Legislation—Qualifications of Suffrage—Council of Appointment—Congressional Districts and Members of Congress—The Legislature—Senatorial Districts and Senators—Assembly Districts and Assemblymen—Delegates to Constitutional Conventions—County Clerks—Sheriffs—County Treasurers—District Attorneys—Coroners—Loan Commissioners—Excise Commissioners—School Commissioners—Presidential Electors—Lieutenant-Governor.

THE first election held under color of law in the colony of New York was in 1665, when Governor Nicolls, early in that year, issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of Long Island, calling on them to elect deputies to a convention to settle the affairs of the Province, to allay the discontent that had arisen among the colonists under the Dutch, by the lack of a legislative body. The convention met at Hempstead, on the 1st of March, 1665; remained in session two or three days, passed the "Duke's Laws," and adjourned. This body, however, could hardly be called

a legislative assembly, as it only confirmed laws of the Duke of York's own making. The Court of Assize, however, was established, which thenceforward exercised a limited legislative power in amending and adding to the duke's laws, subject to the latter personage's approval. This system was worse than the one under the Dutch governors, and greater dissatisfaction resulted among the people; but they failed to get relief until the collector of the port of New York was arrested for detaining goods the duties on which had not been paid, and charged with high treason before the Court of Assize, and sent, by that tribunal, to England for trial; which proceeding opened the eyes of the duke to the natural consequences of his arbitrary proceeding, when, to save his own private purse from the charge of the colony, he sent out Colonel Dongan, as governor, with power to convene a General Assembly.

The new governor arrived in August, 1683, and on September 13 he ordered the election of a General Assembly, consisting of fourteen representatives, which met October 17, 1683, and again in October, 1684, and a new assembly was convened in 1685. But in the mean time the Duke of York had succeeded to the throne as James II., and having more funds at his disposal, the motive which prompted the general assembly was removed, and accordingly, June 16, 1686, he abolished that body, the assembly being dissolved January 20, 1687. In its stead James authorized the governor, by and with the consent of the council, to enact such laws as he deemed best, subject to the king's approval, and to become void if at any time disapproved. This arbitrary form of government continued until June 3, 1689, when Captain Jacob Leisler seized the fort in the name of William and Mary, and issued writs for the election of members of assembly. Every county but Suffolk chose representatives. This assembly met in April, 1690, and held two sessions, one in April and the other in October, passing altogether four laws.

On March 19, 1691, Governor Sloughter arrived, commissioned by the new sovereigns, and directed to re-establish the general assembly and reinstate the people in their rights.* The elections in the colony up to March 27, 1778, were held before the sheriff, by poll or *viva voce* vote; but the constitution, in deference to the popular and growing demand for the ballot system, provided for the same as an "experiment," and directed the legislature to pass the necessary laws, after the cessation of hostilities, then waging between the colonies and the mother country, to carry into effect the provision; guarding the same carefully, however, in order that if the "experiment" should not prove "all the fancy painted it," the former system should again prevail.†

On the date last mentioned, the legislature provided for the election by ballot of a governor and lieutenant-governor, but retained the *viva voce* system for the election of representatives. This preliminary law remained in force until February 13, 1787, when the necessary legislation was had to put in full operation the ballot system, which has ever since obtained. By this law the sheriff received the ballot-boxes with the ballots, returning those for governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators to the secretary of State's office, where they were canvassed by a joint committee of the legislature. The ballots for assemblymen were canvassed by the mayor and aldermen in New York city, and by the board of supervisors, judges, and assistant justices of the courts of Common Pleas elsewhere. This system was done away with by an act of March 27, 1799, and local boards instituted, who were required to inspect and canvass the ballots, the result to be recorded by the town clerk, who was to return it to the county clerk for the same purpose, by whom it was transmitted to the secretary of State, to be by him also recorded. A board of State canvassers, consisting of the secretary of State, comptroller and treasurer, then canvasses these returns and publishes the result. By the act of 1787 general elections were held on the last Tuesday of April, and might continue for five days. The inspector system, with some amendments, is still in force, the board of supervisors being the county canvassing board, and the State board being composed of the officers comprising the same under the law of 1797, and, in addition thereto, the attorney-general, State engineer, and surveyor, any three of whom form a quorum. The inferior civil magistrates and officers under the Dutch had been elected, and in the articles of capitulation of 1664 it was stipulated those officers then in office should fill out their unexpired terms, when new incumbents should be elected who should swear allegiance to the new power. It was expressly stipulated that the "town of Manhattans should choose deputyes who should have free voyces in all publique affairs, as much as any other deputyes."

The electors under the colonial rule were such of the inhabitants as were freeholders of forty pounds value, or had an income of forty shillings per annum, or paid a rental of that amount, or were freemen of the cities of New York and Albany. Under the first constitution, the governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators were chosen by freeholders, being actual residents, and possessed of freeholds of the value of one hundred pounds over and above all debts charged thereon. For members of assembly, male inhabitants who had resided within one of the counties of the State six months preceding the election could vote, provided they owned within the county a freehold of twenty pounds, or paid a yearly rent of forty shillings, and were rated and actually paid taxes. By an act of April 9, 1811, these values were changed to corresponding sums in the Federal currency, viz., two hundred and fifty dollars, fifty dollars, and five dollars. No discriminations were made against blacks and mulattoes, except that they were required to produce authenticated certificates of freedom. Freemen of Albany and New York cities were entitled to vote for assemblymen, without the property qualification, provided they were such freemen of Albany at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and of New York, October 14, 1775. The elective officers under the first constitution were those already named, and town-officers, except justices of the peace, all others being appointed by the governor and a council of appointment, which latter was composed of one senator from each district, openly nominated

* Leisler, resisting Governor Sloughter's rights, was arrested for treason, condemned, and executed.

† See Constitution, 1777.

and appointed each year by the assembly, no senator being eligible two years successively. Nearly every civil, military, and judicial officer was appointed by this council. In 1821, eight thousand two hundred and eighty-seven military and six thousand six hundred and sixty-three civil officers held their commissions by its authority. The council grew arbitrary and abused its power, wielding it oftentimes for partisan purposes, and hence became unpopular and distasteful among the people, and the constitution of 1821 abolished it without a dissenting voice. The journals of the council fill fourteen manuscript volumes in the office of secretary of State.

The constitution last named vested the power of the council of appointment, modified and restricted, in the governor and senate, extended the list of elective officers largely, and made more liberal concessions on suffrage. In 1826 an amendment was adopted by the people, making the elective franchise free to all white male citizens resident one year in the State, regardless of property qualifications, the vote being 127,077 for, to 3215 against the extension, in the State; and in 1845 an amendment was adopted for the abrogation of the property qualification for office.

The time of holding the general elections was changed, under the constitution of 1821, from April to November; and April 5, 1842, an act was passed directing elections to be held in one day, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. The first constitution declared ministers of the gospel and priests ineligible to office, civil or military, in order "that they might have no hindrance in giving their entire attention to their sacred calling," and the constitution of 1821 continued the disability; but the "cloth" are eligible now to any station the people may see fit to elevate them to. Under the constitution of 1821, the governor appointed the judicial officers, justices of the peace being nominated to him by the boards of supervisors, and county judges as under the first constitution, until 1826, when the latter officials were made elective. Under the first constitution the clerks of the courts were appointed by the tribunals which they served; but in 1796 the office was abolished, and the county clerks made *ex-officio* clerks of the several courts in the counties.

Under the constitution of 1846, nearly every civil office was made elective, and have remained so to the present time, the people refusing to sanction a proposition to make the judges of the courts appointive in 1873. In 1869, the people also put the stamp of their disapprobation upon a proposed article in the defeated constitution of 1867, for qualified suffrage.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The constitution of the United States directs that a census be taken every ten years, which has been fixed at those ending with a cipher, and after each enumeration Congress apportions the representation among the several States. Under the first constitution of New York, the apportionment for the State was as follows: 1789, ratio 30,000, 6 representatives; April 14, 1792, ratio 33,000, 10; January 14, 1802, ratio 33,000, 17; December 21, 1811, ratio 35,000, 27. Under the constitution of 1821, the apportionment was as follows: March 7, 1822, ratio 40,000, 34 representatives; May 22, 1832, ratio 47,000, 40; June 25, 1842, ratio 70,680, 34. Under the present constitution, the apportionment has been as follows: July 30, 1852, ratio 93,423, 33; July 5, 1861, ratio 127,000, 31; 1872, ratio 133,000, 33.

As soon as practicable after each apportionment, the legislature divides the State into congressional districts. In the first two divisions the districts were not numbered, the third division, in 1797, being the first one to number them. By an act of March 20, 1802, Herkimer, Oneida, and St. Lawrence were made the 15th district. The act of erection made Jefferson and Lewis a part of this district; and April 8, 1808, Herkimer, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Jefferson were made the 10th district. On June 10, 1812, Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence were made the 18th; April 17, 1822, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence were made the 20th, and entitled to *two members;* June 29, 1832, Jefferson was made the 18th; September 6, 1842, Jefferson was made the 19th; and July 10, 1851, Jefferson and Lewis were made the 23d. In 1862, Herkimer, Lewis, and Jefferson were made the 20th, and in 1871 the last-named counties were constituted the 22d.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

giving the years when elected.

1798—Jonas Platt.
1800—Benjamin Walker.
1802—Gaylord Griswold.
1804—Nathan Williams.
1806—William Kirk Patrick.
1808—John Nicholson.
1810—Silas Stow.
1812–14—Moss Kent.
1816—David A. Ogden.
1818—William D. Ford.
1820—Micah Sterling.
1822—Ela Collins, Egbert Ten Eyck.
1824—Nicoll Fosdick, Egbert Ten Eyck.
1826—Silas Wright, Rudolph Bunner.
1828—Joseph Hawkins, Geo. Fisher.
1830—Daniel Wardwell, Chas. Dayan.
1832–34—Daniel Wardwell.
1836—Isaac H. Bronson.
1838–40—Thos. C. Chittenden.
1842–44—Orville Hungerford.
1846—Joseph Mullin.
1848—Charles E. Clark.
1850—Willard Ives.
1852—Caleb Lyon.
1854—William A. Gilbert.
1856–58—Charles B. Hoard.
1860–62—Ambrose W. Clark.
1864–68—Addison H. Laflin.
1870–72—Clinton L. Merriam.
1874–76—George A. Bagley.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The first constitution provided that the supreme legislative power within the State should be vested in two separate and distinct bodies of men; the one to be called the Assembly, and the other the Senate of the State of New York, which together form the Legislature, and should meet at least once in each year, for the dispatch of business.

The first Legislature had its first meeting at Kingston, which began September 9, and ended October 7, 1778, dispersing on the approach of the enemy. The Governor, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme court, or any two of them, with the governor, were constituted by the constitution a Council of Revision, to revise all bills about to be passed into laws by the Legislature, as well as bills already passed; and if such bills were found objectionable by the council the same were returned to the body in which the same originated, with the objections of the council in writing; and only a two-thirds vote of the members present in both houses could pass the bill over the objections.

The council was abolished by the constitution of 1821, and its power, modified and restricted, vested in the governor, which power that officer still retains. During the existence of the Council it returned one hundred and sixty-nine bills to the Legislature, with its objections, fifty-one of which became laws notwithstanding.

The assembly originates all bills for appropriations of money, claiming that right soon after the organization of the government, which, though for a short time contested by the senate, was by that body, in November, 1778, tacitly surrendered, the latter body retaining the free exercise of its right to amend, modify, or reject, as it may deem proper. The two houses jointly, from 1777 to 1789, appointed delegates to Congress; since 1787, regents of the university; since 1789, senators in Congress; and from 1816 to 1844, canal commissioners.

Under the first constitution the senate consisted of twenty-four members, apportioned among four great districts. After the first election they were divided by lot into four classes, so that the terms of six should expire each year. An additional senator should be added to each district whenever, by a septennial census, it was shown that the number of electors in the district had increased one-twenty-fourth. This increase was to be allowed until the number reached one hundred. The census of 1795 made the number forty-three. In 1801, the rule being found unequal in its operation, the constitution was amended so as to fix the number permanently at thirty-two, which has ever since been retained.

The districts fixed by the constitution were the southern, middle, western, and eastern, the western including Albany and Tryon counties as its territory, and being entitled to six senators. In 1791 the State was re-districted, by which action the western district comprised the counties of Albany, Herkimer, Montgomery, Ontario, Otsego, Saratoga; Tioga from February 16, 1791, Onondaga from March 5, 1794, and Schoharie from April 6, 1795, and was entitled to five senators. Under the act of March 4, 1796, the western district comprised the counties of Allegany, Herkimer, Montgomery, until 1803, Onondaga, Ontario, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Steuben, from March 18, 1796, Oneida from March 15, 1798, Cayuga from March 8, 1799, St. Lawrence from March 3, 1802, Genesee from March 30, 1802, Seneca from March 29, 1804, Jefferson and Lewis from March 28, 1805, Madison from March 21, 1806, Broome from March 28, 1806, Cattaraugus, Chatauqua, and Niagara from March 11, 1808, and Cortland from April 8, 1808,* and was entitled to eleven members until 1803, nine from 1803 to 1808, and twelve from 1808 to 1815.

Under the act of April 15, 1815, Jefferson County formed a part of the eastern district, the other counties composing the same being Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Herkimer, Lewis, Montgomery, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, Washington, and Hamilton from April 16, 1816, the date of its organization, and the district was entitled to eight senators.

* The dates here given are the times of organization of the counties respectively.

Under the constitution of 1821 the legislature, in joint session, appointed the secretary of State, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, surveyor-general, and commissary-general, in addition to their former power of appointment. A decennial census was provided for by this constitution also, by which the apportionment of senators and assemblymen should be from time to time equalized. The appointments of the governor and senate, during the life of the constitution of 1821, numbered two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight. The State was divided into eight great senatorial districts, each of which was entitled to four senators, one being elected each year, with official terms of four years. The fifth district comprised the counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, and Oswego until May 23, 1836, when Otsego was annexed and Herkimer transferred. By the constitution of 1846 the counties of Jefferson and Lewis were constituted the twenty-first district, and were entitled to one senator. Under the act of April 13, 1857, these counties were constituted the eighteenth district, with the same representation, which constitution and representation remains unchanged at the present time.

The candidates for senators previous to 1848 were elected on a general ticket for the entire district, but since that time each district has been assigned a single member. Under the first constitution, Jefferson County had but a single senator resident within its borders, the same being Perley Keyes, who was elected in 1814, and sat in the senate until the close of the fortieth session, which ended April 14, 1817. In the fifth district, from 1822 to 1847, the senators who resided in Jefferson County, and who were elected therefrom, were as follows: 1824–27, Perley Keyes;† 1832–35, Robert Lansing; 1836–39, Micah Sterling; 1842–43, William Ruger; 1844–45, George C. Sherman. The senators of the twenty-first district have been as follows: 1848–49, John W. Tamblin; 1850–51, Alanson Skinner; 1851, Caleb Lyon (to fill vacancy); 1852–53, Ashley Davenport; 1854–55, Robert Lansing; 1856–57, Gardner Towne; 1858–59, Joseph A. Willard. In the eighteenth district: 1860–65, James A. Bell; 1866–69, John O. Donnell; 1870–73, Norris Winslow; 1874–75, Andrew C. Middleton; 1876–77, James F. Starbuck.

The assembly has always been chosen annually. It consisted, at first, of seventy members, with the power to increase one with every seventieth increase of the number of electors until it contained three hundred members.

† Perley Keyes was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, February 24, 1774. He first settled in Rutland; but on his appointment as sheriff of Jefferson County, in 1809, he removed to Watertown, where he ever afterwards lived until his death. Notwithstanding a lack of early education, his native strength of mind and clearness of judgment gave him the confidence of the Republican (Democratic) party, of which he was an ardent supporter, and he held successively the offices of magistrate, judge of the county court, sheriff, collector of customs at Sacket's Harbor, was twice elected to the State senate, and held terms of four years each time (1814–17 and 1824–27), and was in 1816 a member of the council of appointment. He was a leader in his party, and was strongly recommended to President Van Buren for the post of Territorial governor of Wisconsin, in 1830, by Silas Wright, Jr., A. C. Flagg, E. Croswell, and Governor W. L. Marcy, but an apoplectic stroke prevented his appointment. He died in Watertown, May 13, 1834.—Hough.

When the constitution was amended in 1801 the number had reached one hundred and eight, when it was reduced to one hundred, with a provision that it should be increased after each septennial census, at the rate of two annually, until the number reached one hundred and fifty. This increase was twelve in 1808, and fourteen in 1815. Members in the several counties were elected on a general ticket. The constitution of 1821 fixed the number of members of assembly permanently at one hundred and twenty-eight, which number was continued by the present constitution. No change can be made in the representation of counties between the period fixed by the constitution for the apportionment based upon the census taken in years ending in five; the votes in new counties, organized in the mean time, being canvassed in the original counties as if no division had been made, until a new apportionment is made after another State census is taken. The constitution of 1846 also required the boards of supervisors of the several counties to meet on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of the constitution and divide the counties into districts of the number apportioned to them, of convenient and contiguous territory, and as nearly of equal population as possible. After each State census a re-apportionment is made by the legislature, and a re-districting of counties ordered. Pursuant to this provision, the boards met in January, 1847. Fulton and Hamilton counties were assigned one assemblyman together, and every other county in the State had one or more. Jefferson had three members. Fulton and Hamilton have received no addition to their representation since their first assignment. On March 31, 1802, Oneida was given four members, and St. Lawrence, formed of a part of its territory, continued to be represented with it till 1805, when Jefferson and Lewis were formed from Oneida, and St. Lawrence taken from the representative district of Oneida and associated with the new counties, and three members assigned to the new district. On April 1, 1808, Jefferson was given two members, and so continued to be represented until 1823, when three members were assigned as its representation, which latter apportionment continued until 1866, when the representation was reduced to two members, which remains unchanged at this date.

In 1804, David Coffeen was one of the representatives from Oneida county, and in 1805, at the time the county was divided, the assemblymen were George Brayton, Joseph Jennings, Joseph Kirkland, and Benjamin Wright. Walter Martin, of Lewis county (afterward), was also returned as having an equal number of votes as Mr. Wright, but the latter was admitted to his seat November 7, 1804.

The assemblymen from Jefferson have been as follows:

1806.—Henry Coffeen.
1807.—Moss Kent.
1808.—Lewis Graves.
1809.—Corlis Hinds, D. I. Andrus.
1810–11.—Moss Kent, E. Bronson.
1812.—D. I. Andrus, John Durkee.
1813.—E. Ten Eyck, Clark Allen.
1814.—E. Bronson, Clark Allen.
1815.—E. Bronson, M. Hopkins.
1816.—Amos Stebbins, Abel Cole.
1817.—A. Stebbins, Eben. Wood.
1818.—Abel Cole, Horatio Orvis.
1819.—George Brown, Jr., J. Cowles.
1820.—H. Steele, C. McKnight.
1821.—Amos Stebbins, R. Goodale.
1822.—G. Andrus, J. B. Esselstyn.
1823–25.—Richard Goodale, George White, John B. Esselstyn.
1826–28.—David W. Bucklin, Daniel Wardwell, Alpheus S. Greene.
1829.—Jerre Carrier, Titus Ives, Fleury Keith.
1830.—Aaron Brown, Curtis G. Brooks, Charles Orvis.
1831.—Walter Cole, Fleury Keith, Joseph C. Budd.
1832.—William H. Angel, Philip Maxwell, Nathan Strong.
1833.—Jotham Ives, John Burch, William H. Angel.
1834.—William H. Angel, Eli West, Calvin McKnight.
1835.—Charles Strong, Eli Farwell, Calvin Clark.
1836.—Lowrey Barney, Otis P. Starkey, Richard Hulbert.
1837.—Jotham Bigelow, Richard Hulbert, John W. Tamblin.
1838.—Daniel Wardwell, Richard Hulbert, John W. Tamblin.
1839.—Calvin Clark, Charles E. Clarke, Philip Gage.
1840.—Calvin Clark, Charles E. Clarke, Stephen Johnson.
1841.—William C. Pierrepont, Joseph Webb, William McAllaster.
1842.—Elihu McNeil, Elihu C. Church, John W. Tamblin.
1843.—Elihu C. Church, Joseph Graves, Job Lamson.
1844.—Samuel Bond, William Carlisle, Eli West.
1845.—Edward S. Salisbury, Azel W. Danforth, Lysander H. Brown.
1846.—Levi Miller, Henderson Howk, Elihu M. McNeil.
1847.—John Boyden, John D. Davidson, Samuel J. Davis.

Jefferson County, under the new constitution, was divided into three assembly districts, as follows:

The First District, comprising Watertown, Henderson, Adams, Ellisburg, Lorraine, Rodman, Hounsfield, and Worth.

The Second District, comprising Rutland, Champion, Wilna, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Le Ray, Theresa, and Alexandria.

The Third District, comprising Brownville, Lyme, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Pamelia, and Orleans. The members under that arrangement were as follows:

	First District.	Second District.	Third District.
1848.—	Benjamin Maxon.	Harvey D. Parker.	Fleury Keith.
1849.—	George Gates.	John L. Marsh.	Bernard Bagely.
1850.—	John Winslow.	Joel Haworth.	Alfred Fox.
1851.—	William A. Gilbert.	John Pool, Jr.	Lorin Bushnell.
1852.—	William A. Gilbert.	Merril Colburn.	William Rouse.
1853.—	James Gifford.	Dewitt C. West.	Charles Smith.
1854.—	Calvin Littlefield.	Jesse E. Willis.	William Dewey.
1855.—	Calvin Littlefield.	Moses Eames.	Joshua Main.
1856.—	Hart Massey.	Franklin Parker.	Isaac Wells.
1857*.—	Calvin Littlefield.	Cleanthus Granger.	Abner W. Peck.
1858.—	George Babbitt.	Elihu C. Church.	Robert F. Austin.
1859.—	Russell Weaver.	Patrick S. Stewart.	Firman Fish.
1860.—	Barnard D. Searles.	W. W. Taggart.	Moses C. Jewett.
1861.—	David Montague.	David J. Wager.	Harvey Bailey.
1862.—	Jonathan M. Ackley.	George W. Hazleton.	William Dewey.
1863.—	Chas. A. Benjamin.	Levi Miller.	William Dewey.
1864.—	Geo. M. Hopkinson.	Lewis Palmer.	William Dewey.
1865.—	Jas. G. Kellogg.	Lewis Palmer.	R. B. Biddlecom.
1866†.—	Theo. Canfield.	Nelson D. Ferguson.	R. B. Biddlecom.
1867.—	Lafay. J. Bigelow.	Albert D. Shaw.	

* In 1857 a new apportionment and redistricting was made, the representation remaining unchanged, but the districts being altered. Brownville was transferred from the first to the third; Watertown to the second from the first; Alexandria from the second to the third; and Theresa from the second to the third.

† In 1866 the representation of Jefferson County was reduced to two assemblymen and the county divided into two districts. The first one comprising the towns of Adams, Champion, Ellisburg, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, Watertown, and Worth; the second district comprising the towns of Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Le Ray, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia, Philadelphia, Theresa, and Wilna. These districts continue thus limited at the present time.

1868.—L. J. Bigelow.	Andrew Cornwall.
1869-70.—Jay Dimick.	W. W. Butterfield.
1871.—Oliver B. Wyman.	James Johnson.
1872.—Oliver B. Wyman.	Wm. W. Enos.
1873.—Elam Persons.	Horatio S. Hendie.
1874.—Elam Persons.	Hugh Smith.
1875.—Elam Persons.	George E. Yost.
1876.—Lotus Ingalls.	Lansing Becker.
1877.—Charles R. Skinner.	Henry Spicer.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1821.—Egbert Ten Eyck and Horace Steele.
1846.—Alpheus S. Greene, Azel Danforth, and Elihu M. McNeil.
1867.—James A. Bell, M. H. Merwin, Marcus Bickford, and Edward A. Brown.

County Clerks.—By appointment annually by the governor and council before 1821, and by election since. Terms, three years:

Henry Coffeen, 1805–6; Egbert Ten Eyck, 1807–10; Benjamin Skinner, 1811–12; Richard M. Esselstyn, 1813–14; B. Skinner, 1815–20; George Andrus, 1820–21; Henry H. Sherwood, 1822–24; Peleg Burchard, 1829–40; Daniel Lee, 1841–43; Charles B. Hoard, 1844–46; James G. Lynde, 1847–49; Isaac Munson, 1850–52; John L. Marsh, 1853–58; R. B. Biddlecom, 1859–61; Dexter Wilder, 1862–67; Nelson D. Ferguson, 1868–70; Jacob Stears, Jr., 1871–76; George Cole, 1877, and present incumbent.

Sheriffs (by appointment previous to 1821, and by election since. Terms, three years).—Abel Sherman, 1805–7; Perley Keys, 1808–11; David I. Andrus, 1812; John Paddock, 1813–14; David I. Andrus, 1815–17; Joseph Clark, 1818; Amasa Trowbridge, 1819–20; Jason Fairbanks, 1821–25; Henry H. Coffeen, 1826–28; John Fay, 1829–31; Heman Millard, 1832–34; Chauncey Baker, 1835–37; Abner Baker, 1838–40; Albert P. Brayton, 1841–43; Herman Strong, 1844–46; Walter Collins, 1847–49; Rufus Herrick, 1849–51; Daniel C. Rouse, 1852–54; Wells Benton, 1855–57; Abner Baker, 1858–60; Francis A. Cross, 1861–63; Nathan Strong, 1864–66; James Johnson, 1867–69; Addison W. Wheelock, 1870–72; George Babbitt, 1873–75; Abner W. Peck, 1876–78.

County Treasurers (by appointment of Board of Supervisors till 1848, and by election since).—Benjamin Skinner, 1805–7; Joseph Clark, 1807–13; Wm. Smith, 1813–23; Marianus W. Gilbert, 1823–28; Jason Fairbanks, 1828–38; Thomas Baker, 1838–40; Adriel Ely, 1840–42; John Sigourney, 1842–43; Wm. H. Robinson, 1843–46; Silas Clark, 1846–48; Wm. Smith, 1849–51; Silas Clark, 1852–54; James M. Clark, 1855–57; Myron Beebee, 1858–63; Benj. F. Hotchkiss, 1864–69; John M. Carpenter, 1870-75; L. W. Tyler, 1876, and present incumbent.

District Attorneys.—In 1796 (February 12) the office of Assistant Attorney-General was created for districts, the incumbents to be appointed by the governor and council of appointment, and to be in charge of the criminal business previously performed by the clerks of the court. Otsego and Herkimer counties were constituted one district. In 1801 the office was abolished, and the office of district attorney created in lieu thereof, with the appointment therefor vested in the governor. The counties of Otsego, Oneida, Herkimer, and Chenango were constituted one district, to which Jefferson County was attached by the act of creation. In 1808, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence were constituted a separate district, and in 1818, Jefferson alone composed one.

The office has been filled as follows: Nathan Williams, 1807; S. Whittlesey, 1808; Amos Benedict, 1810; S. Whittlesey, 1811; Amos Benedict, 1813–14; Ela Collins, 1815; D. W. Bucklin, 1818; Horatio Shumway, 1820; D. W. Bucklin, 1821. Under the constitution of 1821 the attorney was appointed by the court, the succession being: D. W. Bucklin, Robert Lansing, George C. Sherman, Wm. D. Ford, D. N. Burnham, Joseph Mullen, Robert Lansing. Under the constitution of 1847 the office was elective, and has been filled as follows: Joshua Moore, Jr., 1848–51; James F. Starbuck, 1852–53; Delano C. Calvin, 1854–56; D. M. Bennett, 1857–59; Bradley Winslow, 1860–62; L. J. Bigelow, 1863–65; Bradley Winslow, 1866–68; Pardon C. Williams, 1869–74; Watson M. Rogers, 1875–77.

Commissioner of Insolvency.—S. Whittlesey, April 8, 1811.

Commissioners to perform duties of Judge of Supreme Court.—Wm. D. Ford, 1817; David W. Bucklin, 1821.

Coroners, with date of first appointment: 1804, Eleazer House, of Turin; this territory extended over this county; 1805, Ambrose Pease, Hart Massey, Fairchild Hubbard; 1808, Orimel Brewster; 1809, Benjamin Poole, Jr.; 1810, Nathaniel Haven; 1811, Jason Fairbanks, William Waring, Andrew S. Bond; 1812, Simeon Forbes; 1813, Elijah Fox, Henry Martin, Seth Bailey, Ezra Stearns; 1814, Daniel Leonard; 1815, Elijah Sheldon, Nathan Burnham; 1816, James Perry; 1817, Hiram Steele; 1818, Seth Otis, John B. Esselstyn, James Shields, Joseph Kellogg, John Cowles, Nathan Brown, Abijah Jenkins; 1820, William Merrills; 1821, Suel Wilson, Luther Gilson, Gideon S. Sacket, Eseck Lewis, Jacob C. Greene, Sylvester Smith, John Chamberlain, Eleazer A Scott, Pardon Smith; 1822, Alfred M. Ackley.

Under the late and present constitution coroners have been elected, but we have not been able to procure the names of those between 1822 and 1828.

Azariah Walton, Alfred M. Ackley, William Wood, Abijah Jenkins, in 1828; A. Jenkins, Archibald Fisher, James McKenzie, Elijah Fields, in 1831; Luther G. Hoyt, E. Fields, Mahlon P. Jackson, in 1834; Truman S. Angel, E. Fields, Jotham Bigelow, Ebenezer Sabin, in 1837; Henry D. Caldwell (did not qualify), Asahel Smith, Liberty Comins, Samuel W. Vincent, James G. Lynde, in 1841; Arba Strong, Jedediah McCumber, Pearson Mundy, in 1843; Samuel W. Gilbert, in 1844; Samuel J. Davis, in 1845; James White, Thomas Benjamin, Jacob Cramer, John W. Fuller, in 1846; Andrew Cornwell, in 1847; Abraham Schuyler, Thomas Benjamin, Horace P. Mitchell, in 1849; Jesse Davis, in 1850; A. Schuyler, Aaron Eddy, Patrick Keon, in 1852; Lyman E. Hungerford, in 1853; Ambrose H. Huntington, 1854; Loren Bushnell, Nathaniel Ingerson, Walter Failing, 1855; Wm. D. Lewis, Peter O. Williams, 1856; Rinaldo M. Bingham, 1857; Rinaldo M. Bingham, Jesse Davis, James A. Bell, 1858; Loren Bushnell, Wm. D. Lewis, 1859; Robert G. Angel, Valentine

Parker, 1861; J. B. Tamblin, Robert G. Angel, 1864; Anson G. Thompson, Orrin F. Saunders, 1865; Orrin W. Smith, Addison W. Goodale, Anson G. Thompson, Orrin F. Saunders, 1868; Orrin W. Smith, 1870; F. B. A. Lewis, 1870–74; Eugene H. Chapman, 1870–72; Henry W. Jewett, 1870–75; Joseph Thibault, 1871–72; Perry Caswell, 1872–75; S. D. Lord, 1873 and 1876–77; Geo. N. Hubbard, 1874–77; L. B. Phillips, 1875–77; Jacob Snell, 1876–77.

Loan Commissioners.—1808, Gershom Tuttle, Amos Stebbins; 1810, Henry H. Sherwood, in place of Stebbins; 1818, Daniel Eames, in place of Tuttle; 1822, Seth Otis, in place of Eames; 1829, Curtis G. Crooks, in place of Sherwood; 1835, Joseph Graves, in place of Brooks; 1839, Daniel Eames, in place of Otis; 1840, Albert P. Lewis, in place of Graves; 1843, Joel Woodworth, in place of Lewis; Martin L. Graves, in place of Eames. M. L. Graves and Joel Woodworth were commissioners when this fund was consolidated with the United States deposit fund in 1850.

United States Deposit Fund.—April 28, 1837, Jason Marsh, John Macomber; February 28, 1840, Edward B. Hawes, in place of Marsh; January 12, 1841, Oliver Child, in place of Macomber; April 4, 1843, Moses Brown, in place of Child; Rufus H. King, in place of Hawes; February 29, 1848, Nathan Ingerson, in place of Brown; Wells Benton, in place of King; February 28, 1852, Philander Smith, in place of Benton; Solon Massey, in place of Ingerson; 1857–60, Joseph Fagel, John C. Cooper; 1861–63, J. E. Willis, A. C. Moffatt; 1864–66, A. C. Moffatt, E. J. Marsh; 1866–68, E. D. Allen, D. M. Hall; 1869–73, Carlton C. Moore, Hiram Converse; 1874–77, Hiram Converse, Henry Bailey.

Excise Commissioners (by appointment of county judge and justices of peace under the law of 1857).—1859–64, John Winslow, Seth Strickland, Jack Putnam; 1865–71, C. A. Benjamin in place of Strickland; 1868–71, John L. Hotchkiss in place of Winslow; 1870–71, B. K. Hawes in place of Putnam. The office was abolished in 1871.

School Commissioners.—Under the act of 1840, the board of supervisors of Jefferson County appointed two commissioners of schools in November, 1841, Ira Mayhew and Henry D. Sewell. In 1842, Lysander H. Brown was appointed in place of Mr. Sewell, and in 1843 Porter Montgomery succeeded Mr. Mayhew. This year the county was divided into two districts, and Mr. Brown had charge of the northern one, and Mr. Montgomery the southern. In 1844 this division was abolished, and Mr. Montgomery put in charge of the whole county. In 1845 Erwin S. Barnes was appointed, and held the position until the office was abolished in 1848. In 1857 the commissioners were elected, and since then have been as follows; 1858–60, Henry H. Smith, Lafayette Lytle, J. Ferdinand Dayan; 1861–63, Henry H. Smith, Jedediah Winslow, William Hawes; 1864–66, George A. Ramsey, Samuel D. Barr, George H. Strough; 1866, Joseph M. Beaman; 1867–69, Alonzo E. Cooley, Joseph M. Beaman, Charles A. Kelsey; 1870–72, Alphonso E. Cooley, Bennett F. Brown, Horace E. Morse; 1873–75, Willard C. Porter, Henry Purcell, George H. Strough; 1876–78, W. H. Sias, Ambrose E. Sawyer, Don A. Watson.

The *Judges* of the courts are enumerated in connection with those tribunals, and the chairmen and clerks of the board of supervisors are named in connection with that body.

Beside the officers named in the foregoing list, the citizens of Jefferson have honorably filled national and State offices as follows: *Presidential Electors*—1816, Eliphalet Edmonds, by appointment of Legislature; 1828, Jesse Smith; 1832, Ebenezer Wood; 1836, Orville Hungerford;* 1840, Elbridge G. Merrick; 1844, Azariah Doane; 1848, John Bradley; 1860, Hiram Dewey; 1864, John Clarke; 1868, De Witt C. West; Henry Spencer, 1876. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Allen C. Beach, 1870–73. *Council of Appointment*, Perley Keyes, 1816. *State's Prison Inspector*, James K. Bates, 1860. *Auditor in Canal Department*, James A. Bell, 1870. *Private Secretary to Governor*, Beman Brockway, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The Bar—The Medical Profession—Educational: Academies, Public Schools, Libraries—Religious.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BAR.

In an act relating to attorneys, passed in 1787, it was declared that none should be admitted to the practice of the profession in the courts of the State but "such as have been brought up in the court he applies to, or are otherwise well practiced in soliciting causes, and have been found by the discharge of their duties to be skillful, and of honest disposition." In 1846, the Court of Appeals was given the power to establish rules of admission to the practice of the profession in the State courts, and access thereto was made comparatively an easy matter, and many throughout the State entered on an honorable profession whose subsequent

* Orville Hungerford was born in Farmington, October 29, 1790. He settled in Watertown in 1804, and commenced a clerkship with Judge Jabez Foster in the latter's store in Burrville, and in 1807 or 1808 removed with him to Watertown, where they engaged in mercantile business as partners. During the War of 1812–15 the firm was extensively engaged as contractors for supplies for the army of Sacket's Harbor. In 1815 Mr. Hungerford began trade by himself, and continued therein until 1842. In the latter year he was elected to Congress, and represented the 19th district in that body four years. In 1847 he was nominated for comptroller by the Democratic party, but was defeated by Millard Fillmore, the vote standing thus:

Jefferson County.		State.	
For O. Hungerford	4463	For O. Hungerford	136,017
" Millard Fillmore	3893	" Millard Fillmore	174,756
" Lewis Tappan	489	" Lewis Tappan	10,408

While in Congress he was appointed at the first session of his first term on the Committees of Revolutionary Pensions and on Accounts, and the business tact and ability which he displayed raised him high in the estimation of his associates, and at the next session he was placed on the most important committee of the House,—that of Ways and Means,—where he fully sustained the reputation he had acquired, that of a thorough business man. He was the first President of the Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad, in the promotion of which he labored with a zeal and energy that knew no weariness or discouragement, and died while holding the position, April 6, 1851, after an illness of but twelve days.—Hough.

career has not been remarkably brilliant; but notwithstanding this fact, so many attorneys of national repute and acknowledged ability have been and are numbered in the annals of the bar of the State, its fame is imperishable; and the Jefferson County bar has contributed no little to the honorable record.

The following list of *resident* attorneys of Jefferson County has been compiled from the records of the courts of the county where their names appear, more or less frequently, in the conduct of cases before the several tribunals of the Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions, and County Circuit and Supreme Courts, and which list has been revised by two eminent practitioners of the early days of the county, as well as of its latter ones. The dates prefixed are the dates of the first appearance of the attorney named in the courts of the county, and the name of the town given was, or is, the place of residence of the person named.

Watertown.—1807, S. Whittlesey, Amos Benedict, B. Skinner, S. C. Kennedy, Moss Kent; 1808, Micah Sterling; 1809, Wm. Brown; 1811, D. W. Bucklin, D. Perry, J. M. Canfield, Egbert Ten Eyck; 1816, Charles E. Clarke, Thomas C. Chittenden, Harlowe Emerson; 1820, W. H. Shumway; 1821, Wm. D. Ford, Robert Lansing; 1822, A. Loomis, Geo. C. Sherman; 1825, Isaac G. Bronson, John Clarke; 1829, Bernard Bagley; 1830, W. Smith; 1831, Wm. A. Greene, E. Dodge; 1835, J. W. Tamblin; 1836, Wm. A. Ruger, C. Mason, S. G. Watson; 1838, A. W. Watson, J. Mullen; 1840, F. W. Hubbard, W. C. Thompson, Wooster Sherman; 1841, Randolph Barnes, W. H. Green, E. W. Williams, Charles D. Wright; 1842, J. Moore, Jr.; 1843, W. W. Sherman, D. M. Bennett, N. P. Wardwell, J. H. Dutton; 1844, Luther J. Dorwin; 1846, Lysander H. Brown, J. F. Hutchinson; 1847, Levi H. Brown, G. M. Bucklin, James F. Starbuck, James R. A. Perkins; 1848, John S. Newcomb, A. Wilson, S. J. Hubbard, E. B. Wynn; 1849, L. H. Ainsworth, W. F. Porter, Lotus Ingalls; 1850, D. C. Calvin, Geo. A. Bagley; 1852, E. Q. Sewall; 1853, A. C. Beach; 1854, M. H. Merwin, Fred. Emerson, Wm. B. Farwell; 1855, G. H. Sherman, John Lansing; 1856, Bradley Winslow, M. G. Warrington; 1857, A. H. Sawyer, Joseph Spratt; 1858, W. N. Sherman, Milton Ballard, L. J. Bigelow, —— Brockway, N. Whiting, Isaac Munson; 1859, Fred. Lansing, Jr., Jesse T. Reynolds, J. W. Gilbert; 1860, C. T. Hammond, Anson B. Moore, A. D. Sternberg, Chas. A. Sherman, S. D. Barr, H. A. Gates, M. J. Connelly, Chas. H. Kelsey; 1861, C. H. Watts, Stephen Strong, S. H. Hammond, John C. McCartin; 1862, W. W. Taggart, D. O. Brien; 1864, Allan McGregor, John Cosgrove, Ross C. Scott, P. C. Williams; 1865, Francis N. Fitch; 1866, Edgar North; 1870, O. G. Walrath, W. M. Rogers, Walter S. Lamb; 1871, Joseph Mullen, Jr., H. S. Gipson; 1872, H. W. Congdon, E. C. Dorwin, W. H. Hotchkin, E. C. Emerson, Andrew J. Moore; 1873, Thomas F. Kearnes; 1875, Hannibal Smith, F. H. Remington, George W. Moak; 1876, W. B. Breen, Henry C. Cook, Henry Purcell, D. G. Griffin, John W. Hogan, C. W. Hubbard, Frederick D. Sherman; 1877, George S. Hooker, Wilbur A. Porter, S. S. Trowbridge; date not given, Henry A. Munson, S. R. Pratt.

Adams.—1807, Lyman Munson, Thomas Skinner; 1811, B. Wright; 1816, J. P. Rossiter; 1827, Calvin Skinner; 1831, S. Osgood; 1836, S. Crittenden; 1846, O. Bushnell; 1849, E. J. Marsh; 1850, Alonzo Maxson; 1851, E. A. Brown, Thomas P. Saunders; 1855, G. L. Brown, H. C. Chittenden; 1856, Theo. Hawley, O. W. Skinner, N. Vickery; 1859, P. C. Maxson; 1860, Parley Brown, Theo. C. Chittenden, 2d; 1861, Wm. H. Brown, A. J. Brown; 1862, A. E. Cooley; 1870, E. F. Ramsdell; 1872, G. B. R. Whipple; 1876, Thomas H. Breen; date not given, L. L. Hunt, Jr.

Brownville.—1807, Thomas Y. How; 1818, N. Rathburn; 1835, Y. H. Howe; 1838, W. W. Wager; 1848, De Witt C. Priest; 1850, Silas A. Webb; 1862, Geo. W. Wager.

Sacket's Harbor.—1807, Elisha Camp; 1816, Justin Butterfield, A. Holton; 1820, Elisha Smith Lee; 1821, Jno. McCarty; 1822, I. Steele; 1829, M. K. Stow; 1836, D. N. Burnham; 1838, Aug. Ford; 1840, G. H. Camp; 1841, A. Z. McCarty; 1845, E. W. Lewis; 1848, J. Van Vleck; 1860, Oliver Robbins, S. C. Green.

Henderson.—A. M. Leffingwell.

Ellisburg.—1816, S. Wardwell, Daniel Wardwell; 1830, J. W. Bishop; 1840, H. Ackley; 1849, W. L. Bishop; 1857, Eli Overton; 1860, A. A. Wheeler; 1864, R. R. Tousley.

Carthage.—1842, H. Carpenter; 1844, M. Bickford; 1845, L. J. Goodale, Chas. Edwards; 1849, Thos. S. Hammond, A. B. Gilbert; 1855, Geo. Gilbert; 1859, A. H. Francis; 1860, S. J. Pratt, O. F. Atwood, J. B. Emmes; 1863, Henry J. Welch; 1865, William M. Forbes; 1870, Jno. C. Fulton; 1872, A. E. Kilby, Chas. H. Kimball, Jr.; 1873, H. C. Cook; date not given, Gaines M. Allen.

Champion.—1810, Alfred Lathrop.

Rodman.—1822, Benajah B. Phelps; 1829, —— Strong; 1845, R. S. Hunt.

Belleville.—1836, E. B. Hawes; 1860, M. A. Hackley; 1870, H. C. Hawes.

Antwerp.—1841, Eli Cook; 1849, P. D. Foster; 1857, —— Gillett; 1860, R. W. Keene; 1861, J. F. Cook; 1874, J. C. Trolan.

Le Ray.—1862, Wm. S. Phelps; 1864, Julius D. Beckwith.

Philadelphia.—1844, D. J. Wager.

Evan's Mills.—1844, Allen Nims; 1649, J. Boyer; 1862, Wm. B. Beckwith.

Oxbow.—1849, E. Fowler; 1860, M. V. Brainard.

Clayton.—1855, A. E. Morse; 1862, J. C. Johnson; date not given, N. G. Hickok, F. T. Evans.

Theresa.—1856, David Bearup, E. R. Keene; 1876, C. W. Thompson.

Cape Vincent.—1861, Morris E. Lee; date not given, E. D. Hilts.

Lafargeville.—1852, Wayland Ford.

Redwood.—1862, A. Harder; 1870, Don A. Watson.

The Jefferson bar has furnished from its members officials for the nation and the State, who have reflected honor

upon the profession, as well as the people whom they represented, by the distinguished ability they have brought to the discharge of their trusts. Kent, Sterling, Ten Eyck, Daniel Wardwell, Bronson, Thomas C. Chittenden, Mullen, Charles E. Clarke, and Geo. A. Bagley have served in the lower house of Congress; Beach, as lieutenant-governor; Robert Lansing, Ruger, Geo. C. Sherman, Tamblin, and Starbuck as State senators; Mullen, Hubbard, and Merwin on the Supreme bench, and Robert Lansing, W. C. Thompson, Chas. D. Wright, and Sawyer on the bench of the county; while others have filled positions of lesser note with equal honor in the discharge of their official duties.

On February 26, 1834, the judges of the county courts, the officers of those courts, the members of the bar and students-at-law, met in the court-house and organized themselves into a temperance society and chose the following officers: Hon. John Macomber, president; B. Wright, first vice-president; Zeno Allen, second vice-president; Peleg Burchard, secretary; I. Steele, T. C. Chittenden, and J. Butterfield, executive committee. The greater portion of the persons present signed the pledge.

Other attorneys of note in the State have practiced in the early courts, who never resided in the county, whose names are not given in connection herewith.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The practice of physic and surgery was first regulated by law in the city of New York by an act of the colonial assembly, passed June 10, 1760, and by the State, by an act of March 27, 1792. The first general regulation adopted for the State at large was the act of March 13, 1797, authorizing the chancellor, a judge of the supreme or common pleas courts, or a master in chancery, to license physicians and surgeons, on proper evidence of having studied medicine two years; and the former act was repealed. In 1801 and 1803 amendments were made to the act of 1797, and in 1806 an act was passed establishing a State Medical Society and medical societies for the counties, and repealing all former acts touching the medical practice.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

was formed December 17, 1806. John Durkee, Isaac Magoon, David B. Ripley, Isaiah Massey, Jabez Kingsbury, Benjamin Farley, James D. Seisco, Ozias H. Rawson, Daniel Barney, Eli Eastman, H. Wilcox, Elias Skinner, and Hugh Henderson were present, and united in the organization. The first officers were: John Durkee, president; Daniel Barney, vice-president; Hugh Henderson, secretary; Isaiah Massey, treasurer; Benjamin Farlie, Eli Eastman, and Hugh Henderson, censors; H. Henderson, delegate to the State society.

August 11, 1807, a committee was appointed to inquire whether any unauthorized persons were practicing medicine, and to prosecute them if so. July 4, 1809, a committee of six was appointed to report the number of quacks and unlicensed physicians. On the 13th of March, 1810, they reported nineteen names. A code of medical ethics was published by the society in 1829. At the July session, in 1830, a central committee of five, and one from each town, was appointed to take a medical topographical survey of the county; but this measure was not carried into effect. During many years it was the custom of the society to offer prizes for essays on given subjects. The last meeting of the society, under its original organization, was held in 1849 or 1850; but the records having been destroyed by the great fire of 1849, in Watertown, the exact date cannot now be ascertained. Dr. J. Mortimer Crawe, of Watertown, in an address delivered before the society January 4, 1876, as its retiring president, gave as the reasons for the disbanding of the society the inconvenience and difficulty consequent upon the efforts to attend its meetings by the members, disgust at the removal of legislative restrictions previously thrown around the practice of medicine, and some other minor considerations. The doctor administers a kindly rebuke to the craft for their surrender in the face of the enemy.

Two decades elapsed without the operations of a medical society in the county. In 1868, August 15, Dr. F. B. A. Lewis and Dr. H. G. P. Spencer called a meeting of physicians at the American hotel in Watertown, which call was also signed by fifteen other physicians, at which the following-named were present: Drs. H. G. P. Spencer, Wm. R. Trowbridge, James K. Bates, J. Mortimer Crawe, F. B. A. Lewis, H. S. Hendee, James T. Peeden, Geo. N. Hubbard, Truman Tuttle, and E. G. Derby. The society was reorganized, and the following officers chosen: President, H. G. P. Spencer; Vice-President, H. S. Hendee; Secretary, F. B. A. Lewis; Treasurer, W. R. Trowbridge. A constitution and by-laws and a fee-bill were subsequently prepared and adopted, and the society has since that date maintained its high position among the institutions of the county, meeting in regular session annually, at which able addresses have been made by prominent members of the profession. In 1870, the essay was by the retiring president of the society, on "Diphtheria." In 1871, Dr. Peeden, the retiring president, addressed the society on "The Medical Profession," and at the semi-annual meeting of that year Dr. W. C. Bailey's address was on "Sleep." The addresses since have been as follows, the retiring president delivering the same at the annual meeting, and the vice-president at the semi-annual meeting: 1872, Dr. Ira H. Abell, president, "Standing of the Medical Profession;" also, an essay by Dr. Pratt; subject, "Diagnosis." Vice-president Geo. N. Hubbard; subject, "Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis." 1873, President H. W. Jewett, "Medical Associations;" and an essay on "Criminal Abortions," by Dr. C. M. Johnson, 1874. At the annual meeting Dr. Peeden's essay was on "Gastritis." At the semi-annual meeting the vice-president's (Dr. J. M. Crawe) essay was on "Sporadic Dysentery." In 1875 the essays covered "Blisters," "Face Presentations," "Electricity as a Therapeutic Agent," and the "Ophthalmoscope," and were read by Drs. Streeter, Spencer, and others. In 1876, Dr. Crawe, as before mentioned, delivered his address as the retiring president, in which he recorded the history of the society, from which much of the information given in this present record is drawn. The officers of the society for 1877 were Dr. W. P. Massey, president, and Dr. C. W. Burdick, secretary.

By the destruction of the records of the society in 1849

by fire, it is made nearly, if not quite, impossible to gather a complete list of the members of the society previous to that date; but such as Dr. Crawe was enabled to obtain, by diligent inquiry and untiring effort, are here given, with the date of their admission:

1806.—John Durkee, Isaac Magoon, David B. Ripley, Isaiah Massey, Jabez Kingsbury, Benjamin Farlie, James D. Seisco, Ozias H. Rawson, Daniel Barney, Eli Eastman, H. Wilcox, Elias Skinner, Hugh Henderson (died in 1808).

1807.—Joshua Bealls, Jr., William Baker, Daniel Brainard, Joel Dresser, Joseph Green, Horatio Orvis, Abel Sherman, Eli West, Isaac Weston.

1808.—Elisha Mathews, Henry H. Sherwood.

1809.—Paul Hutchinson, Amasa Trowbridge.

1810.—Joshua J. Barrett, Nathan Cheever, John M. Henderson, Russell Steel, Isaac S. Wood.

1811.—Joseph Clary, John Cowen, Amasa Howe, John Spafford, Noah Tubbs.

1812.—Isaac Olney, William Robinson.

1813.—Reuben Goodale.

1814.—C. T. Kimball, Frederick P. Markham.

1815.—E. Dutton (Denton?).

1816.—S. Houghton, J. Marsh.

1817.—Wm. H. Buchanan, Alfred Eli, Alpheus S. Green, Samuel Randall.

1818.—John M. Burton, Benjamin Cushman, Alpheus Morse, Jonathan Sherwood.

1819.—Joseph N. Clark, —— Nelson, Amos Page, B. L. M. Davis.

1820.—Oliver Brewster, Ralph Rogers, Ira A. Smith, Rufus S. Waite.

1821.—Joseph Bagg, James A. Wells.

1822.—James Brooks, Ithamar B. Crawe, Curtis Haven.

1823.—Ephraim Adams, Walter Webb.

1824.—Wm. J. Bates.

1826.—Lowrey Barney, Wm. J. Fisk, Hiram Mills, Charles Orvis, Caleb Woodward.

1827.—R. Kinney, —— Carrier.

1828.—E. M. Adams, Abner Denton, H. W. Bushnell, Caleb Cook, O. W. Cushman, John D. Davison, Foster Dexter, David Dickerson, Peletiah Dwight, Elkanah French, A. W. Gray, H. H. Hills, Isaac Jenks, J. Jones, Converse Johnson, John R. Johnson, D. S. Kimball, Philip Maxwell, Almond Pitcher, Caleb Preston, G. S. Sacket, Wm. J. Sikes, Gordon P. Spencer, Samuel Tucker, Samuel Wetmore, Ira Wright.

1829.—Jesse Ayres, La Mont Bagg, James K. Bates, C. Barge, Richard Clark, Henry J. Munson, Alva Murdock.

1830.—Stephen Seymour, George Green.

1831.—Jonathan Ellis, Samuel J. Gaines, S. W. Hunt, Aaron Sumner.

1833.—Wm. H. Wiser.

1834.—Isaac Munson.

1835.—Chas. W. Eastman, Wm. A. Wood.

1836.—Abraham Hawn, H. I. Dickenson.

1837.—Kilborn Hannahs.

1838.—Walter Dewey.

1839.—Amos Ellis, Amasa Trowbridge, Jr. (died 1841).

1841.—Wm. H. H. Davis, Charles Goodale, S. W. Soule.

1842.—Benjamin Walton.

1843.—W. G. Comstock, Wm. V. V. Rosa, Wm. E. Tyler, A. M. Van Ostrand, Leonard Powers.

1846.—Wm. R. Trowbridge, E. R. Maxson.

1848.—Simon Goodell.

Members of the reorganized society, other than those who were members of the old society:

1868.—H. G. P. Spencer, J. Mortimer Crawe, F. B. A. Lewis, H. S. Hendee, James F. Peeden, George N. Hubbard, Truman Tuttle (deceased), E. G. Derby (1847).

1869.—H. M. Stevens, Frederick Bott, Ira H. Abell, E. A. Chapman, L. E. Frame, Charles Parker, Alonzo H. Gordinier, C. M. Johnson, Robert Clink, La Fayette Mason, H. W. Jewett.

1870.—Nathan M. Davidson, George G. Sabin, Parley H. Johnson, Anson S. Thompson, Ezra B. Pratt, E. S. Carlisle, Solomon V. Frame, Henry W. Streeter, Wm. P. Massey, William C. Bailey, Martin J. Hutchins, Charles A. Catlin, James D. Spencer, Emerson G. Seymour.

1871.—Lewis C. Watson, Amos Ellis.

1872.—A. A. Getman, J. H. Miller.

1873.—E. G. Howland, James E. Kelsey, N. O. Bemis, G. G. Whitaker.

1874.—J. K. Sturtevant, D. E. Pierce, John Grafton, E. Sill, J. Aldrich Wood, D. A. Gleason, Geo. Seymour, A. B. Stearns, M. L. Overton, J. T. Millard.

1875.—A. K. Hale, A. R. Rudd, Chas. Douglass, Z. K. Babcock, C. W. Burdick, L. E. Jones, H. S. Lane, W. T. Burdick, K. Hannahs.

1876.—S. E. Merrill, John Pearce, Dr. John Muir, Dr. Goodwin, Thos. Masson, S. L. Parmelee, N. D. Ferguson, Lois Mansfield.

1877.—Wm. E. Tyler, J. H. Tamblin, H. H. Deane, H. A. McIlmoyl, C. D. Potter, —— Benedict, S. E. Ballard, J. Daab, Charles F. Wright.

Besides these physicians named as members of the medical society, others have practiced in the county, as follows:

Antwerp.—Dr. William Robinson, 1852; Dr. J. S. Conkey, 1842, and moved to Canton, St. Lawrence county; Dr. R. R. Sherman, 1848.

Sacket's Harbor.—Dr. R. P. Hayes, 1817; Dr. Samuel Guthrie, 1816–18, died October, 1848.

Theresa.—Dr. James Davison, Dr. James B. Carpenter, 1812, and later in Philadelphia, Dr. Rexford Davison, Dr. Lucius Hannahs, died in 1876.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Coan, A. Welch, O. S. Copeland, V. B. Ayres, 1862; Dr. A. I. Ooo, 1864; Dr. E. W. Trowbridge, Dr. R. A. Stevens.

Carthage.—Dr. Benjamin S. Budd, 1821, and still in practice; Dr. J. H. Copp, 1863, at Natural Bridge.

Champion.—Dr. G. D. Hewitt, 1865; Dr. R. J. Darragh, 1877.

Belleville.—S. Wright Frame, M.D., 1875.

Depauville.—Dr. Wm. Frame, 1822–47 (deceased).

Cape Vincent.—Drs. Martin Braun, A. S. Smith, and Philip Cole, at present in practice in that town.

La Fargeville.—Doctors Boalt and William Potter, Dr. Reuben Andrus, 1819.

Plessis.—Dr. Dunton, 1830.

Alexandria Bay.—Dr. Charles Walton, Dr. A. O. Blair, 1832 to 1838.

Adams.—Dr. Walter Welch, before 1833; Dr. Brownell.

Rodman.—Drs. Woodman and Potter; and Dr. Peck, at Zoar; also Dr. William Christie.

Lorraine.—Drs. Hathaway and Nugent.

Smithville.—Drs. Lord, Breed, and Piersons; the latter now resident there.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC SCHOOL.

The practitioners of the Hahnemann system of medicine have been, as far as has been ascertained in the county, as follows: Dr. U. S. Dunning was the first physician of this school to locate in the county, and he came in 1843 to Watertown, and connected with his practice as a dentist that also of a physician. He remained some five or six years, when he removed to California, and after a few years' residence in that State and in Oregon, he returned to the county and located in Adams, where he died. Dr. C. E. Boice came next to Watertown, and is now in Auburn. Dr. George W. Foote came next, and stayed two or three years, and then Dr. Bailey, who was in practice for several years. Dr. W. A. Hawley, now of Syracuse, was in practice also in Watertown for four or five years. Dr. S. C. Knickerbocker came from New York in 1861, and is still in practice, in company with Dr. W. T. Laird, who came to the city in 1872. Dr. Ira V. Dagget came also in 1872, and Dr. Alfred G. Cole in 1877, and is now in practice in the city. Dr. J. W. Brown, of Carthage, 1869;* Dr. G. H. Wood, of Antwerp, 1877.† Dr. Waldo located in Adams, 1863, and Dr. M. W. Gallup in 1875, and resides there at the present writing.

ECLECTIC SCHOOL.

Dr. Alanson P. Hale, now of Adams, was the earliest practitioner of this school in the county, locating at Adams in 1835. Dr. Weeden Mosher practiced also after this system, or the botanic, in Philadelphia, quite early. Dr. C. Heath is now a resident physician of the latter place.

For further details concerning the medical profession, see the several town and village histories.

SURGEON-DENTISTS.

Those dentists who have practiced their profession in Jefferson County are as follows, with the date of their location therein:

Dr. Spalding, 1840; Dr. E. B. Wells, 1843 (died in Oneida county); Dr. U. S. Dunning, 1843 (died in Adams); Dr. S. M. Robinson, 1846, in Watertown, and still practices there; Dr. E. A. Holbrook, 1853, in Watertown, and still in practice; Dr. C. F. Ives, 1857; Dr. James Ketchum and Dr. Van Valkenburgh, 1848; the former is deceased and the latter is in Camden; Dr. T. N. Foster, 1854; Dr. J. D. Huntington, 1862, and still in practice in Watertown; Dr. Henry Smith and Dr. A. M. Butler, 1860; they were in Watertown a short time only; Dr. E. L. Sargent, 1864; Dr. J. P. Dunn, 1875; Dr. W. E. Dunn, 1876; Dr. A. D. Payne, 1877. The four last named are in practice at the present time in Watertown. Dr. H. A. Coe came to Theresa in 1850, and after practicing several years died in Georgia in 1874, being succeeded by his son, George H. Coe, in his practice. Dr. A. Bain located in Clayton in 1871, and Dr. E. A. Monroe in Carthage, 1864; Dr. Blandon located at Belleville, Dr. Bailey at Mannsville, and Dr. George H. Latham at Antwerp, the latter in 1870; Dr. Manville located in Adams in 1861–62, and Dr. R. T. Kirkland later; Dr. C. W. Bullard, of Carthage, located in Antwerp, 1870, and in present place of residence, 1876.

Dr. Hough says: "The diseases which have occurred in our county can scarcely be said to offer any peculiarity worthy of remark. Few sections are more generally healthy, or less exposed to local causes of disease. The sickness of 1798 and that of 1828 have been noticed on preceding pages. The lake and river shore, and the borders of Perch and Indian rivers, have been in some dry seasons subject to intermittent fevers; but less now than formerly.

"The vicinity of Natural Bridge, in Wilna, is thought to present endemic causes of bronchocele, a malady somewhat common there.

"The spring of 1813 was remarkable for the prevalence of an epidemic, *pneumonia typhoides*, which, having prevailed in the eastern portions of the Union during the previous winter, first appeared in the county about the 8th of March, and raged with great severity till the 1st of May. Some idea of its prevalence may be judged from the experience of a single physician,‡ who, in the ordinary limits of his practice, met in that period with three hundred and thirty cases, of which thirteen were fatal. Its appearance was a little earlier in Lewis county, and later at Watertown than at Rutland. The attack was generally sudden, and the fate of the patient was often decided within a few hours. In about one-third of the cases the disease attacked the head, and in the remainder the lungs. It was epidemic, but not contagious, and in its course it spread over a wide extent of country. No exemptions of age, sex, or condition were noticed. Other epidemics of less fatality have been observed, but statistics are wanting concerning them. In 1822–23 a very fatal but limited sickness from a local cause occurred in Rutland, and in the winter of 1844–45 a similar but more fatal and prevalent sickness occurred in Antwerp, of which many died. The cholera has on the several occasions of its return spread an alarm through the county, but fortunately never visited our border except perhaps in a few scattered cases."

EDUCATIONAL.

On the 18th day of April, 1691, the Colonial assembly passed a bill providing for the appointment of a schoolmaster for "educating and instructing children and youth to read and write in the English language in every town in the province."§ April 9, 1795, the legislature of the State passed an act appropriating twenty thousand pounds per annum, for five years, for the encouragement and maintenance of common schools, wherein the children of the inhabitants of the several towns and districts might be "instructed in the English language, or be taught English

* See history of town of Wilna.

† See Antwerp.

‡ Dr. C. P. Kemball, of Rutland.

§ Journal of Assembly, p. 7.

grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary to complete a good English education."* The several counties were to receive a portion of this annual distribution according to their population, and were required to raise a sum annually equal to the amount received by them by tax for the like purpose. Herkimer county's proportion of the first distribution was nine hundred and thirty pounds. Seven commissioners of schools were chosen in each town. In 1812 the legislature passed an act for the establishment of common schools, and provided for the appointment of a superintendent of common schools, whose duty should be to prepare and digest plans for the improvement and management of a common school-fund. In 1813 a permanent fund was provided for the support of common schools by an appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of the State lands since April 2, 1805, and sufficient of the unsold lands at the date of the passage of the act, April 9, 1813, to make five hundred thousand acres. The money arising therefrom to be loaned at seven per cent., and distributed among the counties when the income reached fifty thousand dollars annually. The first distribution under this law to Jefferson County was made in 1813, and amounted to seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents, and was apportioned to the several towns as follows:

Le Ray, $59.93; Hounsfield, $49.20; Rutland, $90.57; Champion, $77.21; Lorraine, $42.41; Watertown, $95.92; Ellisburg, $89.37; Rodman, $66.57; Brownville, $86.51; Henderson, $59.36; Adams, $72.27.

These towns raised by tax as much or more than the amount they received for similar purposes. In 1831 the distribution for the State amounted to $100,000, Jefferson's share being $2527.61. Azariah C. Flagg was the State superintendent. In 1836 the distribution was increased to $110,000, Jefferson getting $2686.74, John A. Dix being the superintendent. By the act of March 26, 1849, free schools were provided for; but the law was repealed in 1851, the people of Jefferson County voting for the repeal by a large majority, some sixty per cent. of the total vote. The law of 1851 appropriated $800,000 annually for the payment of teachers' wages, and abolished the requirement for the raising of an equal amount by taxation in the towns. A rate-bill was established to pay any deficiency in teachers' wages not covered by the annual distribution. In 1856 the clause in the law of 1851 appropriating $800,000 annually was repealed, and a tax of three-fourths of a mill on the dollar of the real and personal valuation of each county substituted therefor for the payment of teachers' wages, and the rate-bill continued. The board of supervisors was to elect the school commissioners. In 1853 the law providing for Union free schools was passed, which permits and authorizes the inhabitants of two or more adjoining districts to vote for and elect trustees, and levy a general tax on the property in the united districts for the payment of teachers' wages and all other expenses. In 1867 the rate-bill was finally repealed and the common school made entirely free from private assessment of its patrons.

* This appropriation expired in 1800.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The earliest schools in the county were opened at various points,—Watertown, Rutland, Ellisburg, Brownville, and perhaps a few other localities, principally in the western and southwestern portion of the county,—commencing about 1802. They were supported by a tax made up in the form of rate-bills, which system was not entirely superseded until 1867, when the schools became really free to all classes, rich and poor alike.

Probably the first school in the county was opened in Watertown, in 1802, under the supervision of Miss Sally Coffeen, a daughter of Henry Coffeen, one of the pioneers of the county. This embryo school is said to have been taught in an unoccupied barn which stood on the ground now occupied by the "Dispatch" block, on Arcade street. A sister, Heiress Coffeen, subsequently taught in a log house on Washington street. It is said that the first school district organized in the county was in 1804, and embraced the whole town of Watertown. A small frame building was erected for school purposes on the brow of a steep hill near where the Universalist church now stands. It was elevated upon logs set endwise, and stood about four feet above the ground. The seats consisted of a pine board extending around the outside of the room, while the teacher occupied the central amphitheatre. A Mr. McGregor, a native of Scotland, was the first teacher, and following him was a "missionary," named Leavenworth. Succeeding him were Roswell Babbitt and a Mr. Laidlow. Then came Jeremiah Bishop, who became badly involved, and as imprisonment for debt was legal in those days, the school interests of Watertown were seriously endangered by his misfortune. But his creditors were magnanimous, and allowed him the liberty of the "jail limits," which probably comprised a radius of a mile around the jail buildings, and the school was not interrupted. Bishop appears to have been a man of considerable scientific attainments, and among other projects of his fertile brain was one for eradicating weeds and Canada thistles from the public square. His plan was to sprinkle freely with salt and let the cattle eat them as a salad; but the plan did not produce the desired result, though the discoverer insisted that it was only a question of time. Succeeding Mr. Bishop came two gentlemen named Cowan and Everett, the latter of whom continued as late as 1816. It is said that the first court ever held in the county was in this school building, in 1807.

ACADEMIES.

Schools of a higher grade were established at an early day and flourished for many years, and there are several institutions of a high order now in operation. A detailed account of all these will be found in the history of the respective towns where they are, or were, situated.

The first academy which went into operation in Jefferson County was located in Watertown, and was opened in 1811. In 1835 the "Watertown Academy" was incorporated. In May, 1836, the "Black River Literary and Religious Institute" was incorporated. In February, 1846, the name was changed by act of the legislature to "Jefferson County Institute." This school continued until 1865, when the building was leased for a high-school to the

board of education of the city of Watertown. The "Union Literary Society," at Belleville, in the town of Ellisburg, was incorporated in April, 1826, and is still in operation. The "Orleans Academy" was put in operation in 1851, and continued for many years. The "Brownville Female Seminary" was opened in 1849, and continued in operation until April 5, 1855, when an act was passed allowing it to sell its property and close up.

An association called the "Jefferson County Education Society" was formed by a convention which assembled at the court-house for the purpose September 7, 1835. It was intended to be a part of a general system of similar associations for the promotion of improvements in common schools. Its officers consisted of a president and vice-president in each town, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of five. Meetings were to be held once in three months, addresses delivered, and strenuous efforts made in the several towns to carry into effect efficient measures for the employment of competent teachers, and any improvement calculated to advance the interests of schools and elevate the standard of education. The first officers elected were as follows: William Ruger, *President;* J. Mullin, of Watertown; Joseph Graves, of Rutland; Alfred Lathrop, of Champion; Herman Strong, of Rodman; Daniel Howard, of Adams; John Boyden, of Lorraine; Hiram Barney, of Ellisburg; Forrester Dexter, of Hounsfield; Thomas Knapp, of Brownville; Dr. Wood, of Lyme; E. G. Merrick, of Clayton; William Martin, of Alexandria; A. M. Harger, of Pamelia; E. Tucker, of Philadelphia; Elisha Steele, Jr., of Le Ray; Rufus H. King, of Antwerp; Eli West, of Wilna, *Vice-Presidents;* Peleg Burchard, *Secretary;* Egbert Ten Eyck, *Treasurer;* B. A. Hickox, Dr. Reuben Goodale, Justin Butterfield, Dr. A. Trowbridge, and Charles Mason, *Executive Committee.* This association was very short-lived.

The supervisors, in November, 1841, by a vote of eighteen to nine, agreed upon appointing two superintendents of schools, and Ira Mayhew, of Adams, and Henry D. Sewall, of Pamelia, were accordingly named for that office. In 1842, Lysander H. Brown was appointed in place of Sewall, and in 1843 Porter Montgomery in place of Mayhew. In the same year the county was divided into two districts, Black river being the dividing line, except that Wilna was attached to the southern portion. Mr. Brown received the charge of the northern, and Mr. Montgomery of the southern district. In 1844 this division was abolished, and Mr. Montgomery received the charge of all the schools in the county. In 1845, Erwin S. Barnes was appointed, and held his office until it was abolished by an act of the legislature.

At the adoption of the free-school law, a special meeting of the supervisors was held, December 26, 1849, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow of the State, on the credit of the county, the sum of $7112.59, to be applied to the use of common schools. This loan was sanctioned by a special act, passed April 10, 1850, and directed to be made from the capital of the school fund, to be repaid the next year by a tax upon the county. At the first election on the free-school law, about sixty-five per cent. of all the votes were for the law; and in the following election sixty per cent. voted for its repeal. In 1849, active efforts were made to sustain the law by its friends, and a convention met at Watertown in October, at which resolutions were passed warmly commending the spirit of the act, and an address was published urging the electors to support it. The several candidates for assembly were interrogated upon their views on this subject.

The free-school law in all its bearings was not fully adopted until 1867.

STATISTICAL.

According to the State superintendent's report for the year 1875, the number of school districts in the county, not including the city of Watertown, was 356, and including the nine city districts, 365, with a total attendance of 15,645, of whom 382 were from other districts. The aggregate number of children in the county, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 21,239, including 3031 in the city of Watertown.

The amount of State tax for school purposes was $21,898.05; district tax, $80,677.27; total income from all sources for school purposes, $140,822.03.

There were also ten private schools, with an attendance of 334. The aggregate number of school buildings was 364, of which 6 were log, 310 frame, 11 brick, and 37 stone structures. The total valuation of school property in the county, exclusive of the higher institutions of learning, was $326,436, of which the property in Watertown contributed $88,132. The higher institutions of the county probably include an additional valuation of over $100,000.

The number of licensed teachers employed for 28 weeks or more was 437. The total number of licensed teachers in the county for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 770.

The number of volumes in the various school libraries was reported at 16,826, of the value of $8237.

The county is subdivided into three districts, each supervised by one of three commissioners, who makes his reports directly to the State superintendent of public instruction. The present commissioners of Jefferson County are Wm. H. H. Sias, of Henderson; Ambrose E. Sawyer, of Carthage; and Don A. Watson, of Redwood. The various towns of the county are divided into districts having one school each, and these districts are superintended by trustees (one or three to each, as the people may choose), who make their reports to the commissioner of their respective districts. The commissioners receive a salary, but the services of the district trustees are gratuitous. All local taxes are levied and collected by each district independent of other taxes, and also independent of each other.

The city schools of Watertown are under the control of a board of education and a general superintendent, and each separate school is superintended by a principal with several assistants. The high school is under the management of a faculty. In Watertown and most of the larger villages the schools are conducted upon the graded system, but those of the rural districts are not graded. The schools of the county are generally in a prosperous condition.

Teachers' institutes are held at different places in the county, and a "county teachers' association" holds quarterly

sessions for discussion of subjects pertaining to education.

EARLY LIBRARIES.

Under an act of the legislature of April 1, 1796, providing for the establishment of town libraries, several of these institutions were formed, by the united effort of individuals in various towns, the first one being the WATERTOWN SOCIAL LIBRARY, organized March 9, 1805, at the house of Aaron Brown. John Patrick was chairman of the meeting, and the following-named trustees were elected: William Huntington, Corlis Hinds, Hart Massey, Henry Jewett, and Daniel Brainard. The certificate of organization was acknowledged before Joshua Bealls, judge, June 22, 1805.

THE RUTLAND FARMERS' LIBRARY was organized November 11, 1806, Ethel Bronson, Hugh Henderson, Abel Sherman, Daniel Eames, and Curtis Mallery being elected the first trustees, the certificates being acknowledged before Perley Keyes, judge.

THE BROWNVILLE LIBRARY was organized February 10, 1807, with John Brown, John Baxter, Henry Ansley, John Simonds, Stephen Stanley, Isaac Parse, and Thos. Y. How as trustees.

THE UNION LIBRARY OF LE RAY was organized August 10, 1810, with Abner Passell, James Shurtleff, Horatio Orvis, Renel Kimball, Oliver Pearce, Isaac Ingerson, and Jonathan Miller trustees.

THE ELLISBURG UNION LIBRARY was organized February 16, 1813, with Elijah Woodworth, chairman; Lyman Ellis, librarian; Ebenezer Wood, treasurer; Caleb Ellis, Brooks Herrington, Oliver Scott, Shubael Lyman, and Isaac Burr, trustees.

THE FARMER'S INSTRUCTOR was organized in Rutland, June 9, 1813, with William Parkinson, Stephen Burnham, Dorus Doty, Cyrenus Woodworth, Cyrus Butterfield, Simeon Woodruff, and Ira Delano, trustees.

THE UNION LIBRARY OF SACKET'S HARBOR was incorporated September 13, 1815, by electing the following trustees: Justin Butterfield, Elisha Camp, Amos Hotton, Daniel McGinn, James Goodhue, Andrew B. Cooke, and Samuel Bosworth.

THE CARTHAGENIAN LIBRARY was incorporated May 12, 1818, by electing twelve trustees, as follows: Tyhrian Quillard, David Wright, Nathaniel Brown, Lanis Coffeen, Ebenezer Tobin, Seth Hooker, John Wait, Elijah Fulton, Walter Nimmick, S. E. D. Angelis, John Hodgkins, and John D. Balmat.

THE HENDERSON SOCIAL LIBRARY was incorporated February 19, 1819, by the election of the following trustees: Percival Bullard, Peter N. Cushman, Chester Norton, Rufus Hatch, Thomas Fobes, Allen Kilby, and Elijah Williams.

THE WATERTOWN FRANKLIN LIBRARY, formed February 12, 1829, with Charles E. Clarke, Ralph Clapp, John Sigourney, Daniel Lee, Isaac H. Bronson, Clarke Rice, Otis Colwell, Henry L. Harvey, Baker Massey, Alvin Hunt, Ira Brewster, and Wm. Smith, trustees, had formed a collection of books, that were sold in February, 1834, when the society disbanded.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious instruction and organization were nearly coeval with the first settlements in Jefferson County. The earliest laborers in this important field were missionaries from the older portions of the country, who came while the country was yet new and sparsely settled, and labored industriously among the people. Many churches were eventually organized as a result of their labors. Among the earliest of these missionaries was Rev. James W. Woodward, who came in 1802, and spent about four months in the Black River region. In his report he acknowledges one dollar collected in Adams, fifty cents in Watertown, three dollars and forty-seven and a half cents in Rutland, one dollar and fifty cents in Champion, and twenty-five cents in Brownville.

In 1803, Rev. Mr. Hovey, a candidate for the ministry, was appointed by the Connecticut missionary society to labor for four months in the Black River settlements. Rev. Aaron Kinne was sent by the same society to the Oswegatchie region.

Nathaniel Dutton, John Taylor, and R. Phelps from the Hampshire society, and Ira Hart and Lathrop Thompson from Connecticut, E. Lazelle, David R. Dixon, Oliver Levvitt, David Spear, Oliver Alger, Bennet Taylor, and others were among the early missionaries of this region.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Watertown Presbytery.—The Synod of Albany, at Utica, October 3, 1816, formed the Presbytery of St. Lawrence from that of Oneida. The Rev. Messrs. James Murdock, Isaac Clinton, Samuel F. Snowden, Jeduthan Higby, and Daniel Banks, with the congregations at Martinsburgh and Ogdensburgh, comprised the new body, which embraced Lewis, Jefferson, and the most of St. Lawrence county. The first meeting was held at Martinsburgh, October 31, 1816. In January, 1822, the Ogdensburgh Presbytery was set off, including the county of St. Lawrence, and the first meeting being directed to be held at DeKalb. At the February session, 1822, at Champion, the following resolution was passed:

"That it be recommended to each member of the Presbytery to use his influence in the society where he belongs that certain fields be set apart and sown or planted with some valuable crop, and cultivated in the best manner, and that the avails of said field, together with the free-will offerings or donations from mechanics or merchants, be appropriated to the missionary, Bible, and educational funds, equally, or to one of them only, as the donor shall desire, and that the said avails be transmitted to the deposit at Watertown, or any other place which may hereafter be appointed."

In September, 1824, the subject of establishing a Domestic Missionary Society and a Sabbath-school Union came up for action, but both these were postponed. The Presbytery subsequently resolved itself into a benevolent association, and recommended the formation of auxiliaries in the several churches.

In January, 1822, the remainder of the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, after setting off that of Ogdensburgh, was named Watertown Presbytery. This title continued until the reunion of the two Presbyterian bodies in 1870, when Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties were united in one under the name of Presbytery of St. Lawrence. At the same

time Lewis county, which had previously formed a part of Watertown Presbytery, was set off to the Utica Presbytery.

The Presbyterian church in Kingston for many years belonged to this Presbytery. At the February meeting of 1834 it withdrew.

A compendium drawn up by order of the Presbytery in 1828, gives the following facts in relation to religious revivals in that church, with the numbers added:—1815, Lowville, 1st and 2d church united, 25 added; 1817, Rutland, 30; 1818, Sacket's Harbor, 15; 1819, Adams, 65; 1820, Sacket's Harbor, 70; 1821, Watertown, 93; 1822, Rutland, 20; Adams, 62; Brownville, 20; 1823, Sacket's Harbor, 25, mostly from the army, and families of officers; 1824, Lowville, 1st, 95; 2d, 16; Martinsburgh, 23; Leyden, 1st, 42; Ellisburg, 20; Denmark, 1st and 2d united, 30; Cape Vincent, 30; Antwerp, 35; Le Ray, 30; Orleans, 15; 1826, Adams, 25; 1827, Watertown, 29; Smithville, 25; total added to Presbyterian churches, 840. The above years were noted for religious excitements, and great numbers united with other churches. The authority above quoted attributes much of this to the meeting of the Albany synod at Brownville in 1820. In the revivals of 1824 the Rev. Jedediah Burchard was particularly active at Ellisburg and Cape Vincent, and Charles G. Finney at Antwerp, Le Ray, Brownville, etc. Both have since acquired a very unusual degree of celebrity as evangelists.

In the summer of 1831 there occurred another series of religious revivals throughout the country, and "protracted meetings" were held in nearly every village. Great numbers professed conversion, and all the evangelical churches received accessions. These proceedings were strongly discountenanced by a portion of the citizens, and led to a convention at the court-house, July 2, 1831, at which addresses deprecating these excitements were made, and resolutions were published expressing their sentiments on this subject. In these a conscientious approval of pure religion was avowed, but the popular excitements of the day were denounced as whirlwinds of moral desolation.

The Presbytery of St. Lawrence is included in the Synod of Central New York, which comprises five Presbyteries, viz., Binghamton, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, and Utica.

There are at present fourteen organizations of this denomination in Jefferson County, as follows: Adams, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Carthage, Chaumont, Dexter, Evans' Mills, Oxbow, Orleans, Plessis, Sacket's Harbor, Theresa, Watertown *First*, and Watertown *Stone Street* churches. The number of families connected with these churches, by the report of 1876–77, was 905, and the number of communicants 1775. The total congregational expenses of these churches was $17,108, and the miscellaneous charities amounted to $1238.

Sabbath-schools are connected with each of the churches, and the total membership was by the same report 1671. All the schools have good libraries, but the number of volumes is not given.

CONGREGATIONAL.

This denomination was among the earliest in the county. The Black River Association was formed in 1807, at Lowville, Lewis county, by delegates from churches at East and West Leyden, Turin, Lowville, Denmark, Champion, Rutland, Watertown, Rodman, Adams, and Lorraine. Quite a number of the early organizations were eventually merged in the Presbyterian body.

At the present time there are organizations belonging to this denomination in the following villages of Jefferson County: Antwerp, Burrville, Champion, Mannsville, Philadelphia, Rodman, Rutland, West Carthage, and Woodville. We have not been able to obtain the desired information as to membership and other statistics of the general body, but a history of each society will be found in the history of the respective towns and villages where they are situated.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Previous to 1836 the county of Jefferson had formed at different periods a portion of Albany, Cayuga, Oneida, and Black River districts. In 1836 the "Black River Conference" was organized, and formally incorporated April 17, 1841. It included a large number of counties in northern New York. The first board of trustees consisted of George Gary, John Dempsey, Nathaniel Salisbury, Gardner Baker, Wm. S. Bowdish, Isaac Stone, and Lewis Whitcomb. Its original charter restricted its powers to the holding of property which should produce an annual income not exceeding ten thousand dollars; but the new charter, obtained in 1873, enlarged its jurisdiction so that its annual income might amount to fifteen thousand dollars.

The "Black River Circuit" was formed in 1804, and up to 1815 included the entire county and considerable additional territory. In the latter year "Sandy Creek Circuit" was formed, including part of Jefferson County. Among the early preachers were the following: Black River Circuit, 1804, Griffin Sweet, Asa Cummings; 1805, G. Sweet, Seymour Ensign; 1806, Matthew Van Duzen, William Vredenburgh; 1807, Datus Ensign; 1808, Matthew Van Duzen, Luther Bishop; 1809, L. Bishop, Wm. Jewett; 1810, Joseph Willis, Chandler Lambert; 1811, Wm. Snow, Truman Gillet; 1812, Joseph Kinkead; 1813, Isaac Puffer, Goodwin Stoddard; 1814, C. Lambert; 1815, Ira Fairbanks, Jason Hazen. Sandy Creek Circuit, 1815, James Bowen.

Circuits were subsequently formed as follows: 1818, Watertown; 1821, Indian River; 1826, Le Ray and Watertown; 1827, Cape Vincent; 1829, Le Ray and Carthage, Brownville and Sacket's Harbor, Adams; 1832, Theresa; 1833, Antwerp; 1834, Pulaski and Mannsville; 1836, Carthage, Mannsville, Rodman; 1839, Natural Bridge, Evans' Mills; 1840, Dexter and Pillar Point, Philadelphia; 1842, Pillar Point, Belleville, Henderson, Ellisburg; 1846, Three-Mile Bay; 1847, Smithville; 1848, Pamelia Corners, Depauville; 1849, Watertown, Arsenal Street, State Street; 1850, Champion; 1851, La Fargeville.

These in turn were reconstructed, and at the present time the county is divided into two districts and thirty-two stations or charges, as follows: *Adams District*, Adams, State Street, Watertown; Belleville, Rodman, Champion, Mannsville, Ellisburg, Lorraine, Henderson, Sacket's Harbor, Pillar Point, Brownville, Three-Mile Bay, Cape Vincent, Point Peninsula. *Watertown District*, Arsenal Street,

Watertown; Black River, Carthage, Natural Bridge, Pamelia, Evans' Mills, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Sprague's Corners, Theresa, La Fargeville, Depauville, St. Lawrence, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Plessis, and Grindstone and Wellesley Islands in the St. Lawrence River.

From the original "Black River District" were formed at different times three other districts, as follows: Watertown, 1840; Adams, 1844; Ogdensburgh, 1852. Subsequently the county was erected into two districts, as at present.

In 1868 the conference was reduced to four counties, viz., Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Franklin. In 1872 the title was changed to its present one, "Northern New York Conference." At present the conference embraces the counties of Oneida, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, and a part of Madison, and is subdivided into six districts, Jefferson County comprising two, as before stated.

The presiding elders of the various districts have been as follows: *Black River District*, 1820, R. M. Everts; 1824, Daniel Barnes; 1826, Goodwin Stoddard; 1827, Nathaniel Salisbury; 1832, Josiah Keyes; 1833, J. Dempster; 1836, J. Baker. *Gouverneur District*, 1839, W. S. Bowdish. *Watertown District*, 1840, N. Salisbury; 1842, Lewis Whitcomb; 1844, N. Salisbury; 1845, L. Whitcomb; 1849, G. Baker; 1853, F. H. Stanton; 1857, B. Holmes; 1861, G. Baker; 1865, J. W. Armstrong; 1866, J. T. Dayan; 1868, L. D. White; 1872, I. S. Bingham; 1876, S. Call; 1877, B. F. Wood. *Adams District*, 1853, G. Baker; 1857, F. H. Stanton; 1861, D. W. Roney; 1865, G. Baker; 1869, Thomas Richey; 1873, M. D. Kinney; 1877, I. S. Bingham.

The conference includes within its jurisdiction four institutions of learning, viz., the Syracuse University, the Wesleyan University, the Drew Theological Seminary, and the Ives Seminary, the latter located at Antwerp, in Jefferson County. It also includes a historical society, Rev. I. S. Bingham, president; a life insurance association, a board of church extension, a missionary society, a freedman's aid society, and a ladies' and pastors' Christian union.

Conference Officers.—*President*, Bishop Thomas Bowman, D.D., LL.D., St. Louis, Missouri; *Secretary*, S. O. Barnes, Herkimer, New York; *Trustees—First Class*, Isaac S. Bingham, Thomas Richey, Eli C. Bruce; *Second Class*, Albert E. Corse, Simon P. Gray; *Third Class*, Gardner Baker, Isaac L. Hunt.

Statistical.—According to the report of the conference for 1877, there were thirty-two organizations in the county, with a membership, including probationers, of about five thousand two hundred. Attached to the various organizations were about fifty Sabbath-schools, with a membership, including teachers and scholars, of a little over four thousand, and about three thousand six hundred volumes in libraries.

The estimated value of church property in the county is placed at about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The salaries of ministers range from three hundred and fifty to twelve hundred dollars, and the aggregate paid to them to about nineteen thousand four hundred dollars, being an average of a trifle over six hundred dollars each.

THE BAPTISTS.

This denomination of Christians was among the earliest to organize in the county, and as early as 1808 or 1809 "The Black River Baptist Association" was formed, with the following churches and number of members, the elders of each being given in italics: Adams, 45, *Timothy Heath;* Brownville, 47, *Timothy Pool;* Champion, 25; Denmark, 29, *Peleg Card;* Henderson, 42, *Emory Osgood;* Lorraine, 32, *Amos Lampson;* Rutland, 2 churches, of 52 and 34 members; Turin, 65, *Stephen Parsons.*

In 1802, Baptist missionaries had begun to labor in this section, among whom Peter P. Root and Stephen Parsons were prominent. In 1810 the missionary limits of this body were defined: north of Black river to include Le Ray and the new settlements in St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie, and south to include Mexico on the Salmon river, and the new settlements contiguous thereto. Solomon Johnson, Emory Osgood, and Martin E. Cook were to spend the ensuing year, five weeks each, and Amos Lamson six weeks. In 1816 an association of eighty-four ladies in Henderson, styled "The United Female Society," formed for the purpose of promoting foreign missions, memorialized the association, and forwarded $88.74 to aid in this purpose. This example was followed by others, and in 1817 reports were received from the Henderson and Ellisburg Missionary Society, the Female Mission Society in Lorraine, the Female Mite Society in Rutland, the Female Society in Brownville, the Baptist Female Society in Rodman, and the Female Mite Society in Ellisburg, who, with the churches, contributed $243.79 for missions. In the same year the "Black River Baptist Missionary Society" was formed. In 1818 several auxiliaries to this were organized, which had but a short duration. In 1818–19, Elder Solomon Johnson was employed several months in missionary labors in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. The missionary society, up to 1844, had received $7837, of which more than $2000 had been applied to foreign missions, and the balance spent in this and neighboring counties. The "Jefferson Union Association" existed four years, and in 1838 went down. From 1815 to 1819 five hundred and sixteen had been added to the churches, and in 1821 three hundred and seventy-three more. In 1825 four or five hundred, and in 1831–34 more than fifteen hundred. It was during this period that Elder Jacob Knapp first began preaching as an evangelist, and in this county commenced that series of protracted meetings with the Baptist churches that has since rendered his name celebrated. The excitements raised by his labors were here generally transient, and followed by a reaction. By the report of 1853 there were twenty-six churches in Jefferson, seven in Lewis, and one in Oneida belonging to this association. Churches in this county exist at Adams (Davis' Corners), Adams Centre, Adams village, two in Alexandria, Antwerp, Steele's Corners, Belleville, Carthage, Clayton, Depauville, Great Bend, Henderson, La Fargeville, Lorraine, Le Ray, Lyme, Mannsville, Perch River, Philadelphia, Rodman, Smithville, Tylerville, Woodville, Watertown, and North Wilna.

On the 28th of January, 1820, Martin E. Cook, Sardis

Little, Emery Osgood, and others were incorporated as the "Black River Baptist Missionary Society." The first meeting was to be held at the brick school-house, near Elisha Morgan's, in Rutland. The association has been continued down to the present time in a healthy and prosperous condition. It includes at present all the Baptist churches in Jefferson County, and a considerable number in adjoining counties.

"The Black River Baptist Missionary Society" was some years since merged into the Association. A "Woman's Missionary Society" was organized about 1873, having connection with all the churches in the Association. It is a vigorous and industrious body of co-workers.

The following statistics are from the annual report of the Association for the year 1877:

Whole number of church organizations in the county, eighteen, as follows: Adams, Adams Centre, Adams Village, Belleville, Carthage, Clayton, Great Bend, Henderson, La Fargeville, Le Ray, Lorraine, Lyme, Mannsville, Philadelphia, Redwood, Smithville, South Rutland, Watertown, Woodville.

The total membership is about two thousand, and the valuation of church property not far from one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. The value of the parsonages given is eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The total amount raised by the Association for all benevolent purposes for the year was $1649.28.

There are thirteen Sunday-schools reported in Jefferson County, with one hundred and twenty-seven teachers, and a membership of one thousand three hundred and forty. The number of volumes in the libraries is about eight hundred.

Officers of the Association.—Moderator, A. J. Brown, Adams; *Clerk*, Rev. S. W. Hatch, Adams; *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. J. O. Perkins, Copenhagen; *Treasurer*, C. W. McKinstry, Three-Mile Bay; *Librarian*, H. F. Overton, Adams; *Historian*, Rev. J. W. Putnam, Watertown.

"The Free Communion Baptist Black River Yearly Meeting" was organized and adopted a constitution in September, 1830, although meetings had been held previously. The limits of this body were defined as bounded west by the Genesee river, south by the Mohawk, and east by the East Canada creek, embracing the country north of Utica within these limits. In 1831, this body reported churches in Alexander, Lyme, and Orleans, where societies had mostly been formed by settlers from Russia, New York, where the sect was by far the most numerous. Subsequent minutes report societies at Hounsfield, Clayton, and Philadelphia. This body has since been merged in the Free-will Baptist church.

EPISCOPALIANS.

We have been unable to get the general history of this denomination for the county, but each separate organization will be found written in the respective towns and villages where situated. The churches of Jefferson County are included in the diocese of central New York.

According to the United States census of 1870, there were ten organizations in the county, with sittings for the accommodation of three thousand four hundred.

CATHOLIC.

The Catholics were among the earliest in the county. M. Le Ray de Chaumont and all the early French settlers were members of this body, and Le Ray himself was active in promoting the interests of the young colonies of the "mother church." The oldest church of this denomination in northern New York is located in the village of Carthage, having been organized in 1821.

By the census returns of 1870, the Catholics are credited with twelve organizations in the county, with sittings for four thousand four hundred and sixty-six people. A history of each society will be found in connection with that of the towns and villages where the same are situated. The seat of the bishopric is at Ogdensburgh.

UNIVERSALIST.

The earliest organizations of this denomination were in Watertown, 1820, and Ellisburg, 1821.

We have not been able to procure the necessary data for the church at large, but a separate account of each organization in the county will be found in connection with the history of the various towns and villages.

LUTHERANS.

We are indebted to the Rev. F. Shipherd for the following notice of this sect:

"In the year 1838 the Synod of the Frankean Evangelic Lutheran Church sent the Rev. Henry L. Dox as their missionary, to select any portion of Jefferson County as his field of labor which he might think most likely to yield the peaceable fruits of righteousness in return for his labors. Acting under this commission, he located at Perch River and Stone Mills. He was 'but a youth and ruddy,' but God wrought most astonishing changes through his ministry. Churches were soon organized at Perch River and at Stone Mills; but no record is found which furnishes the particulars respecting their formation. On the 23d of May, 1840, these two churches were blended into one, by mutual agreement, and sixty members were enrolled as constituting the church at Stone Mills. On the 13th of November, 1852, a church was organized at Perch River, consisting of 32 members, leaving 66 remaining at Stone Mills. Mr. Dox also preached with great success at Shantyville (now Orleans Four Corners), and organized a church, consisting of thirty-three members. The present number is eighty-eight. A church edifice, of stone, was erected at Stone Mills, about the year 1835, at an expense of some $1500. A very neat and commodious house for worship was built at Perch River, like that at Stone Mills, on the union principle, and dedicated to the worship of God, February 19, 1852. Mr. Charles B. Avery contracted to build it for $1340, but is said to have expended some $1700 upon it. On the following Sabbath a beautiful church edifice, very much like that at Perch River, was consecrated to God's service at Orleans Four Corners. This building is owned wholly by the Lutheran congregation, and was erected at the cost of $1250. The lot on which it stands was valued at $50; that at Perch River at $85. Mr. Dox seems to have resigned his charge to the Rev. George W. Hemperley in the winter or spring of 1841, who retained this charge, with two short intervals, for more than ten years. Fayette Shipherd commenced his labors in May, 1852. Unpretending as are these Lutheran churches, they are deemed important auxiliaries in the reform and salvation of the multitudes with whom they are surrounded."*

By the last census the Lutherans are credited with four organizations in Jefferson County, having sittings for seven hundred and forty persons. (See History of Towns.)

THE DUTCH REFORMED,

or Reformed Church, have one organization in the county,

* From Dr. H ugh's work.

located at Alexandria Bay, of which an account will be found in the history of the town of Alexandria. By the last census this society is given sittings for three hundred and fifty.

In addition to the above there were reported by the Jefferson County Bible Society three Free Methodist, three Church of Christ, and one Protestant Methodist organizations in the county in 1877.

JEFFERSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Bible Society of Jefferson County was originally formed January 29, 1817, at the Academy in Watertown. The first officers elected were, Ethel Bronson, president; Rev. Samuel F. Snowden, vice-president; Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, second vice-president; Rev. Daniel Banks, corresponding secretary; Timothy Burr, recording secretary; Egbert Ten Eyck, treasurer; Micah Sterling, auditor; and fifteen directors. An address was issued to the public and measures were taken to supply destitute families. A systematic visitation was instituted, and at the January meeting, 1824, it was reported that up to that time 681 Bibles and 457 Testaments had been distributed. The amount received had been $515.78, and the amount paid out $348.67. Ten town associations had been formed, viz., in Adams, Champion, Sacket's Harbor, Rodman, Brownville, Orleans, Antwerp, Le Ray, Watertown, and Ellisburg. Previous to September 20, 1832, the following additional auxiliaries had been formed: Chaumont, Cape Vincent, Rutland, Hounsfield, Perch River, Philadelphia, Evans' Mills, Alexandria, Smithville, North Adams. In 1834 an effort was made to raise $300 to purchase Bibles for foreign distribution, besides supplying the county.

The meetings of the society have been maintained annually to the present time.

We have not been able to procure the various statements for the different years since 1853, but present herewith the last annual statement for 1877:

The present officers are: *President*, Hon. Willard Ives; *1st Vice-President*, John D. Ellis; *2d Vice-President*, John F. Moffatt; *Secretary*, Rev. Richard Keyes; *Treasurer*, George B. Massey; *Auditor*, A. H. Coughlan.

The receipts, according to the report for 1876–77, were for Bibles and Testaments sold, $491.14; donations, $118.47.

Condensed statement of contributions by churches and individuals for the year ending December, 1876:

33 Methodist Episcopal churches		$380.79
9 Presbyterian	"	275.81
6 Congregational	"	167.83
9 Episcopal	"	81.98
7 Baptist	"	54.49
3 Universalist	"	52.65
3 Free Methodist	"	13.47
2 Lutheran	"	5.87
3 Church of Christ	"	9.65
1 Reformed	"	20.00
1 Protestant Methodist	"	3.97
Individuals		16.86
Total		$1083.37

The last anniversary of the society was the sixtieth, and the annual sermon was delivered by Rev. John Waugh, of Carthage, from Psalms cxix. 105: "Thy word is a lamp."

Rev. Walter R. Long was engaged during the latter part of 1875, and most of 1876, in canvassing the county,—which is done every seven or ten years. October 4, 1876, he reported business places visited, 490; families visited, 7394; Catholic families visited, about 1500; Protestant families destitute, 338; Catholic families destitute, 539; Bibles supplied to same, 325; families who could not read, 140; total calls made, 8052; Bibles devoted to the poor, 246; district schools supplied, 253; hotels supplied, 61.

This society is auxiliary to the American Bible Society, which was organized in 1816.

CHAPTER X.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Roads—Canals—Lake Navigation—First Steamboat—Railways—Miscellaneous.

THE advance of civilization and improvements in every country are in a great degree indicated by the means of public conveyance. In barbarous regions such luxuries as public roads are unknown; the only means of travel and conveyance being on foot, or at most on horseback, by trails and bridle-paths. The most distinguishing mark between the savage and the enlightened nations is, perhaps, the difference in the means of locomotion, both on land and water. The wild and nomadic tribes of the earth have nothing superior to the foot-path and the canoe, while the advanced nations travel by the smoothly-graded turnpike, the far-reaching steel rail, and the magnificent steamer. What an immense disparity between the bark-canoe of the *Delaware* and the palatial Hudson river steamer, costing a million dollars; or between the wooden sledge of the Esquimaux, drawn by dogs, and a Pullman or Wagner palace-car!

The power and grandeur of the Roman empire were illustrated and rendered permanent by her grand system of national roads, reaching to the farthest corners of the realm; and their excellence was such that the perfect turnpike of the present day is compared with the famous Appian Way, as a proof of its thorough construction. The strength of the ancient empires of the *Incas* and *Montezumas* was in a great measure owing to their complete system of solid and enduring thoroughfares.

The earliest notice taken of highways in the colonial legislature, as appears by any edition of the colonial laws, was in 1691, when the general assembly directed surveyors of highways to be appointed. It is probable, however, that anterior to that time legislative provision had been made on the subject. Before 1683, highways had been discussed before the governor and council, and the system of laws known as "the Duke's laws" has reference to these modes of communication. No subject on the statute book prior to 1813 had claimed a greater proportion of legislation than the manner of making and repairing roads. Since 1799 turnpikes have participated in these beneficial effects, and received the fostering care of the legislature. In 1721, road commissioners were appointed for the western part of Albany county, "from the bounds of the village of Schenectady to the *Moquas* country, on both sides of the river, and as far as Christians are settled, or hereafter may be settled."

Hendrik Hause, Carl Hansen, and Captain Harman Van Slyk were the commissioners. In 1702,—the first year of Queen Anne,—Colonel Killian Van Rensselaer, Major Derrick Wessells, John Brunk, and Evart Bancker were appointed commissioners for Albany county. On February 6, 1773, there were appointed highway commissioners for Tryon county; and those in the German Flats district, then covering the present area of Jefferson County, were Marcus Petri, Nicholas Weaver, and John Cunningham. On the same day, the money to arise from the excise tax in Tryon county was appropriated for highway improvements. April 6, 1784, the election of highway commissioners was provided for in Montgomery, from three to five being authorized, and "as many overseers of highways as needed."

Eighty years ago the region of northern New York was a wilderness, inhabited neither by civilized nor savage beings; and its only highways were the tortuous trails along which stealthily stole the raiding- and scalping-parties of painted and hideous warriors of the fierce *Iroquois* and *Algonquin*. The changes wrought during the past three-quarters of a century are indeed wonderful, and a brief history of the earlier projects in the line of internal improvements is useful and interesting. This chapter is largely made up from Dr. Hough's history of Jefferson County.

The presenting of the following petition by Arthur Noble and Baron Steuben to the legislature, in 1791, was probably the first step taken in this section looking towards improvement in the means of communication:

"*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:*

"The petition of the subscribers humbly sheweth: That a line of road from the Little Falls, on the Mohawk river, to the falls on the Black river, which runs into Lake Ontario, would be attended with infinite advantages to this State, not only by opening a trade with the flourishing settlement of Cadaroque,* and that part of Canada, by which all goods and merchandise could be transported from New York for half the expense that they are by the present route by the river St. Lawrence, but that it would, likewise, very much enhance the value of a large tract of land that this State has to dispose of, on and near the said river, and very much facilitate the settlement of that country. That it is humbly submitted to the legislature to appoint commissioners to explore, lay out, and have said road made, and to appropriate a sum of money or lands for that purpose, the distance being between fifty and sixty miles; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray.

"Arthur Noble.
"Steuben."

The committee to whom it was referred reported that the prayer of their petition ought to be granted, and that a bill be prepared and brought in, authorizing the commissioners of the land-office to set apart a tract of land for the purpose of defraying the expense in exploring, laying out, and opening the proposed road. We have not been able to ascertain that this was done.

THE FRENCH ROAD.

Jacob Brown, at a very early day, had taken active measures for continuing the road which the French settlers had opened to the High Falls, while forming their settlement at the latter place, down the west side of the Black River valley to the St. Lawrence. The first settlers had found their way into the country by using the navigable channel of the Black river, from the High Falls to the present village of Carthage, or by the tedious and perilous navigation of the lake, by way of Oswego.

In anticipation of settlement, Rodolph Tillier had caused to be opened, at the expense of the French company, a route from the High Falls, east of Black river, to near the Great Bend, from which it continued in a line nearly direct to the present village of Clayton. A branch from this diverged to the head of navigation on Black River bay, but these roads, though cleared and the stumps removed, *had no bridges*, and, consequently, were of no use to the early settlers. It is said, as an evidence of the incompetence of this agent for effecting these improvements, that, upon its being represented to him that bridges were indispensable to the road, he replied: *that he had reserved fifty dollars for the very purpose.* This road fell entirely into disuse, and it is doubtful whether a rod of it is now traveled.

THE OSWEGATCHIE ROAD.

The first traveled road in the county north of Black river owes its origin to Judge Nathan Ford, of Ogdensburgh, whose indomitable energy enabled him to encounter the difficulties of a new settlement with a success seldom equaled. He was a man eminently distinguished for his zeal and enterprise in whatever related to internal improvements and the public welfare in general. In his correspondence with the landholders of Macomb's purchase he frequently urged the matter in the most forcible language, and as these letters will serve not only to convey an idea of the times, but also of the characteristics of the man, we will make from them a few extracts.

To Stephen Van Rensselaer he wrote, December 30, 1799:

"You will allow me the liberty of stating my ideas upon the utility of a road being cut through from some part of their townships upon the St. Lawrence to the Mohawk river. If this could be made a State object it would be productive of two good effects to the proprietors: first, it would save them a considerable sum of money; and, second, it would hold out an idea to those who intend to emigrate of the real value of this country, a strong evidence of which would be the legislature's interesting itself. . . .

"It is, in my opinion, unreasonable to expect any very heavy and important settlements to be made unless there is a road which will shorten the distance to Albany. I have taken much pains to ascertain the probable distance to Albany, and I dare venture it, as an opinion, that it will not overrun 150 miles from this very spot. I am confident it will fall rather short than otherwise. This road, once cut out, will immediately be settled upon, and, if it should be nothing more than a winter road at first, the advantage would be immense.

"The difficulty of getting to this country with families is beyond what is generally supposed. The present road through the Chateaugay county accommodates the few who emigrate from the upper part of Vermont, but the immense flood of people who emigrate to the westward go there because they have no choice. This road once opened as contemplated, the emigration would soon turn this way, not only because the distance would be less than to the Genesee, but also because the lands are better and more advantageously situated. If the legislature will not take up the business, I am fully of opinion the proprietors will find their account in cutting out the road at their own expense. . . .

"Vast numbers of the leading farmers in that country have assured me they would go to Albany in preference to Montreal, if it took them three days longer. I am confident the commerce that would flow into Albany, through the medium of this road, would very soon reimburse the State for the expense. Those who live on our own side of the river are compelled from necessity to trade at Montreal. This is the case with

* Cataraqui: Frontenac, now Kingston.

myself. My inclination is to trade to Albany, but it is impossible, It is highly politic to prevent, if possible, the commerce of this country from falling into a regular system through Montreal; for, when people once form mercantile connections, it is vastly difficult to divert and turn the current into a new channel. I see no rational mode but having the road cut, to secure to Albany so desirable an object. I have taken the liberty of stating my ideas upon this subject, which, if they should meet yours, I trust and hope you will take such steps as will secure a benefit to the State as well as promote the interest of the proprietors and settlers."

Concerning this survey, Ford wrote, September 27, 1801, to Thomas L. Ogden, as follows:

"*Dear Sir,*—I have most impatiently waited until the present time to give you that information upon the subject of the road, which I know you are anxious to receive. It is but a few days since Edsal finished the survey; and Captain Tibbett's setting out for Schenectady to-morrow affords me the earliest opportunity I have had. From the east branch of Oswegatchie lake to the Ox Bow, and from there on to the High Falls, Edsal runs a line agreeable to the plan proposed by Mr. Morris; and, I am sorry to add, soon after leaving the Ox Bow, he came to a most intolerable swampy and ridgy ground, growing worse and worse as he progressed, and, before he reached the High Falls, became so perfectly confident of the impracticability of a road, as well as the impossibility of settlement, that he abandoned the idea, went to Castorville, and from thence to the head of the Long Falls. From the information I had been able to collect from various quarters, I was apprehensive it would be impossible to obtain our object by that route, in consequence of which I directed Edsal, in case he should find it as he really has, to go to the head of the Long Falls, and run a line from there to the Ox Bow; and I am happy to tell you that an excellent road may be had that way, and without adding to the distance. And a further advantage arises by crossing the Black river at the Long Falls: it is, we fall into the Black River road, which saves us the expense of cutting thirty miles. This I view as a great object, particularly so as our distance is not increased thereby. . . .

"I have contracted with Edsal for making the road from Louisville to the east branch of Black lake at sixteen dollars per mile; the road to be cut and cleared one rod; cradle-knolls and sides of ridges to be leveled; small crossways and bridges over small streams to be made. I have also contracted for eight miles of the road beyond east branch, west, at the same terms, and expect to contract for the whole soon. Where it falls into the road already cut in Madrid and Louisville, deduction is to be made, as much as the cutting of those roads cost.

"From the west line of Madrid to the East Branch (Oswegatchie river) is	13	miles.
From East Branch to Ox Bow	26	"
From Ox Bow to West Branch of Oswegatchie lake (Indian river)	13	"
From West Branch to head of Long Falls (Carthage)	13	"
From Long Falls to Shaler's (Turin), (is good road)	30	"
From Shaler's to Albany, through the Royal Grant and Old Johnstown	90	"
Allow, that I may not be correct in the last statement (though I am pretty sure)	5	"
	190	miles.*

"There will be the crosswaying and the bridging to be done; these two things will cost considerable, but running the road as I have laid it out will cost us certainly not more than half as much as it would to go by the High Falls. Edsal says he is confident that the road from Ox Bow to High Falls could not be made for a much less sum than two thousand dollars, and then it would be through a country which would not settle; now we have a fine country all the way. Tuttle has paid the money, and Edsal thinks he will be able to furnish part of the draft you gave me. I shall not want it all this fall, unless the fall should be a very fine one, in which case I hope to see the greater part of the business of cutting done. I have put the petition upon the subject of the county into the hands of Turner and Tibbet for signatures, who say they will do all in their power to promote the thing. I shall bring it to Albany with me.

"I hope I shall have the pleasure of meeting you this winter at Albany, and I hope you will in the mean time do all in your power to help the thing forward. I expected to have heard from you upon the subject of the road from Salmon river to the townships.

"Pray, has the Patroon consented to our road and subscribed, or does he still cast a languishing eye to Schroon lake?

"Be pleased to make my respects to Mrs. Ogden and your family.

"Believe me to be, with every wish for your health and happiness,

"Your humble servant,

"N. FORD."

"*Thomas L. Ogden, Esq.*, New York."

This road from Salmon river, referred to, was a part of a system of roads that originated with George Scriba, Nathan Sage, and others, of Oswego county, that was designed to extend from the salt-works to Redfield, and thence through as directly as possible to Champion and St. Lawrence county. A letter by Nathan Sage, before us, on this subject, to Judge Hubbard, of Champion, at a later period (October 24, 1810), says,—

"The first object is to open the shortest route to the Salt Springs, and a communication to the Genesee country, and those parts adjacent to them. The people south and west are very anxious for this road, and will use all their influence. Mr. Scriba has petitions in circulation in those sections. I shall put some in circulation here, and hope you will endeavor to do all you can in your section. I look on this road as of the greatest importance to this part of the State, and make no doubt that if subscribers are obtained, and some careful influential man be employed to attend, and your members influence themselves, aid can be got by a lottery for this purpose."

In a letter to Gouverneur Morris, dated September 27, 1801, Mr. Ford recapitulates the substance of the previous one to Ogden, apologizes for the necessity of going to the Long Falls instead of through the French lands, and adds:

"You will please to say how, and in what proportion, the liberal subscription you have made shall be applied. I lament that the country through to the High Falls is so bad. Should the road be cut through the country will not admit of settlement, consequently the object that way must be abandoned. I have presumed you would not wholly withdraw your patronage, because there are your own lands, as well as part of the French lands, which will be materially benefited. I have contracted for about one-half the road from Louisville to the Long Falls, and I expect to close a contract for the remainder very shortly. The great object of a road to this country to us all, and that route being the most practicable one, has induced me to hazard the completion of it upon the subscriptions we have obtained. I wish there had been a sum subscribed that would have justified a wider and better road; but so it is, and we must make the best of it. My contract is to cut out trees eighteen inches and under, sixteen and a half feet wide, cradle knolls, and side hills to be dug down, small crossways, and small bridges over small runs to be made, and stumps to be cut so low as not to obstruct a wheel, and large trees to be girdled. For doing this I give sixteen dollars per mile. Bridges and crossways are a separate thing, and must be the subject of future contracts. I hope to have much of the road finished this fall.

"From the lower line of Louisville to the East Branch, which the road crosses about 3½ miles from the Forks (site of the village of Heuvelton), 33 miles; from East Branch to Ox Bow, 26; from Ox Bow to head of Long Falls, 26; from Long to Shaler's, 30; from Shaler's to Albany, by the way of the Royal Grant and Johnstown, 90. I possibly may not be correct in the last distance, but I am pretty confident I am; but allow 5 miles, gives 210 miles. This is the distance upon this route to Albany, by which your land is brought within 170 miles of Albany, which, I will venture to say, is the most practicable route that will be had to that city from the St. Lawrence.

"I am, sir, as ever, your humble servant,

"N. FORD.

"*The Hon. G. Morris, Esq.*"

* These distances are found to be as follows: Oswegatchie river at Heuvelton to Ox Bow, nearly as above stated. From Ox Bow to Indian river, 7 miles; from thence to Carthage, 16½ miles; from thence to Shaler's old settlement (now Constableville), 32 miles.

To Samuel Ogden Mr. Ford wrote, October 29, 1801:

"*Dear Sir*,—I wrote you on the 27th of last month, which I hope you have received. In that I told you I was pushing at the road, and it gives me much pleasure that by a little extraordinary exertion I shall get the whole of it so far completed that I intend finding my way through with a sleigh this winter. If I could have but one month longer I would have it all bridged; but the season is too far advanced, and forbids my attempting it. I have spared no pains to get the road on the best ground. I was not satisfied with Edsal's first return of the road, and sent him back to explore the ground again between the Ox Bow and the head of the Long Falls, the result of which was better ground and four miles saved in distance. My intention is to set out in January with as many sleighs as I can muster and break the road through, and advertise the thing in all the northern papers, so as to get people traveling through this winter. The present opportunity only gives me time to tell how much I am,

"Yours,

"N. Ford."

To Samuel Ogden Mr. Ford wrote, November 29, 1801:

"It is with pleasure I announce to you my having finished cutting the road, and all the logs are turned, excepting about eight miles, and the party goes out to-morrow morning to finish that; after which I think the road may be said to be passable for sleighs, although there is considerable digging yet to be done, as well as crossways. If I could have had three weeks longer, I could now have pronounced it one of the best roads in any new country. I have had crossways made over the worst places, and a bridge over the west branch of Black lake (Indian river) eighty feet long, and I should have had the bridge over the east branch (Oswegatchie river), but I was fearful of being caught by the fall rains. That is a bridge which must be twelve rods long.

"If I live and have my health next summer, I will have that a road which shall be drove with loaded wagons, for I have no idea of putting up with such a thing as they have made through Chatauguay, which scarcely deserves the name of an apology for a road. However, I do not know but it will be good enough for the use that will be made of it, after ours becomes finished. I expect the ice will serve as a bridge over the East Branch this winter. From the East Branch, where the road crosses, I have cut a road to this place, and about the 1st of January I intend to break the road through to the Long Falls (Carthage), and find my way to Albany by this new route."

The road was at first opened by a subscription among the land-holders, and its continuation through Lewis county was long known as the Oswegatchie road. The sums raised by these means proved inadequate to build the road of the character which the country demanded, and narrow, sectional, and local jealousies were found to embarrass the enterprise.

It was next attempted, with success, to obtain State patronage for this work; and on April 9, 1804, a lottery was created for the purpose of raising the sum of $22,000, to construct a road from Troy to Greenwich, and "from or near the head of the Long Falls, in the county of Oneida, to the mills of Nathan Ford, at Oswegatchie, in St. Lawrence county." The latter was to be six rods wide, and Nathan Ford, Alexander J. Turner, and Joseph Edsell, were appointed commissioners for making it. Owners of improved lands might require payment for damages. $12,000 of the above sum was appropriated for this road. The summer of 1805 was devoted to the location and opening of the road, and on October 26, 1805, Judge Ford wrote:

"I have just returned from laying out the State road between Ogdensburgh and the Long Falls upon Black River, and I am happy to tell you we have made great alterations (from the old road) for the better, also as well as shortening the distance. . . . The difficulty I find in forming a plan how our lottery money can be laid out to the best advantage, makes me wish for some abler head than mine, to consult, or those with whom I am associated in the commission. To contract by the mile is very difficult, and to contract by the job, comprehending the whole distance, is still worse. After consulting and turning the business in all the ways and shapes it is capable of, I proposed to my colleague the propriety of employing a man of reputation, who had weight of character equal to the procuring of thirty good hands to be paid by the month, and he to superintend the business; the superintendent to be handsomely paid, and he to carry on and conduct the business under the direction of the commissioners. This plan we have adopted, and I trust I have found a man who is fully competent to the task,* and we shall make our engagements to begin on the 25th of May."

STATE ROADS.

An act was passed March 26, 1803, for opening and improving certain great roads of the State with the proceeds of a lottery, to be drawn under the supervision of Philip Ten Eyck, Thomas Storm, William Henderson, Mathias B. Tallmadge, and Jacobus Van Schoonhoven. The fund so raised was intended to be chiefly applied to the opening of roads in the Black river country, and was limited to forty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Nathan Sage, Henry Huntington, and Jacob Brown were appointed commissioners for opening the road above mentioned, passing through Redfield, and these were, by an act passed April 9, 1804, authorized and empowered to make such deviations on said route as they deemed proper, notwithstanding the provision in the original act.

Jacob Brown, Walter Martin, and Peter Schuyler were appointed under the act of March 26, 1803, to locate the road through the Black river valley, which has since, until recently, been known as the *State road*, and $30,000 were expended under that act. Silas Stow acted a short time as one of the commissioners, both on the Black river and the Johnstown section, with Brown, Martin, and Schuyler.

By an act of April 8, 1808, Augustus Sacket, David I. Andrus, and John Meacham were empowered to lay out a public road four rods wide, commencing at such place in Brownville or Hounsfield as shall, in the opinion of the commissioners, best unite with the great road leading from Rome to the river St. Lawrence at Putnam's ferry, and pursuing such route as in their opinion shall best accommodate the public in general, to the village of Salina.

By an act of April 2, 1813, the surveyor-general was "authorized and required to sell and dispose of so much of the unappropriated lands of this State, on a credit of twelve months, lying in the county of Oneida, called the Fish creek land, as shall raise the sum of $4000; and the same is hereby appropriated for improving the road from Sacket's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, to the village of Rome, in the county of Oneida, being the road heretofore laid out by commissioners appointed by the State, and pay the same over to Henry Huntington, Clark Allen, and Dan Taft, who are hereby appointed superintendents to take charge of the expenditures of the said sum, for the objects aforesaid."

An act was passed April 1, 1814, appointing William Smith, George Brayton, and Benjamin Wright to lay out a road from Salina to Smith's Mills (Adams), to intersect

* David Seymour, of Springfield, Vermont, the father of George N. Seymour, Esq., of Ogdensburgh.

at that place the State road from Rome, through Redfield and Lorraine, to Brownville. The sum of $5000, derived from duties on salt and a tax on the adjacent lands that were to receive direct and immediate benefit from the road, was applied for its construction. The road was completed to Adams, and was long known as the Salt Point road, or State road.

On the 17th of April, 1816, a State road was directed to be laid out from Lowville to Henderson harbor, which was surveyed, but the whole of it was not opened. It was principally designed to benefit lands in Pinckney and the other thinly-settled townships, but never became of public importance.

A road from French Creek to Watertown was, by an act of April 1, 1824, directed to be made under the direction of Amos Stebbins, Azariah Doane, and Henry H. Coffeen. It was to be opened and worked as a public road in the towns through which it passed, it being expected that the Commissioners would secure its location in such a manner as to secure the public interests only.

An act of April 18, 1828, provided for improving the public road between Canton and Antwerp by a tax on lands to be benefited.

By an act of April 19, 1834, Loren Bailey, Azariah Walton, and Eldridge G. Merrick were appointed to lay out a road along the St. Lawrence, from near the line of Lyme and Clayton to Chippewa Bay, in Hammond. The cost, not exceeding $100 per mile, was to be taxed to adjacent lands; and in 1836, 1838, and 1839 the act was amended and extended.

A State road from Carthage to Lake Champlain was, by an act of April 4, 1841, authorized to be laid out by Nelson J. Beach, of Lewis county, David Judd, of Essex, and Nathan Ingerson, of Jefferson counties. The road has been surveyed and opened the whole distance. Much of it lies through an uninhabited forest.

The enterprise of individual proprietors led, at an early day, to the opening of extended lines of roads, among which were the Morris and Hammond road, the Alexandria road, etc. The tour of President Monroe in 1817 probably led to the project of uniting the two prominent military stations of Plattsburg and Sacket's Harbor by a military road, which was soon after begun. A report of John C. Calhoun, then secretary of war, dated January 7, 1819, mentions this among other national works then in progress. The labor was done by relief parties of soldiers from these garrisons, who received an extra allowance of fifteen cents, and a gill of whisky daily. The western extremity, from Sacket's Harbor, through Brownville, Pamelia Four Corners, and Redwood to Hammond, and from Plattsburg to the east line of Franklin county, only were completed. The care of the general government ended with the opening of these roads, and the portion in this county has been maintained as a town road.

TURNPIKES.

The "Oneida and Jefferson Turnpike Company" was incorporated April 8, 1808, for the purpose of making a road, by the most eligible route, from the house of James Tryon, in Rome, by way of David Butler's, in Redfield, and the south branch of Sandy creek, in Malta (Lorraine), and thence to Putnam's ferry, on the St. Lawrence. The persons named in the act were Nathan Sage, Peter Colt, Angustus Sacket, Jacob Brown, David Smith, and Eliphalet Edmonds. Capital, 4700 shares of $25 each. A company with the same name, and a capital of $20,000, was chartered May 3, 1834, but never got into efficient operation. The commissioners named were Elisha Camp, Thomas C. Chittenden, Clark Allen, Ira Seymour, Nelson Darley, and Alanson Bennet.

"The St. Lawrence Turnpike Company," formed April 5, 1810, of twenty-nine leading land-holders of northern New York, headed by J. Le Ray, built, in 1812–13, a turnpike from a point five and a half miles north of Carthage to Bangor, Franklin county. They were in 1813 released from completing the *termini*, which had originally been intended to be the Long Falls and Malone. The road was opened under the supervision of Russell Attwater, and built from the proceeds of lands subscribed for its construction along the route. During the war it was a source of great profit, but afterwards fell into disuse, and the company were, by an act of April 17, 1827, allowed to abandon it to the public.

"The Ogdensburgh Turnpike Company," formed June 8, 1812, capital, $50,000, and mainly sustained by David Parish, soon after built a turnpike from Carthage to Ogdensburgh by way of Antwerp, Rossie, and Morristown. This was also, by an act of April, 1826, surrendered to the public. Few persons better deserve honorable mention for their liberality in contributing to public improvement than David Parish, whose share of expense in opening the Ogdensburgh turnpike was $40,000, and in the St. Lawrence upwards of $10,000. Mr. Le Ray is also equally deserving of remembrance as the early and constant benefactor of these improvements, and his expenditures on these were doubtless greater than those of any other person.

By an act passed March 30, 1811, the governor was to appoint commissioners to lay out two turnpikes. One of these was to pass from Lowville, by way of Munger's Mills, and Watertown to Brownville; the other from Munger's Mills to Sacket's Harbor.

On the 13th of February, 1812, Mr. Le Ray addressed the following memorial to the legislature:

"*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:*

"The petition of James Le Ray de Chaumont, respectfully sheweth: That the St. Lawrence Turnpike Road, leading from the Black River to the town of Malone, in Franklin County, is now opened the whole of the distance, and it is expected will be completed in the course of this year. That a direct road leading from the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, and intersecting the River St. Lawrence in the town of Le Ray, would, in the opinion of your petitioners, greatly promote the public convenience; that the country through which such road would have to pass is in a great measure unsettled, and the settlement and improvement of which would be much promoted by a good road. Your petitioners would also beg leave further to represent that the road leading from the village of Chaumont to the village of Cape Vincent, on the river St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston, in Upper Canada, a distance of about eleven miles, passes through a very level and an unsettled tract of country, and is at present much out of repair, and during the greater part of the year so miry as to be almost impassable; that by reason of this road being in such situation, persons traveling through the Black River country to Upper Canada are obliged, during the summer season, to submit to

the inconvenience and risk of crossing Lake Ontario,—a navigation by no means safe, especially in open boats; that in case the said road was so improved that it could be safely and conveniently passed by horses and carriages at all seasons of the year, the public convenience as well as the settlement and cultivation of that part of the country would, in the opinion of your petitioner, be greatly promoted.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly requests your honorable body to authorize him, by law, to make a turnpike road from the village of Chaumont, in the town of Brownville, to the village of Cape Vincent, on the River St. Lawrence, and from the Black River, opposite the village of Watertown, to intersect the St. Lawrence Turnpike Road at or near where the same crosses the Indian River, in the town of Le Ray; upon such conditions and under such limitations and restrictions as you, in your wisdom, shall think fit to impose. And he, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

"JAMES LE RAY DE CHAUMONT,
"By his Attorney, *V. Le Ray de Chaumont.*"

The war which soon ensued diverted attention for a time from this improvement; but, on March 31, 1815, an act was passed, empowering Le Ray to build the Cape Vincent turnpike from that place to Perch River. Elisha Camp, Musgrove Evans, and Robert McDowel were named commissioners for locating it in such a manner as to best promote the public interests; the usual provisions were made, as with companies, to obtain the right of way, and Mr. Le Ray was not compelled to build a bridge over Chaumont river. On the 12th of April, 1816, he was allowed to extend the road to Brownville village. By an act of April 21, 1831, this road was surrendered to the public, and with it ended the era of turnpikes in Jefferson County.

PLANK-ROADS.

Measures were taken for building plank-roads soon after the passage of the general law. The first one built was from Watertown to Sacket's Harbor, which was completed in 1848. The company had been formed August 7, 1847. The first plank-road inspectors were appointed November 17, 1847, and were William Wood, Samuel Boyden, and Walter Collins.

During 1849–51 numerous roads were constructed, which will be named in the order of their connection and locality. The "Lowville and Carthage Plank-Road," inspected August 4, 1849. The "Carthage and Antwerp Plank-Road," inspected November 13, 1849. The "Sterlingbush and North Wilna Plank-Road," just built, and connecting the last road with the village of Louisburgh, or Sterlingbush, in Lewis county,—the articles of association dated May 10, 1853. The "Gouverneur, Somerville, and Antwerp Plank-Road;" five miles, seventy-two chains, and seventy links of this road in this county; inspected November 14, 1849. A continuous line of plank-roads connect this with Ogdensburgh, Canton, and the depot of Canton and Madrid, on the Northern railroad. One mile from Antwerp village this road connects with the "Hammond, Rossie, and Antwerp Plank-Road," which was formed January 23, 1850; seven miles in this county; inspected October 24, 1850; length twenty miles, passing through Rossie village, and connecting with the village and port of Morristown. Several very expensive gradings and rock-cuttings occur on this road. At the village of Ox Bow, in Antwerp, it connects with the "Evans' Mills and Ox Bow Plank-Road," seventeen miles long; completed in June, 1852. The "Pamelia and Evans' Mills Plank-Road" continues this route to Watertown, nine and three-fourths miles long; completed June 15, 1850. Antwerp is connected with Watertown by the following roads: The "Antwerp, Sterlingville, and Great Bend Plank-Road," twelve and three-eighths miles long; completed August 27, 1849. The "Watertown and Great Bend Plank Road," ten miles; completed late in 1849.

This passes through the villages of Black River and Felts' Mills. At the village of Great Bend this and the former road connect with the "Great Bend and Copenhagen Plank-Road," of which nine miles are in the county; completed November 31, 1849. This road passes through Champion village, and connects with the "Rutland and Champion Plank-Road," seven miles seventy-one chains long, which is laid on the former main road between Copenhagen to Watertown, to the line of the latter near the "Big Hill," three and one-half miles from Watertown village; completed August 30, 1849. By the "Watertown Plank- and Turnpike-Road" this line is continued to Watertown village. This road, three and one-half miles long, was completed September 11, 1849. The "Watertown Central Plank-Road," two miles long, completed August 11, 1849, was at first designed to connect with other roads, forming a line of plank-roads to Syracuse, but the completion of the railroad has indefinitely postponed this plan. The "Adams and Ellisburg Plank-Road," through these towns, was inspected June 17, 1849. It is continuous of roads to Syracuse, Oswego, etc.

"The Dexter, Brownville, and Pamelia Plank-Road," five miles twelve chains long, connects Pamelia village with Dexter. It was finished October 5, 1850. It is continued by the "Dexter and Limerick Plank-Road" to the town-line of Lyme, towards Cape Vincent; completed in May, 1850. It also connects with the "Dexter and Hounsfield Plank-Road," which runs from Dexter to the Watertown and Sacket's Harbor road, near the latter place. It was inspected August 13, 1849.

A line of roads from Alexandria Bay to Watertown was projected, and mostly finished, consisting of the "Theresa and Alexandria Bay Plank-Road," twelve miles long; completed December 5, 1849, and the "Theresa Plank-Road" towards Evans' Mills, of which about four miles were completed July 6, 1852. The "Theresa and Clayton Plank-Road," between these places, was completed June 25, 1850. This road passes through La Fargeville.

The completion of these roads has contributed much to the prosperity of the country, although some of them have not met the expectations of those who invested money in them. The railroads, finished and in progress, will so entirely supersede the use of several that they will never be rebuilt. As a general average they have cost about one thousand dollars per mile, and the companies have been formed in the localities directly interested in their construction.

The *plank*-road epidemic seems to have at one time and another afflicted nearly every portion of the Union; but, like many other really impracticable schemes, has generally had only a short existence. The system has been entirely abandoned in Jefferson County, and most of the lines have been transformed into graveled or ordinary turnpikes. They

served a useful purpose for a time, no doubt, but improved turnpikes, and, finally, railways, have superseded them, and they are only remembered as things of the past.

Here and there a piece of scantling or a broken plank reminds the traveler of their existence, as he rolls smoothly along in a comfortable carriage, or whirls swiftly by in the luxuriantly upholstered railway coach.

RAILWAYS.

The history of railway enterprises, connected with the region of northern New York, dates back to the very commencement of the system of steam land transportation in the United States, and forms an interesting chapter to all who take an interest in the improvement and progress of the country. The following, upon the railways of the county, is mostly made up from Dr. Hough's history, and the pamphlet, edited by Hon. Charles R. Skinner, descriptive and statistical, of Watertown.

The people of Jefferson County early caught the spirit of improvement, of late years so strikingly evinced in the construction of railroads; and that from Albany to Schenectady, the first one in the country, had hardly got into successful operation, when the project of gaining an access to market by this means was brought up for discussion; and on the 17th of April, 1832, an act was passed incorporating the

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD,

which act was never allowed to expire, but was revived repeatedly by the legislature, and, after years of patient and persevering effort, this truly beneficial road was opened. The company was clothed with powers to build a road from Rome to Watertown, and thence to the St. Lawrence, or Lake Ontario, or both, with a capital of $1,000,000, in shares of $100. Work was to commence within three, and end within five years. The commissioners named in the act were Henry H. Coffeen, Edmund Kirby, Orville Hungerford, and William Smith, of Jefferson County; Jesse Armstrong, Alvah Sheldon, Artemas Trowbridge, and Seth D. Roberts, of Oneida; and Hiram Hubbell, Benjamin H. Wright, Caleb Carr, and Elisha Hart, of Oswego, who were to receive stock and appoint a meeting for the choice of thirteen directors. On May 10, 1836, this act was revived, and its duration extended the original term; a new commission named, which, with the addition of George C. Sherman, was, for Jefferson County, the same as before, and a clause inserted requiring $25,000 to be expended within two years, and the work to be finished in four years. The provisions of the Attica and Buffalo railroad charter were made applicable to this. On May 6, 1837, the charter was revived and amended, by dividing into sections, of which the *first* extended from the lake or river to Watertown; the *second*, from Watertown *via* Adams to Salmon river; and the *third*, to Rome. The sum of $10,000 was required to be expended within two years; within four years, one section; within six years, the whole road was to be done. Clarke Rice, Hermon Cutler, and Alvah Hazen were added to the commissioners. On May 17, 1845, the last two acts were extended, and the charter continued for the original term; $25,000 were required to be spent within two years, and the whole to be finished within four years. On the 28th of April, 1847, the former time was extended one year, and the latter two years. The capital was extended $500,000, for the purpose of laying a heavy iron rail of at least fifty-six pounds to the yard. Having given a brief synopsis of the legislation concerning this road, we will now relate the progress of organization, surveys, and construction.

Nothing was attempted towards effecting the objects for which the company was chartered till near the time when it would have expired by the limitation of the act.

A numerous and respectable meeting of citizens, from Jefferson and Oswego counties, was held at Pulaski, June 27, 1836, and a committee appointed to address the public on the subject of the Watertown and Rome railroad. The principal object of this address was to impress upon the public mind the importance of immediate action and efficient exertion, with a view of securing these permanent advantages, both individually and collectively, to the country. A belief of the impracticability of the work had become prevalent, to refute which the following facts were adduced, which are instructive as showing the progress that had then been made in this line of engineering:

"1st. Upon the Paterson and Jersey City Railroad, sixteen miles long, a train, with one engine, had drawn forty passengers around curves of 400 feet radius, and up grades of forty-five feet to the mile, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. 2d. On the Camden and Amboy Railroad the daily cars carried from fifty to one hundred and fifty passengers from twelve to fifteen miles an hour up grades of forty to fifty feet. 3d. On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, an engine weighing seven and a half tons had drawn two cars, each thirty feet in length, and containing fifty passengers each, up grades of forty-five feet. 4th. It had been ascertained from experiment that a Baltimore engine weighing eight tons would draw fifty tons on a grade of fifty feet at the rate of ten miles an hour. 5th. An elevation of two hundred and fifty-three feet per mile had been overcome by a locomotive drawing a car of thirty-three passengers."

A subscription was in circulation at this time to secure a preliminary survey; a concession of the right-of-way was solicited, and the public generally was invoked to lend aid to this measure, so indispensable to the prosperity of the country. The committee were: William Smith, G. C. Sherman, and I. H. Bronson, of Watertown; J. H. Wells, of Pulaski; and Lemuel Freeman, of Williamstown, who employed Mr. William Dewey to make a survey from Watertown to Rome, which was done with the aid of Robert F. Livingston and James Roberts, and the results reported in September, 1836. The distance of the line surveyed, which passed through Pulaski, was seventy-six miles, forty-five chains; the cost, with the strap-rail then used, was estimated at $6460.29 per mile, and the whole cost, with nine turn-outs, $512,615.95. There was no estimate made of station-houses and other appendages. On August 22 an informal meeting was held at Watertown to report the progress of the survey and raise means to complete it. The press, in reporting these proceedings, awarded especial and merited praise to Mr. William Smith for the energetic and disinterested manner in which he was engaged in this measure. The report of the engineer was received at Pulaski September 22, and a committee of three in each town appointed to solicit subscriptions. The zeal and ability with which Mr. Dewey performed this survey deserve

especial commendation; but the project was destined this time to fail in achievement, and the crisis in the money market, which followed in the wake of speculation that ensued, precluding all idea of progress, the railroad project was allowed to slumber for nearly ten years.

At an early stage of these movements, an anxiety was felt in the towns of Brownville and Lyme, then including Cape Vincent, to secure the continuation of the road, and on May 13, 1836, an act was passed, incorporating the "Watertown and Cape Vincent Railroad," with a capital of $50,000, and the following commissioners named to receive stock and organize the company: Jerre Carrier, Henry Ainsworth, Roswell T. Lee, Samuel Lockwood, Edmund Kirby, George C. Sherman, Isaac H. Bronson, and John Williams; who, in the fall of the same year, also employed William Dewey to survey the line. This was accomplished with the aid of Robert F. Livingston and L. N. Bowlsby, and estimated as feasible at $65.429.29 for grading, by the cheapest route; and the total cost of grading and superstructure was placed at $145,965.88. Grades were found not exceeding thirty-three feet per mile, and the distance surveyed, twenty-five miles and nineteen chains. Stock to the amount of the capital was nominally subscribed, mostly in the localities to be directly benefited, but nothing further was done, and this project, as distinct from the former, was allowed to expire.

In 1835 a charter was granted for a railroad in Canada, from Hamilton to Sandwich, and from Toronto to Sarnia, but both charters expired, and in 1845 both were renewed. In September, 1845, Sir Allen McNab procured, in London, subscriptions to the former of $5,500,000, of which $750,000 were paid down. This was the beginning of that system of Canadian railroads, which may be said to form a connecting link with this, by lines of steamers, and to constitute a part of the same system.

In the spring of 1844, at a time when the attention of the public was not directed to this object, and it had apparently been forgotten, Mr. Dewey, who had taken an active part in the former surveys, began writing articles for the *Black River Journal*, upon the advantages of railroads; he endeavored to revive the public interest in this measure. In July, 1844, two thousand copies of a pamphlet entitled "Suggestions urging the construction of a Railroad from Rome to Watertown," were printed and distributed by him. The subject gradually became the topic of conversation, and early in 1845 a meeting was held at Cape Vincent, which, on May 1, was followed by one at Mechanics' hall, in Watertown, at which a committee of correspondence was chosen, and the delegation from the county in the legislature were instructed to use their influence in securing a renewal of the charter. Meetings were soon after held at other places, which passed strong resolutions, and numerous committees were appointed to excite public attention to the object. On the 19th of September, pursuant to a call signed by two hundred influential citizens of Kingston, a meeting was held in that city, at which the mayor, Thomas H. Robinson, presided. The proposed railroad to Rome met with the cordial approbation of the meeting, and a proposition was entertained for procuring a charter for the Wolf Island, Kingston and Toronto Railroad, to form, with one from the latter place to Sandwich, a continuous line to Detroit. The subscriptions to stock having amounted to $925,000, and as the charter of the road would expire in May following, the commissioners issued a circular, December 26, 1846, calling upon stockholders for authority to transfer their subscriptions to sections Nos. 1 and 2, from Cape Vincent to Salmon river, not with a view of constructing these first, but to enable the company to organize and choose directors, by whom the affairs of the road could be more effectually managed. No intention was expressed of commencing work on the road until enough was secured to complete it.

On February 10, 1847, a numerous and enthusiastic railroad meeting met at the Universalist church, Watertown. Spirited addresses were made, and a series of forcible resolutions passed in favor of the speedy commencement of the work.

In March, 1847, it was announced that a sufficient amount of stock had been taken, or transferred, to build sections one and two, and on April 6 the stockholders completed their organization by electing the following persons directors, viz.: S. N. Dexter, Clarke Rice, William C. Pierrepont, Robert B. Doxtater, John H. Whipple, Orville Hungerford, Norris M. Woodruff, William Smith, S. Buckley, Edmund Kirby, Jerre Carrier, Theophilus Peugnet, and Clarke Rice.

Orville Hungerford was chosen president, Clarke Rice secretary, and Orville V. Brainard treasurer.

Immediately after their election, the directors proceeded to obtain a renewal of the charter, with leave to increase their capital, for the purpose of laying a heavier rail than was originally intended. A committee was sent to Boston and New York to solicit stock, but mostly without success, and a new effort was made at home. The proposed advantages of the road to the country were eloquently set forth in a circular by the directors, dated August 20, 1847, and an urgent appeal made to the public for aid. The sum of $150,000 was at this time needed. A sufficient sum having been subscribed to save the charter, a meeting of the stockholders was held at the court-house on March 21, 1848. After several addresses by those who had been actively engaged in prosecuting the work, Mr. Lord, from the committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

"*Whereas*, subscriptions for stock in the Watertown, Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad have been obtained, sufficient in amount to authorize the organization of the entire line, thus dispensing with the division into sections; and whereas, the stockholders consider this contemplated improvement of vital importance to the northern section of the State, through which it will pass, and that the business from the country, from the lakes and from Canada, which will be drawn to it, must render the stock valuable; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the entire line of the road, from Rome to Cape Vincent, be considered one and indivisible, and that the faith of this company is pledged to use all lawful and proper means for its speedy completion; and that the directors be, and they are hereby requested to pass a resolution, fixing the northern terminus of the road at Cape Vincent, and enter the same in the books of the company.

"*Resolved*, That the directors proceed without delay to the speedy construction of said road, as indicated by the charter, from Rome to Cape Vincent.

"*Resolved*, That we will sustain said directors, in prosecuting such project, to our utmost liabilities, and with all our influence, and that we will exert every effort in our power to aid them in procuring

the balance of means requisite to the full accomplishment of said object.

"*Resolved*, That in commencing a work of such magnitude, in anticipation of the great benefits which must result to our agricultural, manufacturing, and other interests, we should not hesitate nor permit seeming difficulties to retard our progress, but PERSEVERE until all obstacles are overcome and the road completed."

These resolutions were enthusiastically passed.

On April 24, 1848, the directors employed Isaac W. Crane, of Troy, a civil engineer, to re-survey the route, who, the same day, organized three parties, under the charge of Charles F. Smith, Octave Blanc, and Henry Van Vleck, and about the middle of July the field work of the survey was completed. The summit was found to be only one hundred and ninety feet above Rome, the heaviest grades towards the south being thirty, and towards the north thirty-five feet per mile. The estimated cost of superstructure was $6062.40 per mile, and the total of grading, bridging, and fencing, $442,940.62. The entire cost of the road, including engines, cars, depots, land, damages, etc., was estimated at $1,250,620.

The viewing committee of the County Agricultural Society, in their report of September, 1848, say of the vast importance of this road,—

"The farming and other interests are at this time making vigorous efforts to raise funds to construct a railroad from Cape Vincent to Rome. We are fully satisfied of its practicability, and feel safe in saying that now is the time to put forth united efforts for securing this all-important object. We are too apt to act as though our influence was of no account in the accomplishment of great public improvements. Is it estimated that there are seven hundred and twenty thousand acres in the county of Jefferson. It is not a low estimate to make the benefits of the road, if it were constructed, to reckon the increased value of the products of the soil for the first five years at one dollar per acre. Is it too much to calculate that by the first five years' operation of the road, the value of the soil will be increased one dollar per acre? Now add the increased value of the first five years' products of the soil ($720,000) to the increased value of the soil ($720,000), and we have $1,440,000, an amount sufficient to construct the entire road. But it is thought, by those competent to judge, that if $500,000 were subscribed in this county, the remainder could be easily obtained in the cities. Farmers of Jefferson! can we long slumber when such high interests are at stake, and neglect to come forth with united strength and reap the golden harvest that already waves in the breeze? Already a favorable charter is secured; capable and faithful officers are elected; over $300,000 of the stock is taken in the county. All we now lack is at once to take an amount of stock equal to the direct and immediate benefit we shall receive, and its speedy construction is rendered certain."

In November, 1848, work was commenced at Rome, and soon after at other important points, and the road was so far completed as to allow the passage of trains to Camden in the fall of 1849. On April 10, 1851, the Hon. Wm. C. Pierrepont was chosen president, in place of Orville Hungerford, deceased, and on the same day a resolution was passed for extending a branch of the road, from the located line up the river-bank, into the village of Watertown.

On the 28th of May, 1851, the road was completed to Pierrepont Manor, and a large party from Watertown, Rome, and other sections, assembled to celebrate the *era* of the entrance of the first railroad train into Jefferson County.

The first engine reached Watertown, September 5, at eleven o'clock in the night, and on the 24th of the same month its completion to that place was again celebrated with festivities. On the 20th of November it was finished to Chaumont, and in April, 1852, to Cape Vincent; the cars commencing regular trips on the 1st of May.

The contract for building the road was taken by Phelps, Matoon, and Barnes, of Springfield, Massachusetts. The rails are from the manufactory of Guest & Co., Wales, and not a single bar has broken since the road has been in operation.

The company, to obtain the means of completing the road, has issued three classes of bonds, the first on the 1st of July, 1850, for $400,000, payable from 1858 to 1868, at the rate of $40,000 a year; the second, July 1, 1851, of $250,000, one-half of which has been converted into stock; and the third, of $200,000, which was soon after converted into stock.

EXTENSIONS AND CONSOLIDATIONS.

In April, 1852, as before stated, the railway was completed and put in operation from Watertown to Cape Vincent, twenty-five miles. The total length of the entire line was ninety-seven and a half miles, and its total cost $1,957,992.

On the 8th of January, 1852, a company was organized to construct a road from Watertown to Potsdam Junction, a point on the Vermont Central Railroad, which latter extends from Ogdensburgh to Rouse's Point, at the foot of Lake Champlain. The Potsdam branch, seventy-six miles in length, was completed in 1854, and up to 1860 was called the "Potsdam and Watertown Railroad." In the last-mentioned year it came into the possession of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company. In 1861–62 the latter company put down a track from De Kalb Junction, a point on the Potsdam and Watertown road, to Ogdensburgh, a distance of nineteen miles, and the roads were consolidated and the names changed by the legislature to the "Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company."

In 1866 the "Oswego and Rome Railroad," extending from Oswego eastward twenty-nine miles to Richland, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, was put in operation and leased to the last-named road.

"The Syracuse Northern Railroad," extending from that city forty-five miles to Sandy Creek Junction, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, was completed in 1870, and in 1875 was consolidated with the main line.

"The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad," running from Oswego west to Charlotte (Rochester's port of entry) to its western terminus at Lewiston, on the Niagara river, one hundred and fifty miles, was also merged in the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, in January, 1875.

The consolidated lines make up an aggregate of four hundred and seventeen miles now under the control of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company, and forming one of the three most important lines of business in the State, and one of great value to the people of the northern and western counties.

It taps the great mining regions of this section, which it has aided very materially in developing, traverses one of the finest agricultural portions of the State, accommodates extensive lumber districts, draws largely from Canada on

the north, and reaches into the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

The country through which it passes is generally well settled and comparatively prosperous. It serves directly the cities of Watertown, Rome, Oswego, Syracuse, and Ogdensburgh, and many thriving towns and villages along its lines. Since 1852 it has paid in dividends nearly three million dollars. Its capital stock is $3,147,500. The annual report for 1875 shows the following classes and amounts of transportation:

	Tons.
Forest products	77,734
Animals	18,780
Vegetable food	74,640
Other agricultural products	11,796
Manufactures	47,927
Merchandise	30,364
Other articles	115,392
Total	376,633

Among the important items were 45,989 tons of lumber, 7608 tons of cheese, and 4169 tons of butter. In 1873 there were 81,509 tons of iron ore transported over the road. The number of passengers in 1875 was 564,200.

During the summer season the road maintains a line of steamers from Cape Vincent down the St. Lawrence river, among the Thousand Islands, to Clayton, Fisher's Landing, and Alexandria Bay. The travel in this direction in the warm season is extensive, and annually increasing.

For the fiscal year,—October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1877,—number of tons (of 2000 pounds) of freight carried in cars, classified, were as follows:

Products of the forest	75,879 tons.
Products of animals	24,112 "
Vegetable food	82,999 "
Other agricultural products	19,583 "
Manufactures	25,573 "
Merchandise	31,312 "
Other articles	107,390 "
	366,848 "

Total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile, 26,732,738.

OFFICERS.

The first President and Superintendent was Orville Hungerford, who died before the completion of the road. The succeeding Presidents have been, Hon. William C. Pierrepont, Marcellus Massey, and Samuel Sloan. The Superintendents succeeding Mr. Hungerford have been, Robert Doxtater, Job Collamer, Carlos Dutton, Addison Day, C. C. Case, and J. W. Moak.

The present officers are as follows: President, Samuel Sloan; Vice-President, Marcellus Massey; Superintendent R. W. & O. Division, J. W. Moak; Superintendent L. O. & S. N. Division, E. A. Van Horne; General Freight Agent, E. M. Moore; General Ticket Agent, H. T. Frary; Treasurer, J. A. Lawyer; Directors, Marcellus Massey, Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan, C. Zabriskie, William E. Dodge, P. R. Pyne, John S. Barnes, G. Colby, J. S. Farlow, T. H. Camp, S. D. Hungerford, William M. White, Theodore Irwin.

The general offices of the company are located in Watertown, where, also, the road has large workshops, which give employment to over one hundred men. The total employees on the whole line number about twelve hundred men.

The equipment of the road consists of 55 locomotives, 50 passenger-coaches, 24 baggage and express, and 1200 freight-cars.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railway, as now operated, with all its combinations, offers advantages and facilities for shipment which are unsurpassed. It reaches the New York Central road at two important points, Rome and Syracuse. At the former city extensive docks have been constructed on the Erie canal. It has two termini on the St. Lawrence river,—Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh,—at both of which points it owns superior and well-arranged docks, and has close ferry connections with Kingston and Prescott. The former is the terminus of the Kingston and Pembroke railway, which, when completed, will bring from one of the finest lumber regions of the continent the productions of that section. Prescott is the southern terminus of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad, from which vast quantities of freight are received. It touches two important points on Lake Ontario, viz., Oswego and Charlotte, near Rochester; and Lewiston, on the Niagara river. At Oswego the road owns valuable dock privileges. Here is also a bridge over the Oswego river, completed April 6, 1876. The completion of this bridge, with the opening of the road to Suspension Bridge, June 12, 1876, and the completion of the few remaining miles of the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad, will open a direct line from Portland, Maine, to San Francisco, accommodating with immense advantages a large and productive territory in the northern part of the Union heretofore unsupplied, and not wholly developed.

The following statistical table gives the principal data concerning this road. It is derived from the official map deposited in the State engineer's office:

Towns.	Miles of Main Track.	Total Acres.	Length in Miles of Grades.		
			Level.	Ascent South.	Descent South.
Cape Vincent	5.9826	65.856	.9585	3.1582	1.8659
Lyme	7.2674	68.205	1.9928	2.3356	2.9390
Brownville	8.6799	77.475	2.0114	4.5242	2.1443
Pamelia	1.7879	26.120	.7218	.8765	.1896
Watertown	6.8843	84.590	1.8875	4.2754	.7214
Adams	7.1212	83.890	1.1811	4.5329	1.4072
Ellisburg	9.4591	87.240	1.0991	3.5837	4.7763
Sandy Creek	5.2793	45.160	1.2905	.7538	3.5360
Richland	2.5818	25.490	.0922	1.4292	1.0604
Albion	7.5227	77.610	1.0112	3.8688	2.6427
Williamstown	7.6720	75.816	.1360	2.8831	4.6529
Amboy	.4839	4.895			.4839
Camden	11.1428	96.120	2.7678	1.6706	6.7044
Annsville	5.3244	65.566	1.0252	1.6010	2.6982
Rome	8.5360	100.965	3.4259	2.7974	2.3127
Total	95.7253	1188.997	19.6012	38.2904	37.8339

Elevation above tide.—Rome, 442 feet; Annsville, 430.24; Fish Creek (bridge), Taberg Station, 416.44; McConnellsville, 482; Camden, 523.5; West Camden, 538; Williamstown, 682.86; Kassoag, 625.36; Sand Banks, 580; Pineville, 546; Centreville, 552.2; Richland Depot, 524.3; Sandy Creek, 556.9; Pierrepont Manor, 587.8; Adams, 596; Centre, 600; Watertown, 409.8; Black River Bridge, 401; Brownville, 327.5; Limerick, 322.3; Chaumont, 289.2; Chaumont Bridge, 269; Three-Mile Bay, 306.3; St. Lawrence river, at Cape Vincent, 250 feet. Upon Burr's State map the elevation of

Lake Ontario, above tide, is stated to be 234 feet, while the recent Canadian railroad surveys make 238½ feet.

THE UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILWAY.

The history of the preliminary operations looking to the construction of a road from a point on the Erie canal to Ogdensburgh *via* the Black River valley is so interesting that we make the following extracts from Dr. Hough's well-written account, as given in his history of Jefferson County:

In December, 1852, the plan of a railroad, from some point on the central line through the Black River valley to the St. Lawrence, began to be discussed, and a meeting was held at Lowville, January 8, 1853. A committee of five persons in each county interested was appointed to collect statistics and facts to report to future meetings, of which one was appointed at Theresa on the 20th and another at Boonville on the 26th of the same month.

The meeting at Boonville was attended by those representing the claims of Herkimer, Utica, and Rome, for the southern terminus, but the weight of interests represented was in favor of the first of these, and a company was formed under the name of the "Black River Railroad Company," with a capital of $1,200,000, for the purpose of building a road from Clayton, on the St. Lawrence, by way of Carthage and the west side of the Black river, to the valley of West Canada creek to Herkimer, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles. The directors named were Benjamin Carver, Harvey Doolittle, and Linus Yale, of Herkimer county; Jonah Howe, Matthew Beecher, and Philip M. Schuyler, of Oneida county; Ela Merriam, Seth Miller, Moses M. Smith, Wm. L. Easton, and John Benedict, of Lewis county; and Samuel J. Davis and Lewis T. Ford, of Jefferson County.

It may be here noticed that, seventeen years previous (May 21, 1836), a company of the same name had been chartered by a special act to build a road from Clayton to Carthage. A preliminary survey was made the same year by R. F. Livingston; the route passed through Evan's Mills and La Fargeville, was thirty-one miles in length, and was estimated to cost $226,015.62. Nothing but a survey was attempted. This effort on the part of Herkimer immediately excited a spirit of rivalry at Utica and Rome, and three days after the Boonville meeting the "Black River and Utica Railroad Company" was organized, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the purpose of building a road from that city to Clayton, a distance of about one hundred miles. The directors named were T. S. Faxton, Spencer Kellogg, John Butterfield, Martin Hart, Alfred Churchill, James V. P. Gardiner, Benjamin F. Ray, James S. Lynch, Wm. H. Terry, Hugh Crocker, Harvey Barnard, Jonathan R. Warner, and John D. Leland, all of Utica, except the last-named, who is of Deerfield. T. S. Faxton was chosen president, and J. S. Lynch secretary. Daniel C. Jenne was employed to survey a route, and report the proper estimates of cost.

On the 8th of March a meeting was held at Lowville, at which a committee of three from each town, interested in the line from Boonville to the St. Lawrence, was appointed to examine the claims of the three southern points. Mr. Jenne reported the results of a survey from Utica to Boonville, and estimated the cost, with equipment, at $20,000 per mile; and Mr. Octave Blanc, who had been engaged on a preliminary survey for Rome, also reported the result of his operation south of Boonville; and Mr. Wooster, of Herkimer, read the survey made by Mr. Jervis, in 1837, for the Herkimer and Trenton railway.

After hearing these several reports, the general committee found themselves unable to decide the question, and appointed a sub-committee of eight, consisting of A. H. Barnes, of Martinsburgh; A. Joy, of Clayton; H. Dewey, of Orleans; Wm. L. Easton, of Lowville; Ela Merriam, of Leyden; N. Ingersoll, of Le Ray; S. Sylvester, of Copenhagen; and A. A. Goodale, of West Turin, to visit these several places proposed as points of junction with the central road, and report at the meeting to be adjourned to Carthage on the 22d instant. . . . The committee of eight reported that, having met and organized at Rome on the 14th, they resolved upon a series of questions to be proposed to the railroad committees of Rome, Utica, and Herkimer, to ascertain the cost per acre of fifteen or twenty acres for a depot, and the amount of stock that would be pledged for each by persons south of Boonville. It was found that a connection could readily be obtained with the central road, and a spirit of liberality and accommodation was evinced by the officers of that line.

At Rome a delegation presented the claims and preferences of that place; stated that the requisite amount of land could be bought at a price not exceeding $250 per acre, and pledged at least $300,000 in private subscriptions, besides what might be obtained from the village corporation, which it was supposed would amount to $150,000 more.

At Utica, the committee found that a sufficient quantity of depot ground could be purchased on the canal at $200 per acre. The sum of $250,000 was guaranteed by individuals of Utica, and $100,000 was expected to be raised between that city and Boonville. A further sum from private means of $50,000, and $250,000 more from city bonds, was also expected, making $650,000.

The committee also visited Herkimer, but, as it was understood that that place had withdrawn its claims for the terminus, and that the company had been disbanded, no report was made upon that station. These facts the sub-committee submitted without expressing their preference of the claims of either. The general committee was in session two days at Carthage, engaged in discussing the merits of the rival stations, but the two-third rule which they had imposed upon themselves prevented the requisite majority from being obtained. The first ballot was 22 for Utica, 22 for Rome, and 2 for Herkimer; and Rome afterwards gained a small majority; but finding it impossible to agree the committee was discharged, and an association, styled the "Ogdensburgh, Clayton, and Rome Railroad Company," was immediately announced as in the field, and pledged to build a road from Rome to Denmark, and thence to the St. Lawrence, at Morristown and Ogdensburgh, with a branch to Clayton. The Ogdensburgh and Clayton Railroad Company was formed February 19, 1853, with a capital of $2,000,000, and the following directors, viz.: Henry A. Foster, John Stryker, Edward Huntington, and Alva

Mudge, of Rome; Elijah B. Allen and Henry Van Rensselaer, of Ogdensburgh; Augustus Chapman, of Morristown; Wm. L. Easton, of Lowville; Seth Miller, of West Turin; Alanson H. Barnes, of Martinsburg; Sidney Sylvester, of Denmark; Samuel J. Davis, of Wilna; and Jason Clark, of Plessis. Henry A. Foster was chosen president; Elijah B. Allen, vice-president; James L. Leonard, of Lowville, treasurer; Roland S. Doty, of Rome, secretary; and Octave Blanc, engineer.

At a meeting held at Watertown, April 21, a code of by-laws was adopted, and the following resolutions passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is our intention to construct a railroad, from the central line of railroad and Erie canal, in the village of Rome, to the river St. Lawrence, in the village of Clayton, and also to said river St. Lawrence, in the village of Ogdensburgh, and touching the river at Morristown, so as to connect with the Northern Ogdensburgh Railroad, and the Grand Trunk Railroad, the By Town and Prescott Railroad, and the proposed Pembroke and Brockville Railroad in Canada.

"*Resolved*, That in lowness of summit, easy grade, cheapness in cost of construction, facility of connection with the central line of railroad, and the Erie canal, and in having its termination at such points as to command the business of the country, and of Canada, this road has decided advantages over any other proposed line of railroad from the St. Lawrence river to the said central line and canal, *and can and will be built*; and that we unanimously pledge ourselves to the stockholders and to each other to push forward the enterprise to completion and without delay."

This claim of superiority is, of course, contested by the rival route, as well as that now finished. The plan of connecting Ogdensburgh with some other road, by a line southwest from that place, had come up for discussion while the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad was in course of organization, but nothing was then effected. It was next proposed to connect that place with the road last named, in the town of DeKalb, but the present project has superseded there.

Both the Utica and the Rome routes have been surveyed and located, and the most active efforts have been made to secure subscriptions along the lines of each, which, from Boonville to Theresa, a distance of about sixty miles, nearly coincide, and repeatedly cross each other. Both routes have been let to responsible parties, and subscriptions sufficient to warrant the undertaking have been secured by each.

An act was passed May 27, 1853, making it lawful for the common council of the city of Utica to borrow, on the faith and credit of that city, any sum of money not exceeding $250,000, for a term not exceeding twenty years, for the purpose of aiding the construction of this road. A similar power was granted to the trustees of the village of Rome, to the extent of raising $150,000, for the Ogdensburgh, Carthage and Rome Railroad, the bonds to bear the corporate seal of the village, and their management to be intrusted to Roland S. Doty, Harvey Brayton, William L. Howland, Gordon L. Bissell, and Eri Seymour, who were styled the "Commissioners of the Railroad Fund of Rome." Both of these acts have since been confirmed by large majorities at elections held for that purpose.*

The ceremony of breaking ground for the Black River and Utica Railroad took place at Utica, August 27, at which addresses were delivered by Governor Seymour, ex-Governor Hunt, and other distinguished gentlemen, and the occasion was celebrated by military parade and general festivities. This road was contracted August 10, to be graded in 1854. The Rome road was let November 7, to be graded and ready for the superstructure September 1, 1854.

The Utica and Black River Railway was opened to Booneville, Oneida county, a distance of thirty-five miles, in 1855. In 1868 the line was put in operation to Lowville, the present county-seat of Lewis county, a farther distance of twenty-four miles. In 1872 it reached Carthage, sixteen miles farther. The original plan to construct a line to Clayton, Morristown, and Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence river, was not immediately carried out. While the division between Lowville and Carthage was in course of construction, a company was organized in Watertown, under the title of "Carthage, Watertown and Sacket's Harbor Railroad Company," and a road constructed in 1872, from Watertown to Carthage, eighteen miles, which was completed about the time the Utica and Black River Company reached the same point. Upon the completion of the road from Watertown to Carthage, it was leased to the Utica and Black River Company. In 1873 the latter company extended a line to Clayton, and in 1874 the Carthage, Watertown and Sacket's Harbor Company completed a road from Watertown to Sacket's Harbor, which was in the same year leased to the main line.

BLACK RIVER AND MORRISTOWN RAILWAY.

The first step in this important line of road was taken on the 29th of January, 1870, when a public meeting was called at Morristown to take the matter into consideration. Other meetings were held soon after at Hammond Corners, Redwood, and Theresa, to feel the public pulse, and test the feasibility of procuring aid in the way of private subscriptions, and by means of corporation bonds.

On March 22, 1870, articles of association were filed with the secretary of State. The capital stock was fixed at $600,000, and Philadelphia, in Jefferson County, and Morristown, in St. Lawrence county, were made the *termini* of the road. The length of the proposed line was thirty-seven miles.

Individual subscriptions to the amount of $40,000 were soon raised, and all of the towns on the line executed and exchanged their bonds for stock in the company. The various amounts were as follows: Philadelphia, $15,000; Theresa, $60,000; Alexandria, $60,000; Hammond, $60,000; Morristown, $20,000.

A portion of the tax-payers of the towns of Hammond and Morristown contested the legality of the acts bonding their respective towns, and upon a final submission of the matter to the court of appeals the acts as concerning these two towns were set aside. Subsequently, in the spring of 1872, the State legislature ratified the acts of these towns, and confirmed the validity of their bonds which had been issued and delivered to the company. This legislative action settled all questions as to the validity of the bonds, and put a stop to all further contention.

* The vote at Rome stood 450 to 1, in favor.

On April 18, 1870, the directors named in the articles of association met at Redwood, and completed the organization of the company. David Bearup, of Theresa, was elected President, which office he still holds; and Hon. W. W. Butterfield, of Redwood, was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Henry S. White, of Redwood, subsequently succeeded Mr. Butterfield as Secretary and Treasurer, and was in turn succeeded by Alfred A. Holmes, the present incumbent.

The company proceeded at once to make a preliminary survey of the route, and in September, 1870, contracted with Harry Abbott and William Ellis for the entire construction of the road. The contractors entered upon the work about the 20th of September of the same year, but, after doing considerable grading and bridging, abandoned the work in the fall of 1871. The company proceeded with the construction, and on the 9th of December, 1872, the road was opened for traffic from Philadelphia to Theresa, a distance of eight miles, and by the last of October, 1873, the work was nearly completed. On the 29th of October of this year the company contracted with the Utica and Black River Railway Company to complete the road, giving that company the use of the road for eight years, and transferring to them the unexpended balance of $500,000 in bonds issued by the Black River and Morristown Company. Under this contract the road was completed and opened to Redwood in November, 1874, and to Morristown in November, 1875. The bonded debt of the company is $500,000; the amount of stock, $371,000; and they have no floating debt.

The total length of the road, including its branches, is one hundred and sixty-nine miles. It passes near the Shurtliff iron-ore beds and through a thickly-settled and prosperous region.

The business of this road for 1875, the last report we have, is indicated by the following statement showing the tonnage:

	Tons.
Products of the forest	14,802
Animals	9,533
Vegetable food	11,939
Other agricultural products	11,840
Manufactures	22,216
Merchandise	12,288
Miscellaneous	22,456
Total	105,074
Passengers carried in 1875	245,847

This road connects at Utica with the New York Central Railway, the Midland Railway, the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railway, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, giving direct communication with the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania.

Its two *termini* on the St. Lawrence give it facilities for a large Canadian trade from Gananoque and Brockville, both located on the Grand Trunk Railway of the Dominion. Brockville is also the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and of the Rideau Canal, both connecting with extensive timber districts.

At Sacket's Harbor the road has superior advantages for the transhipment of grain and lumber from the west. At all the northern termini it has excellent shipping advantages. At Carthage and Utica it connects with the Black River Canal.

Officers.—The present officers of the company are: President, De Witt C. West, of Lowville; Vice-President, John Thorn; Treasurer, Isaac Maynard; Secretary, W. E. Hopkins; General Superintendent, J. F. Maynard; General Ticket Agent, Theodore Butterfield; General Freight Agent, Charles Hackett; Directors, James Sayre, T. S. Faxton, E. A. Graham, I. Maynard, R. Wheeler, John Thorn, William J. Bacon, L. Lawrence, A. J. Williams, A. G. Brower, all of Utica; D. C. West, Lowville; D. B. Goodwin, Waterville; and R. L. Kennedy, of New York.

An account of the old Sacket's Harbor and Ellisburg Railroad will be found in the history of the respective townships through which it passed. This road ran from Pierrepont Manor to Sacket's Harbor, a distance of eighteen miles, and was opened for traffic June 1, 1853, and continued to be operated until 1862, when for various reasons it was abandoned, and the people of Sacket's Harbor were without railway facilities until the opening of the branch of the Utica and Black River Railway in 1875.

A company called the Sacket's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company was incorporated in April, 1848, for the purpose of building a road from the first-named point *via* Watertown, Carthage, and Castorville, and through the wilderness to Saratoga, and eventually to Boston, Massachusetts. A portion of the eastern end has been completed from Saratoga to Johnsburgh, in Warren county.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The first line of telegraph was put in operation in 1850, under the name of O'Reiley's Merchants' Line, operating upon the Bain principle. It was erected along the stage-road from Oswego *via* Pulaski, Adams, Watertown, and Theresa, to Ogdensburgh, at each of which points offices were opened. The line was soon afterwards purchased by the Morse line, and operated under Professor Morse's principle. During the summer of 1853 a telegraph was built by citizens of Sacket's Harbor along the direct plank-road from Watertown to that place.

About 1860 the Montreal Telegraph Company established their lines on the south side of the St. Lawrence, and about 1870 bought out the United States Telegraph Company, then operating in Jefferson County; and since that time have been doing business in this region. The principal office of the company is at Montreal, and they have a capital of two million dollars, and connect with all portions of the United States and with the cable companies throughout the world.

This company is connected with all the railway lines in the county except the Utica and Black River, and all the railway business is done by them, including the running of trains.

The Dominion Telegraph Company, whose headquarters are located at Toronto, commenced business in Jefferson County about 1872. Their lines generally follow the main turnpike-roads, and they have offices at all principal points.

Both the Canadian lines make connections with American lines at Oswego. The Utica and Black River Railway Company operate an independent line.

THE BLACK RIVER AND CANAL.

Although this channel of communication has, since the era of railways, become of less importance than formerly, and may eventually be abandoned as a means of travel and transportation, yet its importance when first projected, and for some time subsequent to its completion, makes its history a necessity in this connection.

The chapter given in Dr. Hough's work, compiled from the State engineer's reports, and other authentic sources, is so complete and exhaustive that we give it nearly entire:

"The incorporation of a company for improving the navigation of Black river to Brownville village has been noticed. The river was declared a public highway from High Falls to Carthage, by an act passed March 16, 1821, which also authorized road commissioners to forbid the crossing of bridges faster than a walk, within fifty miles of its mouth. On the 28th of March, 1828, the 'Black River Canal Company' was formed. This company organized, and caused a survey of a canal to be made, from Rome to the High Falls, by Alfred Cruger, but did nothing more. This may be considered the first step towards the Black River canal. . . . The former act having expired, another was passed, April 17, 1832, incorporating the Black River company for the purpose of connecting, by railroad or canal, the Erie canal, at Rome or Herkimer, with Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, or Sacket's Harbor, including the improvement of Black river, from the High Falls to Carthage, for steam navigation. The capital was limited to $900,000, in shares of $50 each. . . . The persons named in the act were Vincent le Ray de Chaumont, Eli West, Samuel Allen, Ela Collins, John W. Martin, Jerre Carrier, Elisha Camp, John Brown, Abram Parish, Charles A. Mann, George Varigh, Ralph Clapp, John Felt, Isaac W. Bostwick, Homer Collins, James McVickar, Peter Schuyler, George Brayton, and Benjamin P. Johnson. This company was so far organized as to build a steamboat on Black river, at Carthage, which was called the 'Cornelia.' It was built, in 1832, by Paul Boynton, for the company, at a cost of $6000, with a keel ninety feet long, and a breadth across the guards of twenty-two feet. She had two upright high-pressure engines of ten horse-power each, built by N. Starbuck & Son, of Troy. Being found to draw too much water, one engine was taken out. The first trip was September 22, 1832, to Lowville, where she grounded, and was got off with much difficulty. The boat continued to run the ensuing season to the High Falls, with an hourly speed of six and one-half miles, frequently getting aground, and proving to be too large for the river, and, eventually, nearly a total loss to the proprietors, of whom Mr. Le Ray was the principal.

"A thrilling incident occurred on the first trip of this boat to the Falls. The man at the tiller wishing to show the party on board and the spectators on shore the qualities of his craft, steered up so near under the falls, that, as he turned, the spray from the torrent deluged the deck, and the boat itself came within a few feet of being brought under the fall. Fortunately there was a heavy pressure of steam up at the moment, and they escaped with a thorough drenching. This attempt proved the practicability of navigating the river forty-two and a half miles; but no subsequent attempt was made until the summer of 1853, when the 'Enterprise,' a canal-boat, temporarily fitted up by G. H. Gould for the purpose, with a stern-wheel, was rigged out at the High Falls, and made a few trips.

"On the 22d of April, 1834, an act was passed authorizing the survey of a canal, from below the High Falls to the Erie canal, with a navigable feeder, and an improvement of the river to Carthage. Having ascertained the feasibility of this route, on the 19th of April, 1836, an act was passed providing for the construction of the Black River Canal, and Erie Canal Feeder, of which the river was to be a part. Work was soon after commenced, and more or less, except during the "suspension," prosecuted since, till at present we almost realize this long-expected and long-deferred communication with the great markets, which, from being anticipated by railroads, will possess much less importance than was formerly attached to it. Still, for the lumber and mineral products of a portion of the county it will afford a valuable exit, and will contribute to the public welfare.*

"Many interesting topographical details have been obtained in the course of these surveys which possess permanent interest. The following is a concise description of the canals, as given in the report of the State engineer and surveyor for 1851:

"'This canal diverges from the Erie canal at the village of Rome, Oneida county, following up the valley of the Mohawk river and its tributary, the Lansing Kill, to the summit level, a distance of twenty-three miles; thence crossing the dividing ridge between the Mohawk and Black rivers, about two miles, to the village of Boonville; thence descends into the valley of the Black river, and at the distance of ten and one-third miles it enters said river below the High Falls, in the county of Lewis; thence it follows the river, by slack-water navigation, a distance of forty-two and one-half miles, to the village of Carthage, in the county of Jefferson, making the whole length of the canal and river about seventy-eight miles.

"'A navigable feeder of ten miles in length is constructed from the Black river, entering the canal at the village of Boonville, which is designed for a feeder to the Black River canal, and also for the Erie canal. Add to the canal, river, and feeder two miles of navigation on the reservoir above the State dam, making in all ninety miles of navigation when the whole work is finished.

"'From Rome to Boonville, a distance of twenty-five miles, there are seventy locks, overcoming an elevation of six hundred and ninety-three feet. . . . From Boonville to the High Falls, a distance of ten and one-third miles, there are located thirty-nine locks, with a descent of three hundred and eighty-six feet. . . .

"'On the whole line of canal, feeder and river, there will be one hundred and nine locks, five aqueducts, eleven waste-weirs, eighteen culverts, thirty-three road-bridges, thirty-six farm-bridges, three change and tow-path bridges, two guard-locks, one dam and bulkhead, three dams, thirty-three lock-houses, six stop-gates, two draw-bridges, and the Delta feeder.'

"At the time when the work was suspended, in 1842, the section work south of Boonville was mostly done, except on five sections; forty-seven locks were mostly finished, except framing and hanging gates, and a large amount of other work was more or less completed; but during the five years that the labor was suspended, a great part of the timber was so injured as to become almost useless. North of Boonville, about six miles of section work had been let, of which two were completed, and the others well advanced. Two locks were nearly finished, and the feeder had been about half done. Two culverts were built upon it, and the materials in part delivered for the guard-lock and dam. The value of materials on hand, at that time, was $60,383.86, of which $20,000 worth were made available, and the remainder was a loss to the State.

"In 1851, the canal had been brought into use as far as Port Leyden, and such is the forwardness of the remainder, that its completion to Carthage appears not distant. During the dry season of 1849, all the water at the head of the feeder was used, and still there was a deficiency of 7000 cubic feet per minute. This led to a plan for insuring a supply by constructing dams at the outlets of some of the lakes above this point, which receive the drainage of many thousand acres.

"The descent of Black river from the High Falls to Carthage is nine and one-quarter feet in low water, and twenty-three feet in high water; as at such times the rise at the former place is twenty-two feet, and at Carthage but eight feet. The quantity of water passing the falls at its lowest stage is about 30,000 cubic feet per minute, and is not materially increased until it receives the Otter and Independence creeks. Among the several plans that were proposed to improve the channel, that of constructing a dam and lock near Independence creek is said to have been decided upon. A dam is also to be built at the village of Carthage, above the present dam, where the river is about 700 feet wide, and from three to four feet deep in low water, with a rock bottom.†

"In 1837, the project of extending the Black River canal from Carthage to Ogdensburgh, or some point on the St. Lawrence, began to be discussed; and in the fall of 1838 meetings were held at Watertown, Evans' Mills, Theresa, and other places. Petitions, memorials, and statistics were forwarded to the legislature, and on May 2, 1839, a bill was passed authorizing a survey of the several routes proposed. This labor was intrusted to Edward H. Brodhead, who, in the summer of 1839, surveyed a route from Carthage to Clayton, from Carthage to Sacket's Harbor, from Carthage to Ox Bow, and thence, by improving the Oswegatchie to Ogdensburgh, and another branch of

* Written about 1853.

† This dam was afterwards constructed.

this route to Gouverneur, and thence near the river to Ogdensburgh. By these surveys Carthage was found to be 480 feet above the lake.

"These surveys created a lively interest throughout the central and northern parts of the county, and a convention from St. Lawrence and a part of Jefferson counties met at Gouverneur on the 27th of June, 1839, at which a series of resolutions were passed reasserting the claims of northern New York upon a share of the State patronage, and the wants of this section for a cheap and direct access to market. The report of Mr. Brodhead, with an accompanying map, was submitted to the legislature in 1840,* and provision was made for the selection of one of the routes surveyed by three disinterested men from the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 8th senate districts; but a change of policy in relation to the minor public works, which also suspended the larger, put an end to the discussion by postponing it indefinitely. The experience at present had in relation to railways renders it probable that the subject of a canal beyond Carthage will never be revived.

"On the 12th of April, 1848, the '*Black River Steamboat Company*' was chartered for fifteen years, with a capital of $25,000, to build one or more boats to navigate the river, subject to such tolls as might be imposed. The persons named in the act were Amos Buck, Harrison Blodget, Hiram McCollom, Dean S. Howard, Lyman R. Lyon, Alburn Foster, Alfred Lathrop, Walter Nimocks, Eli West, Charles Dayan, James Smith, Wm. F. Strong, Elijah Horr, and Reuben Rice. A subscription was circulated, but nothing was accomplished by this company.

"By an act of April 15, 1816, the Oswegatchie was declared a highway from its mouth to Streeter's Mills, the present village of Wegatchie. On the 5th of April, 1853, Indian River was declared a public highway for floating logs in Antwerp, Philadelphia, Le Ray, and Theresa, and the usual penalties were imposed for obstructing the channel.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

"From the earliest period of our existence as a State, the St. Lawrence was regarded as a natural outlet for the great chain of inland lakes, for which it served, in a great measure, as the channel of trade until the construction of the Erie canal. Both the French and the English had built vessels on this lake while the supremacy of its waters was with them. A small but thriving commerce had arisen before the war, and during that period a formidable naval force sprung into existence that was opposed by a similar one fitted out at Kingston, and the hostile fleets upon Lake Ontario, at the close of the war, were increasing in number of sail and amount of force with a rapidity that has had few parallels in naval annals.

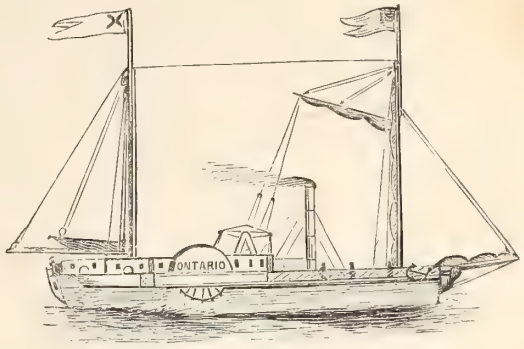
"At the conclusion of peace these fleets were gradually broken up or converted to commercial purposes, and almost immediately after the application of steam to navigation, which had already assumed importance on the Hudson and other waters, began to be applied to the lakes.

"The subject having been examined in the summer and fall of 1815, articles of agreement were drawn up, dated January 2, 1816, between Harriet Fulton and Wm. Cutting, of New York, executors of Robert Fulton, and Robert R. Livingston and Edward P. Livingston, of Clermont, owners of the right and privilege of steamboat navigation in the State by special act of the legislature, on the one part, and Chas. Smyth, Joseph C. Yates, Thomas C. Duane, and David Boyd on the other part, by which the latter acquired the sole right to navigate boats and vessels (steamships and vessels of war excepted) by steam on all or any of the waters of Lake Ontario within the State of New York, and the full and exclusive right of employing such inventions and improvements, to which the grantors, or any of them, had, or hereafter might have, right or title by patent, etc.

"It was provided and stipulated that but one boat should be employed at a time on any route to be established on the said waters, by virtue of this contract, without the consent in writing of the grantors, and until the net proceeds of the one boat should exceed twenty per cent. per annum. One boat was to be built within two years. The grantees paid ten dollars on the execution of the agreement, and covenanted to pay annually (deducting $1500 from the gross receipts of each year, and the current expenses of running the boat) one-half of all moneys received above twelve per cent. on the investment. The $1500 was to be withdrawn annually until it should amount to $12,000, which was to constitute a sinking fund for rebuilding the boat. Should the grantees acquire from the British government any privileges for the navigation of the lake, they were to be shared equally by the contracting parties, and these privileges were not transferable. Application was to be made for the incorporation of an association, to be styled the '*Ontario Steamboat Company*,' with a capital of $200,000.

"On the 6th of February, 1816, a petition from Charles Smyth, David Boyd, Eri Lusher, Abraham Van Stantvoord, John J. De Graff, and their associates, was presented, in which the essential facts, above stated, were given, and an act of incorporation solicited. A bill was prepared and passed the House, but did not become a law, in consequence of the early adjournment of the legislature. August 16, of the same year, Eri Lusher and Charles Smyth became, by assignment of De Graff and Boyd, partners in the enterprise, and a boat was commenced at Sacket's Harbor the same summer, after the model of the 'Sea Horse,' then running on the Sound near New York. She was one hundred and ten feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and eight feet deep, measuring two hundred and thirty-seven tons. The boilers are said to have been seventeen feet long and three and a half feet in diameter, with a cross-head engine, and cylinder of twenty inches diameter, and three feet stroke; wheels eleven feet four inches across, and capacity of engine, twenty-one horse-power."

An application was made to the State legislature for an act of incorporation, in December, 1816, but it did not succeed.



First Steamboat on the Great Lakes, 1816.

"Early in 1817, the steamer 'Ontario' was completed and performed her first trip, being everywhere greeted with the most lively demonstrations of joy. Bonfires, illuminations, and mutual congratulations of friends bespoke the satisfaction with which this achievement was regarded, and the event was hailed as a *new era* in the commerce of the lakes. Weekly trips from Ogdensburgh to Lewistown were first attempted, but on the 1st of July, 1817, the owners advertised that, finding the trip of about six hundred miles too extensive to be performed within that time, it would be altered to ten days. The fare through was fixed at fifteen dollars. Captain Francis Mallaby, U. S. N., was her first master. The 'Ontario' continued to run, seldom exceeding five miles an hour, until 1832, when she was broken up at Oswego.

"The monopoly of steam navigation on the waters of the State, granted by repeated acts of the legislature to Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, gave rise to much litigation; and in a suit of Ogden against Gibbons, commenced in the Court of Chancery, September 27, 1819, it was decided in favor of the grant.†

"An appeal was made to the Court of Errors,‡ and the case was finally decided in the Supreme Court of the United States,⁂ in February, 1824, that the act was 'repugnant to the clause of the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce, so far as the said acts prohibit vessels, licensed according to the laws of the United States, for carrying on the coasting trade, from navigating the said waters by means of fire or steam.'

"The 'Ontario' was the first steamer built on a water subject to a swell, and determined the interesting problem whether steamboats were adapted to the navigation of open seas, as well as sheltered

* Assembly Documents, 1840, No. 233.

† Johnson's Chancery Reports, iv. 148.

‡ Cowen's Reports, iii. 713.

⁂ Wheaton's Reports, ix. 1.

rivers. The 'Frontenac' was built soon after, at Kingston, and the first steamer appeared on Lake Erie in 1818.

"The 'Martha Ogden' was built in 1819, at Sacket's Harbor, and continued in use until lost in 1832, under the following circumstances: The boat had left Oswego on the afternoon of November 12, when she encountered a gale, and, being unable to regain the port, started for Sacket's Harbor; but a leak having sprung, the fires were put out, and her sails were raised. The wind prevented her from doubling Stony Point. Both anchors were thrown out in eight and a half fathoms, which held from four till eleven P.M., when they separately parted, and she soon after struck and bilged in ten feet of water. There were on board six hands and twenty-two passengers. With much peril, a man at length reached the shore, eight rods from the boat, rallied the inhabitants, built fires, and in the morning a line was passed to the shore, and the whole company on board were safely drawn ashore in a *three-bushel basket*, rigged upon a line, with a Dutch harness. Captain Vaughan was the last one to leave the wreck, which went to pieces during the day. She was owned by S. & L. Denison, of Sacket's Harbor, and proved a total loss. This wreck occurred at Nutting's Bay, on the coast of Henderson.

"The 'Sophia,' 'Robbins,' 'Black Hawk' (afterwards the 'Dolphin'), 'Brownville' (afterwards the 'William Avery'), 'Charles Carroll' (afterwards the 'America'), and 'Paul Pry' were steamers on the lake and river, built at an early period, and previous to 1834.

"January 28, 1831, an act was passed constituting Joseph Denison and his associates a corporate body under the name of the 'Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company,' with a capital of $100,000, and limited in duration till May 1, 1850. The affairs of the company were to be managed by fifteen directors, of whom the first were to be Joseph Denison, Edward Benson, Gerrit Smith, Elias Trowbridge, Theophilus S. Morgan, Richard L. De Zeng, Horatio N. Walton, Josiah T. Marshall, John T. Trowbridge, Frederick Bushnell, Elisha Camp, Jacob Arnold, William Baron,* John C. Bush, and Samuel Denison.

"The place of business of the company was to be fixed at Oswego, and its transactions limited solely to the navigation of the Ontario and river St. Lawrence. This company built at Ogdensburgh the steamer 'United States,' which, for size and amount of accommodation, far surpassed any boat that had been previously run by Americans on this water. She was launched in November, 1831, and came out on her first trip July 1, 1832, under the command of Elias Trowbridge. Her dimensions were as follows: length, 142 feet; width, 26 feet beam, and 55 feet over all; depth of hold, 10 feet; engines, low pressure, with a 40-inch cylinder and 8-feet stroke. Cost, $56,000. She continued running on the through line, from Ogdensburgh to Lewiston, till 1838, when, having become obnoxious to the Canadians from the use made of her at the affair at the Wind-mill, near Prescott, she was run upon the lake only afterwards, until 1843, when she was broken up at Oswego, and her engines transferred to the 'Rochester.'

"The following boats have since been built on this lake:

"'Oswego,' at that place, 1833, of 286 tons. After running six years her engines were transferred to the 'St. Lawrence.'

"'Jack Downing,' built at Carthage in 1834, by Paul Boynton, and drawn on wheels to Sacket's Harbor; very small. Afterwards a ferry-boat.

"'Oneida,' of 227 tons; built at Oswego in 1836; owned by Henry Fitzhugh, of Oswego, E. B. Allen and G. N. Seymour, of Ogdensburgh. In 1845 fitted up as a sail vessel, and lost on Lake Erie.

"'Telegraph,' 196 tons; built at Dexter in 1836; owned by parties at Utica, Watertown, and Sacket's Harbor; afterwards changed to a sail vessel, and burnt on Lake St. Clair.

"'Express,' built in Pultneyville in 1839. H. N. Throop first master and part owner. Laid up in 1850.

"'St. Lawrence,' 402 tons; enrolled at Oswego in 1839; rebuilt in 1844, and increased to 434 tons; cost, $50,000. Laid up at Clayton in 1850. Length, 180 feet; beam, 23 feet; hold, 11 feet.

"'George Clinton' and 'President,' small boats, built at Oswego about 1842.

"'John Marshall,' a small steamer, wrecked in a storm off the mouth of Sandy creek, October 18, 1844. Several other boats of minor class have at various times run upon the lake and St. Lawrence river.

"The corporation that built the steamer 'United States' never attempted any other boat. About 1842 the 'Ontario Steam- and Canal-Boat Company' was formed at Oswego, and in that year built the 'Lady of the Lake,' of 423 tons; used on the through line until 1852, when she was chartered as a ferry, from Cape Vincent to Kingston, in connection with the railroad. She was the first American boat on this water with state-rooms on the upper deck.

"'The Rochester' was built at Oswego by the same company in 1843; of 354 tons, and run on the through line till 1848, since which she has run from Lewiston to Hamilton.

"'The Niagara,' of 433 tons, built at French Creek by the 'St. Lawrence Steamboat Company,' which had been formed soon after that at Oswego. This boat is still in use in the 'American Mail Line;' has a length of 182 feet; beam, 27½ feet; total breadth, 47 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; wheels, 30 feet in diameter.†

"'The Cataract,' built at Clayton in 1847; measures 577 tons; length of keel, 202 feet; breadth of beam, 27½ feet; across the guards, 48 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; wheels, 30 feet in diameter.

"'Ontario' was built in 1847, at Clayton. Extreme length, 240½ feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; and over all, 54⅔ feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; cylinder, 50 inches in diameter and 11-feet stroke; tonnage, 900; cost, $80,000.

"'Bay State,' built at Clayton, and came out on her first trip in June, 1849. She has a tonnage of 935. Length, 222 feet; breadth of beam, 31½ feet, and over all, 58 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; cylinder, 56 inches in diameter and 11-feet stroke; wheels, 32 feet in diameter.

"'The Northerner,' built at Oswego, by G. S. Weeks, and came out in May, 1850. Tonnage, 905. Length, 232 feet; beam, 30½ feet; extreme breadth, 58 feet; depth of hold, 12½ feet; wheels, 32 feet in diameter; cost, $95,000; cylinder, 60 inches in diameter and 11-feet stroke.

"'The New York,' the largest steamer on the lake, was built in 1851–52, at Clayton, by John Oades, the builder of the others at this place, and came out on her first trip in August, 1852. Tonnage, 994. Length, 224 feet; beam, 32½ feet; entire breadth, 64 feet. Engines, by H. R. Dunham & Co., of New York; cylinder, 60 inches in diameter and 12-feet stroke. Wheels, 64 feet in diameter, and cost about $100,000.

"In 1848 the two companies above named, which were generally styled the Utica Company and the St. Lawrence Company, united into one, and assumed the name of the 'Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company,' having a capital of $750,000, and the following officers: E. B. Allen, president; E. B. Allen, G. N. Seymour, H. Van Rensselaer, A. Chapman, E. G. Merrick, S. Buckley, H. Fitzhugh, A. Munson, T. S. Faxton, H. White, L. Wright, directors; and James Van Cleve, secretary and treasurer.

"This company is the owner of eleven steamers, in daily use during the summer season, as follows:

"'Express Line,' from Ogdensburgh to Lewiston direct, touching at Clayton and Cape Vincent, a daily line of two steamers, from May till October, viz.: 'Bay State,' Captain John Ledyard, and 'New York,' Captain R. B. Chapman.

"'Mail Line,' from Ogdensburgh to Lewiston, touching at Prescott, Morristown, Brockville, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Kingston, Sacket's Harbor, Oswego, Genesee River, and Lewiston. A daily line of three steamers, viz.: 'Cataract,' Captain A. D. Kilby; 'Niagara,' Captain G. B. Estes; 'Ontario,' Captain H. N. Throop. In 1852 the steamer 'Northerner,' Captain R. F. Child, formed one of this line.

"The 'American Line,' from Ogdensburgh to Montreal daily, viz.: 'British Queen,' Captain J. La Flamme; 'British Empire,' Captain D. S. Allen; 'Jenny Lind,' Captain L. Moody. From Cape Vincent to Kingston, the 'Lady of the Lake,' Captain Root. From Lewiston to Hamilton, the 'Rochester,' Captain I. Mason."

This company continued to operate their lines until 1858, when the competition of the Grand Trunk railway so seriously affected their business that its affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver, and the property sold to a new company, styled the "American Steamboat Company," whose managers were E. B. Allen, Samuel Buckley,

* "Baron" in the act; probably *William Bacon*.

† 1854.

Augustus Chapman, James G. Averill, and George N. Seymour.

"In safety, regularity, and dispatch, these boats will compare with those on any inland water in the Union; and such has been the skill and care exercised in their management, that not a single life has been lost, or injury to passengers occurred from accident, upon these or any of the steamers owned and run upon the American side of the lake. The melancholy accident that befell the 'Ocean Wave,' a boat with a British license, and running in connection with the Northern railroad, in the spring of 1853, is entirely without parallel upon this lake, and was said to be due to a faulty construction.

"The steamers upon this lake are characterized for the perfection, neatness, and convenience of their arrangements, and their routes for attractive and beautiful scenery; and the throng of pleasure-seeking tourists that pass up and down the St. Lawrence during the summer season is constantly increasing.

"The steamer 'Bay State,' during the season of 1852, ran 47,310 miles, equal to sixteen times across the Atlantic, and her wheels performed 5,000,000 revolutions. No accidents or delays whatever occurred. The duty performed by the other boats would doubtless compare with this.

"The 'Passport,' 'Magnet,' 'Maple Leaf,' 'New Era,' 'Arabian,' 'Lord Elgin,' 'St. Lawrence,' 'Boston,' and other boats were running upon regular lines in 1853, some of them from Montreal to Hamilton; and the 'Champion,' 'Highlander,' and 'May Flower' formed a daily line between Cape Vincent and Hamilton, touching at the principal ports on the north shore of the lake.

"A submarine railway at Ogdensburgh is destined to confer great benefits upon the navigation of the lake, by affording the means for taking the largest class of steamers and vessels out of the water for repairs."

For some years lines of steamers ran in connection with the various railways, but at the present only small pleasure-steamers on the St. Lawrence, and lines of ferries to Canadian ports, are connected with them in Jefferson County. The Northern Transportation Company's heavy propellers, which formerly connected at Cape Vincent, have been changed to Kingston and the north channel of the river, and connect lower down at Ogdensburgh and other ports. For further account of ship-building and lake navigation, see history of Hounsfield, Cape Vincent, Clayton, and other marine towns.

POST-ROUTES.

Post-routes began to be established as early as 1806, and were added to as the country became more densely settled and roads more plenty, until the region of northern New York was as well supplied as other and older portions of the commonwealth. The earliest mails were undoubtedly carried on horseback, and all the routes, of course, up to the advent of railways, were over the common roads of the country. At the present time nearly all the mails come into and leave the county by rail, and nearly every section is accommodated by daily mails. In this connection we furnish a list of the post-routes of the county from 1806 down to 1851, with the date of the formation of each by act of Congress:

April 21, 1806. From Harrisburg, through Williamstown (De Kalb), Ogdensburgh, Potsdam, Chateaugay, to Plattsburgh. From Rome, through Redfield, Adams, by Smith's Mills, to Sacket's Harbor, and from thence to Chaumont.

April 28, 1810. From Utica, by Whitestown, Rome, Camden, Adams, and Sacket's Harbor, to Brownville. From Utica, by Trenton, Steuben, Leyden, Turin, Lowville, Harrisburg, Ox Bow, De Kalb, Canton, Ogdensburgh, Lisbon, Hamilton (Waddington), Madrid, Potsdam, Chesterfield (Lawrence), Malone, and Chetango (Chateaugay), to Plattsburgh. From Harrisburg, by Champion, Watertown, and Brownville, to Port Putnam.

April 30, 1816. From Williamstown, by Richland, Ellisburg, and Henderson, to Sacket's Harbor. From Brownville to Cape Vincent.

April 20, 1818. From Denmark, by Le Raysville, to Wilna.

March 3, 1821. From Turin, by Harrisburg, Copenhagen, Tylerville, Pinckney, and Rodman, to Adams. From Watertown, by Le Raysville, to Antwerp.

May 8, 1822. From Champion to Alexandria, by Felt's Mills, Le Raysville, Evans' Mills, Theresa, and Plessis.

March 3, 1825. From Watertown, by Adams and Mannsville, to Sandy Creek; and from thence, by Richland, etc., to Syracuse.

March 2, 1827. From Ellisburg, by Smithville, to Sacket's Harbor.

May 24, 1828. From Watertown, by Evans' Mills, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Gouverneur, De Kalb, and Heuville, to Ogdensburgh.

June 15, 1832. From Watertown, by Brownville, La Fargeville, to Cornelia, at the mouth of French Creek; thence, by Depauville, to Brownville. From Heuville, by De Peyster, to Ox Bow.

July 2, 1836. From Watertown, by Burrville, to Rodman. From Carthage, through Great Bend, Le Raysville, Felt's Mills, Lockport, and Huntington's Mills, to Watertown. From Theresa, by the Glass-Works and South Hammond, to Hammond.

July 7, 1838. From New Haven, by Port Ontario and Lindseyville, to Ellisburg.

August 31, 1842. From North Adams, through Field's Settlement, to Watertown.

March 3, 1845. From Wilna, by Natural Bridge, to Diana.

March 3, 1847. From Antwerp, by Shingle Creek, Fowler, Fullerville, Edwards, and Russell, to Canton.

August 14, 1848. From Copenhagen, by Boynton's Corners, Worthville, and Jacksonville, to Lorraine. From La Fargeville, by Shantyville, Parker Settlement, Theresa, Ox Bow, and Wegatchie, to Gouverneur.

September 27, 1850. From Pierrepont Manor to Sacket's Harbor, by railroad. From Adams Centre to Sacket's Harbor, on the direct road. From Natural Bridge to Diana. From Evans' Mills to Ox Bow. From Lowville, by Harrisburg and Pinckney, to Rodman.

March 3, 1851. From Great Bend, by Evans' Mills, to French Creek (Clayton).

POST-OFFICES.

The following list shows the present post-offices in the county, arranged by towns, alphabetically:

Adams.—Adams, Adams Centre, Smithville. The latter is on the line between this town and Henderson.

Alexandria.—Alexandria, Redwood, Plessis.

Antwerp.—Antwerp, Ox Bow.

Brownville.—Brownville, Dexter, Perch River, Limerick, Pillar Point.

Cape Vincent.—Cape Vincent, St. Lawrence, Rosiere.

Champion.—Champion, Great Bend, South Champion.

Clayton.—Clayton, Depauville, Thousand Island Park.

Ellisburg.—Ellisburg, Rural Hill, Pierrepont Manor, Mannsville, Belleville, Woodville.

Henderson.—Henderson, Bishop Street.

Hounsfield.—Sacket's Harbor, Stowell's Corners, Galloo Islands, East Hounsfield.

Le Ray.—Le Raysville, Evans' Mills, Black River, Sanford's Corners.

Lorraine.—Lorraine, Allendale.

Lyme.—Chaumont, Three-Mile Bay, Point Peninsula.

Orleans.—Orleans Four Corners, Omar, La Fargeville, Stone Mills, Fisher's Landing.

Philadelphia.—Philadelphia, Sterlingville.

Rodman.—Rodman, East Rodman.

Rutland.—Rutland, South Rutland, Felt's Mills.

Theresa.—Theresa.

Watertown.—Watertown (city), East Watertown, Burr's Mills.

Wilna.—Wilna, North Wilna, Carthage, Natural Bridge.

Worth.—Worth Centre, Worthville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NARRATIVE OF A TRANS-CONTINENTAL BALLOON VOYAGE FROM ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, TO HENDERSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1859.

On the evening of July 1, 1859, the balloon "Atlantic" ascended from St. Louis, Missouri, with Prof. John Wise, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; John La Mountain, of Troy, New York; O. A. Gager, of Bennington, Vermont; and William Hyde, with the intention, if possible, of reaching the Atlantic coast. During the night they passed over the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and the next forenoon obliquely over Lake Erie, passing between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. When over Lake Ontario they were caught in a hurricane. Their ballast was nearly exhausted, and they were swept along near the surface of the waves, in the greatest peril, and often with the prospect of a speedy death before them, until at length the shore appeared. We copy the following from the narrative of Mr. Wise:

"At 7.20 P.M. we set sail from the Washington Square of St. Louis, and our course at starting was north of east. At 8.30 P.M. the shades of evening shut from our view the noble city of St. Louis, and the 'Father of Waters,' though it continued light until after nine. Before I went to sleep we had mounted to a height at which the balloon became completely distended, and where we found the current due east. Mr. La Mountain proposed to take the lower current, as long as it would take us but a few points north of east, and I told him to do as he deemed best, and report his reckoning in the morning. After bidding the party in the boat good-night, I coiled myself up in the blankets, and laid down as best I could, and in a few minutes was sound asleep, and knew of nothing but repose until 11.30 P.M. At this time Mr. La Mountain again mounted for the upper current, being desirous of making a little more easting; he hailed me to open the valve, as the balloon had become so tense, and the gas was rushing from the neck with a noise; but receiving no answer from me he suspected that I was being smothered in the gas, and he admonished Mr. Gager to mount to my car by a rope provided for that purpose, and Mr. Gager found me breathing spasmodically; but a good shaking, and the removal of the neck of the balloon from my face, brought me back to a knowledge of what was going on, and I resolved not to sleep more during the night. The whole dome of heaven was lit up with a mellow, phosphorescent light, the stars shone with crystalline brilliancy, and the milky way looked like an illuminated stratum of cumulus clouds. Whenever we crossed water the heaven-lit dome was as visible below by reflection as above. At 3 A.M., Saturday, we came to a general conclusion that we were somewhere over the State of Indiana or Ohio. At 4 A.M. we passed a city, but could not make it out. At 5 A.M. we discovered Lake Erie ahead of us. At 6 A.M. we passed Toledo, and about an hour afterwards we lowered on the margin of the lake, a little north of Sandusky. After a few moments' consultation and a review of our ballast, we determined to risk the length of Lake Erie. Just as we emerged upon the lake a little steam screw, that was propelling up a river or bay, headed for our track, and some one on board of her quaintly cried aloud to us, 'That is the Lake ahead of you.' La Mountain cried back, 'Is it Lake Erie?' and the answer was, 'Yes, it is, and you had better look out.' We mounted up until the balloon was filled, and the barometer fell to 23°. Mr. La Mountain suggested that we could make the city of Buffalo by sailing but a few hundred feet above the lake, and I accordingly opened the valve until we gradually sank to within five hundred feet of the water. This was the most interesting part of our voyage. We overtook seven steamboats, passed mutual salutations, and would soon leave them flitting in our rear. At twenty minutes past ten A.M. we were skirting along the Canada shore, and passed near the mouth of the Welland canal, and I soon began to mount for a more easterly current, so as to take Buffalo in our track; but we circled up into it between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, crossing Grand Island, leaving Buffalo to the right and Lockport to the left of us in our onward course.

"Finding ourselves in the State of New York, but too far north to make the city of New York, it was agreed that we would make a landing near Rochester, detach the boat, leave Mr. Gager and Mr. Hyde, and Mr. La Mountain and myself would pursue the voyage to a point at Boston or Portland. Accordingly we descended gradually, but before we got within a thousand feet of the earth we found a most terrific gale sweeping along below. The woods roared like a host of Niagaras, the surface of the earth was filled with clouds of dust, and I told my friends certain destruction awaited us if we should touch the earth in that tornado. The huge 'Atlantic' was making a terrific swoop earthward; already were we near the tops of the trees of a tall forest, and I cried out excitedly, 'for God's sake, heave overboard anything you can lay your hands on, La Mountain!' and in another moment he replied 'all right,' standing on the side of the boat with a shaft and wheels, intended for the working of the fan-wheels, and ready to heave it over, should it become necessary. We were fast running on to Lake Ontario; and oh, how terribly it was foaming, moaning, and howling! I said, 'La Mountain, I have one hundred and fifty pounds of ballast in my car yet, and a heavy valise, with a lot of provisions.' 'Well, if that won't do, I will cut up the boat for ballast, and we can keep above water until we reach the opposite shore,' which was near a hundred miles off in the direction we were then going. Everything now indicated that we should perish in the water, or on the land, and our only salvation was to keep afloat until we got out of the gale, if we could. By this time Mr. Gager and Mr. Hyde had clambered into the basket with me. Mr. Hyde said, very coolly, 'I am prepared to die, but I would rather die on the land than in the water.' I said, 'What do you say, Mr. Gager?' He replied, 'I would rather meet it on the land; but do as you think best.' Our carpet-bags, our instruments, the express-bag, our provisions, were all ready to go and go they did, one after another, until we were reduced to the express-bag, and that went overboard at last. We were swooping at a fearful rate upon the turbulent water, and, in another moment, crash went the boat upon the water sidewise, staving in two of the planks, and giving our whole craft two fearful jerks by two succeeding waves. La Mountain threw over the express-bag and the last remaining ballast, and cried out, 'Be easy, gentlemen, I'll have her afloat once more.' In another moment we were up a few hundred feet again, and the steamer 'Young America' was tacking across our track. I now proposed to swamp the boat and balloon in the lake, and trust to being picked up by the 'Young America,' but the desire was that we should make the shore and try the land, and as we crossed the bow of the steamer they gave us a hearty hurrah. We were now within fifteen miles of the shore, the gale was raging below. I saw by the swaying to and fro of the lofty trees into which we must inevitably dash, that our worst perils were at hand; but I still had a blind hope that we would be saved. We struck within a hundred yards of the water, among

some scattered trees, our hook, which was of inch and a quarter iron, breaking like a pipe-stem at the first catch of it in a tree, and we hurling through the tree-tops at a terrific rate. After dashing along in this way for nearly a mile, crashing, and breaking down trees, we were dashed most fearfully into the boughs of a tall elm, so that the basket swung under, and up through the crotch of the limb, while the boat had caught in some other branches, but in another moment the 'Atlantic' puffed up her huge proportions, and at one swoop away went the limb, basket and boat, into the air a hundred feet. This limb, which was about eight inches thick, and weighed no less than eight hundred pounds, proved too much for the 'Atlantic,' and it brought her suddenly down upon the top of a very tall tree, and collapsed her. It was a fearful plunge, but left us dangling between heaven and earth in the most sorrowful-looking plight of machinery that can be imagined. None of us were seriously injured, the many cords, the strong hoop, and the close wicker work, saving us from harm. We landed upon the farm of Mr. T. O. Whitney, in the town of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York."

The balloon "Atlantic," after making the remarkable trip from St. Louis to Henderson, was repaired, and exhibited for a time in Watertown. August 11, 1859, Mr. La Mountain made an excursion alone from the public square in Watertown, and landed on the farm of C. Trimerman, near Perch lake. There was much fault found with the acid used in making the gas, and the excursion was deemed a partial failure. A few days after he went up from Saratoga Springs, and landed a hundred miles away, in two hours from the time of starting. Returning to Watertown, Mr. La Mountain made another ascension from the public square in Watertown, with Mr. John A. Haddock, one of the editors of the *New York Reformer*, which, on account of the long absence of the aeronauts, excited extraordinary interest. Ascending about half-past five, they disappeared from view a few minutes after, and were last seen, passing at a great elevation, over Antwerp. They descended about eight in the evening in a wilderness, which proved to be about one hundred and fifty miles north of Ottawa, in Canada, and three hundred miles north of Watertown. After four days without food, in trying to float by the aid of a raft down to some inhabited place, they found a lumbering station, where they were kindly received. Mr. Haddock returned to Watertown after thirteen days' absence.

A TORNADO

passed over a portion of the town of Antwerp, in Jefferson County, and a portion of St. Lawrence and Essex counties, on the 20th of September, 1845, which was very destructive in its effects, though fortunately no lives of human beings were lost by it. *The Jeffersonian*, of September 30, in that year, contains a very graphic account of the work of destruction, from which this account is condensed. The tornado struck the earth and began its work about a mile east of Antwerp, and when it reached Fowler, in St. Lawrence county, its track was about three-fourths of a mile wide, and increasing, until, at the end of eight miles, the width was one and a half miles, covering an area in Fowler of four thousand acres, and in Edward of six thousand acres. In all this distance and area not a tree or building was left standing. On the Pitcairn road, and on one parallel to it, and about two miles distant, running through Emerson and Streeter settlements, sixteen buildings, comprising dwellings, barns, and a school-house, were instantly swept away, but no serious injury resulted to the inmates. Large trees and like heavy objects were twirled about in the air like straw. Large and well-tilled farms were so covered with the wreck of forests, the expense of clearing it away was more than the original cost of clearing them up in a state of nature. The cyclone traveled at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Crossing the great forest lying between the Black river and Lake Champlain, it burst upon a village and extensive iron-works near Keesville, Essex county, and swept them away as with a besom of destruction. A feather-bed was carried sixteen miles, and deposited unhurt, save from the rain and hail, which followed close on the track of the hurricane. A man traveling along the road, with a yoke of oxen and a wagon, was completely hemmed in by falling trees, brought from more than eighty rods distant. He escaped without serious injury, but his team was so entangled and bound in by the trees they were not extricated until after several hours of hard work. A framed school-house, with the teacher and scholars inside, was moved entirely from its foundations, while a log one was carried away from over the scholars' heads, every log of it, down to the floor on which the children sat. The hail which followed was very heavy, and composed of great ragged pieces of ice.

VILLAGE AND CITY OF WATERTOWN.

THE city of Watertown, the civil and commercial capital of Jefferson County, New York, one of the most thriving counties of the Empire State, is finely located on the Black river about seven miles from its junction with Lake Ontario. The river divides the city into two unequal portions, the bulk of the place being on the southern side of the stream. Two large islands, Beebee's* and Sewall's, besides several smaller ones, are encompassed by the various channels within the city limits. Of these Beebee's contains about five, and Sewall's fifteen acres of land, or rather land and rock, for underneath the scanty covering of soil lies the formation known as the Trenton limestone, composed of three stratifications, individually known as "Trenton," "Black River," and "Birds-eye," which comprise a large share of the surface, or outcropping strata of the county. The river is spanned by eight substantial bridges (counting the various channels) within the city, six of which are of wood, or wood and iron combined, including the railway bridges, and two of iron; the latter on Mill street, near the centre of the city.

One of these iron bridges, a remarkable and unique structure, upon the suspension plan, was designed and constructed by Mr. Gilbert Bradford, a local engineer and mechanic of distinguished celebrity. (See history of manufactures in this work.) The islands and banks of the river are mostly occupied by the various manufactories for the distance of a mile or more, nearly all of which are very conveniently connected with the tracks of the railway lines which centre here. The main body of the town is beautifully situated on a broad-spreading plateau, running back to the terraces of limestone which mark the ancient shores of Lake Ontario. The city is remarkably well built, more especially in the line of dwellings, which for number, elegance, and comfort are not excelled by those of any city in the Union.

The place has all the necessary and characteristic elements of a large city, including fine, broad, and well-paved streets, grand hotels, extensive printing establishments, costly churches, good schools, gas- and water-works, a well-ordered fire department, a competent police force, two great rural cemeteries, excellent bands, a good opera-house, extensive and imposing business blocks, and heavy manufactures. It is the centre of a very extensive trade in nearly all descriptions of merchandise and manufactured goods, and transacts a very large business in dairy and other agricultural productions.

ADVANTAGES AND ATTRACTIONS.

1. Its unsurpassed and almost unlimited water-power, furnished by Black river, which falls nearly 112 feet within the city limits.

2. It is located in the most fertile and productive portion of northern New York, and in one of the most thriving and prosperous agricultural counties in the State.

3. It is the virtual centre of a railway system which has its outlets at favorable points in the interior of the State, and at the best ports on the "great lakes of the north."

4. It therefore possesses the advantages of railway competition, all competing lines expressing and showing a liberal spirit towards all manufacturing enterprises.

5. It is situated in the midst of vast and valuable mineral deposits, chief among which are inexhaustible beds of the finest iron ore to be found in the United States, many of which are in full and successful operation.

6. Within the limits of the city lie portions of a ridge of limestone miles in extent, which, it has been demonstrated, has no superior as a *flux* for use in the reduction of iron ore.

7. It has direct railroad communication with the vast coal regions of northern Pennsylvania, by two competing railroad lines.

8. It has direct railroad communication with the lumbering interest of adjoining counties, with lake and river ports, receiving lumber from the west, and with the great pine forests of Canada.

9. It is within ten miles of one of the best harbors on the great lakes, with which it is connected by rail, thus affording direct communication by water with the grain, lumber, and mineral industries of the northwest.

10. It is situated in the midst of the most productive tanning interest of the State,—Jefferson and adjoining counties being large producers of live stock, and the material for reducing hides to leather.

11. The government of the city is based on the strictest ideas of economy consistent with safe and sure progress, and the spirit of the people is decidedly in favor of every measure intended to make the rate of taxation low. The officers of the city are pledged to carry out this idea.

12. Statistics show that it is one of the healthiest cities in the Union, subject to no contagious diseases, and free from prevailing sickness. The rate of mortality for 1875 was one in seventy.

13. Its public school system has been placed upon a satisfactory foundation, and affords excellent educational facilities.

14. The cost of living is much less than in the large cities.

15. Its social advantages are numerous, the tone of society healthy, and the morals of the community beyond dispute.

* Formerly called Cowen's island.



PUBLIC SQUARE, WATERTOWN N. Y.

16. Its great wealth, which is just now seeking investment in desirable and well-conducted manufacturing pursuits.

It is 250 miles northwest of New York city, 147 miles west-northwest of Albany, 72 miles north of Rome, 90 miles northwest of Utica, 69 miles north of Syracuse, 60 miles northeast of Oswego, 76 miles south of Ogdensburgh, with all of which cities it has direct and unbroken railroad connection. It is also 10 miles east of Sacket's Harbor, one of the finest harbors on Lake Ontario, and 25 miles southeast of Cape Vincent, a fine port on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Kingston, Ontario, and one of the prominent outlets of a flourishing Canadian trade. With both the last-named points Watertown has direct railroad connection. It is also connected by rail with Clayton, a thriving village on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Gananoque, which is also an outlet of Canadian trade; and with Morristown, a prosperous village a few miles farther down the river, opposite Brockville, Ontario. Kingston, Brockville, and Gananeque, with Prescott, opposite Ogdensburgh, are important points on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Kingston is the terminus of the Kingston and Pembroke railroad, penetrating a productive lumber country. Brockville is the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa railroad, and also of the Rideau canal, both passing through important lumber districts. Prescott is the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railroad.

It will be seen that nothing can be more favorable than the geographical location of Watertown, commercially considered. It is an element of strength which cannot be well overlooked by those who look at the question of location with commercial eyes.

The city is situated in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural regions in the State, to which fact is largely due the substantial growth, thrift, enterprise, and prosperity which have become its recognized features with those who know its history best. Its prosperity is second to no city of its size in the United States. It is, in fact, the leading commercial city of northern New York.

ORGANIZATION, SURVEY, AND SETTLEMENT.

The town of Watertown was organized from Mexico March 14, 1800, and comprised at that time townships Nos. 1, 2, and 3, or Hounsfield, Watertown, and Rutland. The name of the town was probably suggested by the great amount of water-power at the rapids where the city now stands. It is not on record who suggested it.

By the erection of Hounsfield and Rutland the original limits have been reduced to their present outline. Up to 1869 the village of Watertown formed a part of the township. In that year the village was erected into a city, and a portion of the town of Pamelia was at the same time included in the chartered limits. The town was surveyed in 1796 by Benjamin Wright, and subdivided into fifty-two lots, ranging in size from 450 to 625 acres, and having a total area of 26,485 acres. A subsequent survey, by Robert McDowell, gave 26,667 acres. In 1801 the town was again subdivided by Joseph Crary, under the direction of Silas Stow. Upon the division of these towns, this, with Adams and Lowville, fell to the share of Nicholas Low, under whom it was settled. The first agent employed was Silas Stow, who was followed, in 1804, by Morris S. Miller, and in March, 1806, the latter was succeeded by Isaac W. Bostwick, Esq., of Lowville. Mr. Wright surveyed the "Black River Eleven Towns," and made a report accompanied by remarks upon the soil, timber, water-power, etc. The following is an extract from his remarks upon this town:

"Township No. 2, on Black river, is situated about three miles from the mouth of the river. This river is navigable for bateaux about one and three-quarter miles, but yet with considerable difficulty, it may be ascended two and a half miles. The soil of this township is excellent in general, and, indeed, there is very little but what might be truly called first quality. Timber—maple, beech, bass, elm, ash, butternut, and some pine, of excellent quality.

"There are excellent mill-seats along Black river, where they are noted on the map, and many more which it is impossible to note with certainty, as the river the whole distance on the town is very rapid, except at the northeast corner, for about three-quarters of a mile. The river is very rocky along the whole distance, and appears to be a bed of limestone rocks. Along the banks of Black river, opposite No. 2 township, is cedar and hemlock, and, in some places, white pine, for about twenty or thirty rods, and from thence it rises to very handsome land, and timbered with maple, bass, beech, etc.

"At the northwest corner is some flat rock, which lies about eight inches under the surface, and which is full of large cracks, open about ten or twelve inches."

Of the lots upon which the village of Watertown has been built, he remarked:

7. "This is a very good lot, and has excellent mill-seats on the river, without expensive dams, and with the greatest safety to the mills.

8. "This is a very good lot, and is well timbered; has fine mill-seats, and land of the first quality; some few stone and some pine timber.

9. "(Above village.) This is an excellent lot, some beautiful land along the east line, and some pine timber on the south; some maple, beech, bass, elm, and iron-wood.

10. "(Corner lot.) This is an excellent lot; has a fine flat along the beach, which is very fine soil."

Simultaneously with the organization of the town, settlements were commenced by Henry Coffeen and Zachariah Butterfield, who arrived in March, 1800. They had visited the country the previous autumn and purchased farms. They were from Schuyler, Oneida county, and brought their families and began their settlements on the site of Watertown village. Coffeen arrived a little in advance of Butterfield, coming *via* Lowville, with his family and household goods upon an ox-sled. He had purchased parts of lots 2, 3, 13, 21, and 165 acres on the westerly part of lot No. 7, now covered by the city. He erected his hut on the ground just west of the *Iron Block*, and Butterfield settled on the spot now covered by the Merchants' Exchange, newly erected on the corner of Washington street and the Public square. Oliver Bartholomew* arrived in town in March, 1800, and settled one and a half miles from the present village of Brownville. Simeon and Benjamin Woodruff and others visited the town, with the view of settlement, and in the ensuing winter but three families

* Deacon Bartholomew was born in Connecticut, October 20, 1757; served through the Revolution; settled in Oneida county in 1794, and died in Watertown, June 18, 1850. In 1803 he assisted in forming one of the first Baptist churches in the county.

wintered in town, viz.: Coffeen, Bartholomew, and Butterfield. The land books of Mr. Low show the following list of purchasers, some of whom may not have been actual settlers:

"1799, May 16. John Whitney, 450 acres on lot 8, at $2.50 per acre; this probably reverted. In October, E. Allen, Silas Alden, S. and B. Woodruff, Jas. Rogers, O. Bartholomew, Thos. Delano, Elisha Gustin, Z. Butterfield. In 1800, Heman Pellit, Thos. and John Sawyer, John Blevan, Abram Fisk, Wm. Lampson, Joseph Tuttle, N. Jewett, J. Wait, Abram Jewett, Hart Massey, Joseph Wadley, Jonathan Bentley, J. Sikes, S. Norris, Chas. Galloway, Jonathan Talcott, Josiah Bentley, Frend Dayton, John Patrick, David Bent, Luther Demming, Ephraim Edwards, Tilson Barrows, Thomas Butterfield, J. and L. Stebbins, Asaph Mather, Benj. Allen, E. Lazelle, Henry Jewett, Lewis Drury, S. Fay, —— Stanley, James Glass, Ira Brown, W. P. and N. Crandall, Calvin Brown, Aaron Bacon, Bennet Rice, Thomas H. Biddlecom."

During the following season many of these persons, who were mostly from Oneida county, settled, and, in 1802, Jonathan Cowen* began the erection of a grist-mill at the bridge that crosses to Beebee's Island. The extraordinary water power which this place presented afforded ground for the expectation that it would become the centre of a great amount of business. The first deeds were given August 20, 1802, to Elijah Allen, Jotham Ives, David Bent, Ezra Parker, William Parker, Joseph Tuttle, and Joseph Moore.†

During the first summer of the settlement, it being entirely impossible to procure grinding at any mills nearer than Canada, a stump standing on the Public square, a few rods east of the American Hotel, had been formed into a mortar, and, with a spring-pole and pestle attached, served the purpose of a grain-mill to the settlement. This primitive implement, suggestive of rustic life and the privations of a new colony, relieved the pioneers, in some degree, from the necessity of long journeys to mill, through a pathless forest. The hardships of this early period had a tendency to create a unity of feeling and sympathy from the strong sense of mutual dependence which it engendered, and which is recalled by the few survivors of the period with emotions of gratitude for the manifest mercies of Providence. These hardy adventurers were mostly poor. They possessed few of the comforts of life, yet they had few wants. The needful articles of the household were mostly made by their own hands, and artificial grades of society were unknown. The first death of the settlement is thus described by J. P. Fitch, in the preface of the first village directory, published in 1840:

"Late at the close of a still, sultry day in summer, Mrs. I. Thornton, the wife of one of the young settlers, gave the alarm that her husband had not returned from the forest, whither he had gone in the afternoon to procure a piece of timber. Immediately every man in the settlement answered to the call, and hastened to the place designated for meeting, to concert a plan for search. Here all armed themselves with torches of lighted pine-knots, or birch-bark, and calling every gun in the place into use for firing alarms and signals, started out in small companies into the forest, in all directions. After a search of several hours, the preconcerted signal-gun announced that the 'lost was found.' All hurried to the spot, and upon the ground where now stands the Black River Institute, crushed beneath a tree which he had felled, lay the lifeless body of their companion. He was laid upon a bier hastily prepared for the occasion, and conveyed through the gloom of midnight, by the light of their torches, back to his house. What must have been the emotion of the bereaved young widow when the mangled corse of her husband, so suddenly fallen a victim to death, was brought in and laid before her! She did not, however, mourn alone. As the remains were borne to their last resting place—the first grave that was opened in Trinity Church-yard—it needed no sable emblems of mourning to tell of the grief that hung dark around every heart. Each one of the little company, as he returned from performing the last duties to his departed companion, *felt* as if from his own family one had been taken. A similar incident occurred a short time after, in the death of a child which was killed by the falling of a tree, on the present site of the court-house; thus designating with blood, as one can imagine, the location of the halls of justice and science in our village, and consecrating the ground of each by a human sacrifice."

In 1802 an inn was opened by Dr. Isaiah Massey, and settlers began to locate in every part of the town, which, in September of that year, numbered 70 or 80 families. A dam was built by Cowan in 1802, and in 1803 he got in operation a small grist-mill. During two or three succeeding years, John Paddock, Chauncey Calhoun, Philo Johnson, Jesse Doolittle, William Smith, Medad Canfield, Aaron Keyes, Wm. Huntingdon,‡ John Hathaway, Seth Bailey, Gershon Tuttle, and others, several of whom were mechanics, joined the settlement, and, at a very early day, a school-house was built on the site of the Universalist church, which served also as a place of religious meetings. In 1805, John Paddock and William Smith opened the first store in the place, their goods being brought from Utica in wagons. An idea may be had of the hardships of that period, compared with modern facilities, from the fact that in March, 1807, seventeen sleighs, laden with goods for Smith and Paddock, were twenty-three days in getting from Oneida county to Watertown by way of Redfield. The snows were in some places seven feet deep, and the valleys almost impassable from wild torrents resulting from the melting of snows. The winter had been remarkable for its severity, and the spring for destructive floods.

In 1803 a bridge was built below the village, near the court-house, by Henry Coffeen and Andrew Edmunds, over which the State road afterwards passed, and in 1805 the dam was built below the bridge, at which, the same year, a saw-mill was built on the north side, and in 1806 a grist-mill, by Seth Bailey and Gershom Tuttle. A saw-mill was built on the Watertown side by R. & T. Potter, a little below, and a saw- and grist-mill soon after by H. H. Coffeen, since which time many mills have been erected along the river.

The first brick building erected in the county was built by William Smith, in the summer of 1806. It was two stories in height, with a stone basement, Mr. Smith working upon it with his own hands. The bricks were manufactured by Eli Rogers, on the point of land between the mall and Franklin street. The site of this building is now occupied by Washington Hall.

It is a singular fact that the village of Watertown, in common with the whole county of Jefferson, while it vies in

* Cowen was a millwright, and an uncle of Judge Eseek Cowen, of Saratoga county. He died near Evans' Mills, November 27, 1840, at the age of 80.

† The majority of these settled outside the village.

‡ Died at Watertown, May 11, 1842, aged 85. He was a native of Connecticut, and came to Watertown in 1804.

wealth and enterprise with the most favored portions of the State, owes very little if anything to imported capital. In most instances the wealth now existing has been acquired on the spot, by those who at an early period were thrown upon their own immediate exertions for support; and from the ashes of the timber that covered the land, and the first crops which the virgin soil yielded in kind profusion, they received the first impulse, which, seconded by industry, prudence, and sagacity, has not failed in bringing its reward. With a strong conviction that the place would at a future time become an important village, Jonathan Cowen, Henry Coffeen, Zechariah Butterfield, Jesse Doolittle, Medad Canfield, Aaron Keyes, Hart Massey, and Isaiah Massey, who owned property adjoining the present public square and Washington street in Watertown, held, early in 1805, an informal meeting, and agreed to give forever to the public for a public mall a piece of land twelve rods wide and twenty-eight long, and another, running south at right angles to this, nine rods wide, and about thirty-two long. They then directed to be made by John Simons, a surveyor, a map of the premises, which was done, and deposited in the town clerk's office, but this was afterwards lost. An attempt was subsequently made to resume the title, and sell portions of the public square, but the question having come into the courts, was decided by Judge Nathan Williams in favor of the public, as Mr. Cowen, the claimant, although he had never deeded land on the public square, had acknowledged its existence by his bounding certain conveyances upon it.* In the same year the site of the court-house was determined by the commissioners appointed by the governor for that purpose, not without the most active influences being used at Brownville; and it is said to have been located in its present site, at some distance below the business portion of the village, by way of compromise.

U. S. ARSENAL.

An act of 1808 directed 500 stand of arms to be deposited at Champion, the destination of which was, by an act of March 27, 1809, changed to Watertown, and an arsenal erected in that year. The arsenal was built under the direction of Hart Massey, Esq., collector of the district of Sacket's Harbor, at an expense of $1940.99. It has given its name to the street on which it stands, which was previously called *Columbia* street, and was maintained by the State as an arsenal until sold under the act of April 9, 1850. The brick of which it was built were furnished by Abraham Jewett, at a cost of $339.63; the stone were cut by Thaddeus Smith and Joseph Cook, at a cost of $110.80; and the lime furnished by David Stafford and Benjamin Goodale, at 22 cents per bushel.

In Watertown, as in other sections, the manufacture of potash formed the first means of realizing cash, and many paid in whole or in part for their lands by this means. In 1808 nine thousand dollars worth of this staple was exchanged, the market being at that time in Montreal. In 1870 the firm of Paddock & Smith purchased 2800 barrels, averaging $40 per barrel, making for that period the enormous aggregate of $112,000. The embargo which preceded the war did not prevent but rather increased the trade by the high prices that it created, but the declaration of war entirely prostrated that and every other energy of the country, except that the military operations of that period required large supplies of provisions and forage for the armies on the frontier. At Watertown bodies of troops were stationed for short periods, and the sick were often sent thither for that attendance which could not be secured at Sacket's Harbor. In 1811 the citizens had adopted measures for securing the benefits of an academy, and erected on the site of the First Presbyterian church a brick building for that purpose, which will be again mentioned in our account of academies. This building was used as a hospital for a considerable time.

Soon after the war there occurred in this village an event which excited extraordinary interest throughout the country, and of which many accounts have been published, more or less approximating to the truth, but none to our knowledge giving the full and correct details. Had the subject depended upon us alone to give it publicity, it might have been properly passed over as one of those events that should be forgotten, in charity to the memory of the dead, and feelings of surviving relatives; but as it has been so often repeated that we do not imagine it in our power to give it wider notoriety, and knowing that the public would expect a notice of the event, we have labored to procure a correct version. The narrative may effect a useful purpose, by exhibiting the extent to which one error leading to another will betray one, at the same time serving as an instructive lesson to warn against any deviation from the path of honor, or the listening to suggestions that compromise principle.

Samuel Whittlesey, Esq., a lawyer of fine abilities, and whose moral and religious standing in the community was above suspicion, although "unequally yoked" to a woman of vicious proclivities, had settled in Watertown as early as 1807. He was a member in good standing of the Congregational (now Presbyterian) church, and being a Democrat in politics, was honored with office from the appointing power. In 1814 he was the candidate of that party for member of Congress, and though defeated by Moss Kent, it was not for lack of popularity with the people composing his party. He was appointed brigade paymaster of the militia, by Governor Tompkins, for the purpose of paying off the State militia who had been called into the service on the frontier during the war. Jason Fairbanks and Perley Keyes were his sureties, and this last fact is the apology for giving a detailed history of that affair in connection with Mr. Fairbanks' biography.

After the war had fully closed, the militia began to look with anxiety for the time to come when they should get their pay for services in the defense of their country. Mr. Whittlesey went to New York to obtain the necessary funds, and received at the Mechanics' Bank in that city $35,000, with which he returned, honestly intending, as there was reason to suppose, to pay out the last dollar to the persons for whom it was designed.

Mrs. Whittlesey's evil genius had suggested to her to go along, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting some friends, but, as afterwards seemed more likely, to watch for *some opportunity which might turn up*. An indefinable desire

* See Paige's Chancery Reports, iv., p. 510.

to be where the money was possessed her, and she persuaded her husband that it was eminently proper for her to bear him company. On their way back, at Schenectady, she claimed to make the discovery that their trunk had been broken open and some $8700 of the money taken. Her *opportunity* for possessing herself of a portion of that money had come, indeed, as she planned, and she had wickedly abstracted it, as will appear in the sequel. Mr. Whittlesey was confounded and overwhelmed. What could be done? was the anxious inquiry.

By degrees she began to hint, darkly, "that it mattered little what was done; that they were ruined beyond any hope of escape; that it would be utterly impossible to satisfy a carping, uncharitable world; that they would undoubtedly be charged with embezzling the money, and forthwith prosecuted for the amount; that it would sweep away every dollar of their hard savings, upon which they had depended as a store for old age and decrepitude, etc." In his distraction and perplexity, this reasoning sounded so like logical deductions that he was obliged to assent to the terrible array of consequences. She continued to intimate "that if there was no way of escape, if they must be ruined beyond hope of redemption, in character and property; if all must go to satisfy the inexorable demands of arbitrary law; if men would have no mercy, and God himself had left them to buffet the waves of relentless fate, then there was an instinct which prompted her to lay hold of anything that promised to alleviate their terrible condition." She whispered it in his ear, "take the balance of the money and flee to some distant island or country, where among strangers, with money in their pockets, they could hope to escape utter starvation." She succeeded in getting him in her toils and then fastening him there.

On his reaching home he gave out that his money had been received and would be paid over as soon as the necessary papers and pay-rolls could be prepared. In a few days he completed his arrangements, and started on horseback for Trenton, with his money in a pair of old-fashioned portmanteaus, which were placed in the ordinary way across the saddle-seat. At the several places where he stopped on the way he took pains to announce to the people that he would be back on a given day and pay to such persons as were entitled by their services and vouchers. His appearance at the time was natural and careless, too much so, as was thought by some, for a man who was in a position of so much responsibility. But he had been well instructed, no doubt, by his *evil genius*, and he enacted his part as well as could be expected from a man who was naturally honest, and who was out of his element, and had such a crushing sense of damning guilt resting on his soul.

He reached Trenton, and put up at the public-house owned by Orren Ives, but which was in charge of Henry D. Cadwell, Esq., now of our village. He left his horse under the shed, as though he was going farther, and had him fed, with the saddle and portmanteau all on. He called for dinner, and after dinner he went into the street, and finally to the barn, but soon came in again with haste, apparently in the greatest possible consternation and alarm, bringing the saddle-bags with him, and declaring "*that he had been robbed of his money, and intimating that it must have been done since he was at that house!*" Mr. Cadwell tried to convince him that it was impossible, but in vain. He then ran over to Dr. Billings' for advice, not choosing to rest under the imputation of crime, and persuading him to come and examine into the circumstances.

Dr. Billings cheerfully undertook to satisfy Mr. Whittlesey that whoever had got his money, it was not any person belonging to the house at Mr. Ives'. The portmanteau was exhibited in the mean time, and the slit on the under side, where it was supposed the money must have been extracted, was particularly and critically inspected to see whether it was a fresh cut or otherwise. Mr. Whittlesey's attention was very soon called by Dr. Billings to the fact that the action of the portmanteau on the horse's loins had heated him, and produced a free perspiration, and that the lather thus created had penetrated the slit in the leather, staining the edges, and leaving a gummy substance on the inner surface, which he peeled off with his thumb-nail. The slit was evidently cut, at some time, with a knife, and was seven or eight inches in length. There were some packages of old newspapers put in to supply the place, but the money was gone.

He returned home to communicate the terrible catastrophe to his family, and his two friends who were his sureties, and who must necessarily be involved in the general ruin which seemed inevitable. As a natural consequence, the event became the absorbing topic in every family, and the theme of a wide circle in all the counties of the State.

Rewards were offered, and staring hand-bills posted for the apprehension of the bold thief, but all in vain. Messrs. Fairbanks and Keyes conversed with him freely, and without seeming to hesitate in taking his version of the story, which was, briefly, "That the money was all in one package, just as he had received it from the bank; that he put it in one end of the portmanteau, with some changes of linen in the other end; that he then took them on his arm, and proceeded to put them across the saddle, and immediately mounted his horse, sitting on the bags; and he thought he had exercised a very careful supervision over them up to the time when he missed the money, after arriving at Trenton village."

He exhibited the portmanteau first to Mr. Fairbanks, and then to Mr. Keyes, at two separate interviews, and each made such an examination of them as they could do without betraying any suspicions that their confidence in the integrity of the Whittlesey family was weakened. Mr. Fairbanks' interview with Mr. W. lasted an hour, during which time the best method of procedure in efforts to detect the thief and recover the money was freely discussed. With the view of being able to answer the inquiries which would be made, Mr. Fairbanks took an exact diagram of the slit in the bags on a piece of paper, and found the length of it seven and a half inches, with what appeared to be pin-holes in the edges of the cut in the leather, as if they were made by pinning the edges together to keep the slit from being readily discovered.

Whittlesey told him that the principal reason why he took all the money with him was, "that his *women* were unwilling that any portion of it should be left with them,



W. Ives



MRS. WILLARD IVES (deceased).

PHOTOS. BY GENDRON.



MRS. WILLARD IVES.



RESIDENCE OF HON. WILLARD IVES.

HON. WILLARD IVES,

of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, is a man whose history, simple and unpretending, is identical with that of a large class of the most useful members of society. He is, in the best sense of the word, a farmer. Blessed with a competence which places him beyond the apprehension of want, the owner of extensive and valuable farming lands, lying contiguous to the flourishing city of Watertown, he prosecutes the occupation of agriculture with his own hands, thus giving a practical repudiation to the anti-republican assumption, that "labor is degrading and at war with true dignity." That the sympathies of Mr. Ives are pre-eminently with the producing classes is evidenced, not, as in too many instances, by mere empty professions, but by the high force of practical example.

The subject of this notice is of New England extraction. His grandfather, Mr. Jotham Ives, who was of Welsh descent, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1743; removed early in life to Torrington, Litchfield county, where he spent his days almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits. His third son, Titus, was born in December, 1778. In 1801 (at the early age of twenty-three) Titus Ives removed to Watertown township, New York, which he made his permanent home. The fertile and wealthy region now known as the "Black River country," was at that time an almost unknown wilderness, and to Mr. Ives belongs the credit of having been one of the pioneers by whose perseverance and energy pleasant fields and thriving villages have been carved out of that unbroken wilderness.

Willard Ives, the subject of this notice, was born July 7, 1806, in the town of Watertown, and lived on the farm taken up by his father, when he first came to the county, until the year 1850. He was limited in the means of education to the indifferent common schools afforded by a new country, and the humble district school-house, with the exception of a short time spent at Belleville and an academy in Lowville. He was married December 27, 1827, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Winslow, of Watertown, but formerly of Vermont. She was amiable in her disposition, devoted to the welfare of the church she so much loved; a consistent Christian woman, a faithful wife. Her long-continued ill health finally brought her to a premature grave. She died in the year 1861, aged fifty-five years.

For his second wife he married Miss Lucina M., daughter of Zepheniah and Sally Eddy, of Philadelphia, Jefferson County, but formerly of Oswego county. Her father was a native of Rhode Island. She is a lady of more than ordinary intellectual ability, and shares the happiness and comfort of her husband in the declining years of his life.

Devotedly attached to the faith and discipline of the Methodist denomination of Christians, he was selected in 1846 by the Black River conference to represent it in the World's convention, held that year in London. In the discharge of the duty so assigned him, he visited Europe, and spent much of the year 1846 abroad. After his return he was chosen president of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, a position for which his close attention to agricultural science has peculiarly qualified him.

In the year 1840 he was first connected with the bank of Watertown as director, and subsequently as president. In 1848 his friends presented his name to the public as a candidate for Congress. He was always, from his earliest political action, strongly attached to the principles of the Democratic party, and, like the great mass of that party in this State, found himself unable to concur in the recommendations of the Baltimore convention. The county of Jefferson, forming the Nineteenth congressional district, is of doubtful political complexion, and had been, for ten years previous, represented more than one-half of the time by a Whig member.

In the campaign of 1848, the supporters of General Cass for the presidency drew off from the old Democratic organization in the county about two thousand votes; and yet with this great defection, such was the popularity of Mr. Ives, that he came within less than three hundred votes of defeating his Whig competitor.

In the year 1852, being again placed in nomination by his party to represent it in Congress, he was elected by a majority of some seven hundred votes.

Mr. Ives was the chief instigator in the establishment of the orphan asylum at Watertown, and interested himself largely in obtaining subscriptions for the same, which, added to the aid afforded by the State, left that institution free from any incumbrance from its beginning.

He has been, and still is, a large contributor to the support of the seminary at Antwerp bearing his name. Mr. Ives was one of the originators and organizers of the Syracuse University, and, with Bishop Jesse T. Peck and others, founded an institution destined to be among the first in the United States. He has been one of the trustees since its organization. He has been connected with the Jefferson County Bible Society nearly the entire time since its formation as contributor, and, for the past thirty years, a part of the time as its president. In early life he took a deep interest in Sunday-school work, and has labored earnestly for the propagation of that interest, and also as a co-laborer in the social meetings of his church.

At the general conference held in Brooklyn, New York, of the Methodist Episcopal church, the first in which lay members had a representation, he was a delegate. He was one of the incorporators of the "Thousand Island Camp Meeting Association," which in so short a time has become a place of great religious interest, and since its organization he and his wife have spent much time at that popular resort. His zeal seems not to wane so long as he can assist in putting forward any enterprise looking to the building up of good society, and the propagation of Christian principles among men. He is identified with the Agricultural Fire Insurance Company, of Watertown, as a director; also director and president of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company; and is also president and one of the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank, of Watertown, and holds the same position in the Davis Sewing Machine Company, of the city of Watertown.

It is seldom the biographer is able to record the sketch of a man whose life seems so wholly devoted to the best interests of his fellow-men as does Mr. Ives', and to the rising generation many useful lessons may be given by a careful perusal of this brief biography of one of Jefferson County's citizens.

for that they would be all the time fearing that they might be robbed in his absence." His story was uniformly consistent with itself, and was undoubtedly well conned. Mr. Keyes, in the mean time, had been sent for. Mr. Fairbanks met him on the way, and passing him requested him to call at his shop as soon as he should have closed the interview at Mr. Whittlesey's.

When they met an hour afterwards, and compared notes, they found themselves perfectly agreed as to the probability of Mr. Whittlesey's guilt in the matter, and they decided at once on their course, which was to *seem* to have the most unqualified confidence in the truth of Whittlesey's statements, and of his honesty, and then trust to time and their ingenuity to unravel the plot and to secure the money.

Another object which they conceived to be important to them, in the relation they sustained to the government, was to persuade Mr. Whittlesey to secure them with his real estate, so far as it would go, against their liabilities; on the principle that it was only just to them that he should freely yield up what he had, to make up so large a sum, and which was above their ability to meet. They met a day or two afterwards at Whittlesey's house, and suggested the above matter of a conveyance of his property to them; to which he very cheerfully agreed, thus confirming them very much in their suspicions that he had that large sum, which he supposed he was going to fall back upon, and with which his little property seemed of very little moment in the comparison. It was a circumstance that they weighed well. The security amounted to about $2000 in cash value, though Mr. Whittlesey estimated it as high as $5000.

After they had effected their object in securing themselves as far as could be done out of Whittlesey's property, they made their arrangements for the most perfect espionage upon the movements of the Whittlesey family, for the purpose of obtaining some clue to the present whereabouts of the money. A part of the plan was to spend most of their evenings at Whittlesey's, in mutual plans for ferreting out the *rascal* who had so successfully robbed him, and thus ruined them all. They soon discovered that the sleeping-room of Whittlesey and wife was in a chamber on the back end of the house, and that a position on the roof of the wood-house, where it united with the house, would possibly give them favorable opportunities for eavesdropping. Fairbanks had a light, short ladder, which he procured for the purpose, with which one or the other of them climbed to the position selected, while the other kept them occupied in the passage-way to the front door in leave-taking, or after-thoughts and suggestions which had occurred to him.

After a while it was arranged that Fairbanks should go to New York, ostensibly to take a prisoner to the State's prison, but more particularly for the purpose of ascertaining from the officers of the bank what sized package the $35,000 made, so as to form a better conclusion whether such a package could by any possibility pass through such an aperture as was made in the portmanteau. Another object was to see Chauncey Whittlesey, the eldest son of the family, and ascertain by an interview with him why he was in New York at the time his father was there, he being at the time assistant-surgeon, or surgeon's mate, in the United States navy. He ascertained to his satisfaction, however, that he was ashore on leave, while his vessel was on a short cruise; and that he was quite short of pocket-money; and that he was in no way connected with the plot.

Mr. Fairbanks then came home and had an interview with Mr. Keyes, who had kept a regular watch on the roof of Whittlesey's wood-shed during his absence, and had overheard enough to satisfy himself that their suspicions of him were well founded. There was no question of the money being in the possession or under the control of Mr. and Mrs. Whittlesey.

In the mean time Whittlesey and his wife had been busy in efforts to get small parcels of these bills into the hands of various individuals,—innocent parties,—with a kind of vague, indefinite hope that it might be found upon them, and thus have a tendency to divert public attention from themselves. With that end in view they made small deposits of that particular money on the premises of various individuals.

Marked bills amounting to $400 had been dropped on the road to Sacket's Harbor, and were found by a Mr. Gale, who counted and sealed them before witness; and after the disclosure brought them forward. Marked bills had also been left on the premises of Mr. Chillus Doty, of Martinsburgh, at whose place Mr. Whittlesey stayed overnight on his way to Trenton with the money; and afterwards—when he had been forced to disgorge the large balance—he proceeded on horseback to repossess himself of it; as he reluctantly admitted to the late Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, who insisted on knowing where he had been riding so hard as to jade his horse so much. Marked bills were also found on the premises of Joseph Shelden, who kept a tavern in Martinsburgh, and which were afterwards returned to the sureties.

It was also during the absence of Mr. Fairbanks in New York, with the State's prisoner, as before related, that Captain Seth Otis, of this town, disclosed to Mr. Keyes the fact that he had received of Whittlesey $100 in bills of the same bank, in payment for that amount of money which he had some time before loaned, on call, to him. He stated that he had at first felt unwilling to give them up, because he did not feel able to lose that amount of money. But Mr. Keyes very soon made him easy on that score, assuring him that they would give him their equivalent in gold; for that they were the only clue that he had been able to get to the missing money; charging him, however, as he valued his friendship, not to divulge a syllable to mortal man or woman on the subject.

This last fact, together with little nameless appearances of the guilty parties, added to what had been gained by eavesdropping, had had the effect to confirm them in the belief that they had the money, and hence that there was no time to be lost in an effort to "circumvent the cunning old *sarpent*," who was the chief plotter in all this complicated ruin. But precisely where the money was was the great question.

Keyes had overheard enough to satisfy himself that any effort to recover it must needs be made very soon, as they were evidently concocting a plan for flight to parts unknown, within a very short period, and he had heard noises that

indicated the boxing up of goods in the house at late hours in the night.

A number of schemes were proposed and discussed between them, having reference to operating on Mr. Whittlesey's fears, in order to frighten him into a disclosure of the place of deposit; but there were objections to each and all, until Keyes suggested that in his experience as a raftman he had found that nothing seemed to take the pluck and courage out of a man like partial drowning; and he had come to the conclusion that it was a kind of torture they could graduate and protract at their pleasure, by selecting a pit filled with water for the purpose. He had just such a place in his mind, on his own farm, as would answer their purpose. They proceeded together to the place, and made their preparations accordingly. Their scheme succeeded admirably; they got Whittlesey to the place without exciting his suspicions, and charged him with the theft of the money.

Whittlesey surveyed his two friends with calmness and seeming self-possession, and calling God to witness the truth of his allegations, he proceeded to reiterate his oft-told tale. Keyes thereupon seized him, and, with a little of Fairbanks' help, placed him in the water. After being strangled a little they allowed him to scramble out. Being again interrogated, and assured if the money were restored no legal proceedings would be instituted, he again protested his innocence most solemnly, and with a calmness most unaccountable.

They proceeded to plunge him in a second time, and held him there until to their amazement he appeared *dead!* They however succeeded in restoring him to consciousness, and then repeated to him that they had availed themselves of means of knowing for a certainty the fact of his having the money under his control, though they could not lay their hands upon it. They told him that their minds were fully made up, and that it depended entirely on himself whether he survived the process to which they had resorted, in their desperation, to save themselves from ruin. After prolonging this kind of talk until he had so far recovered as to make it safe to repeat the process, Mr. Fairbanks turned to Mr. Keyes and said, "You help me put him in once more; then give me what money you have got,—take care of yourself for your family's sake. I have no family and want no witnesses of the concluding part of this process. I will write you from Kingston and tell you where to direct a letter to me." They then shook hands and tenderly took leave of each other, when Mr. Keyes gave Fairbanks some $90 and walked off. Fairbanks informed his subject that his time had come. His arms were pinioned behind him in such a way that he could offer no resistance, and finding things looking desperate and himself sinking again in the water, he cried out, "I'll own it! I'll own it!" Keyes was immediately called back, and they proceeded to put him in a position to give them the information they so much coveted.

He said the money was in his wife's possession, and either under a tile in the hearth of a chamber, which he described, or in his wife's bed-room in another chamber; that it had been sometimes in the cellar in a place which he described, but always in her custody and under her special control. He said he never should have been guilty of this wickedness but for the fact of his having been robbed at Schenectady of $8700, for which he was wholly unable to account, and which he had never spoken of before or advertised, because his wife had persuaded him of the impossibility of satisfying the public that any robber would have taken only part of an entire package of money and left the largest share.

After Whittlesey had made this disclosure, it was agreed that Keyes should go to the house and get possession of the money, while Fairbanks should stay in charge of the culprit; that if Keyes did not find it he should come back, and, from a corner of his barn, which could be seen from their position at the water-hole, give a signal which would be understood, after which, "dead men tell no tales." After Keyes had gone for the purpose of seeing whether the money was where he had described, Fairbanks asked the old man whether he had sent him on a fool's errand, but was answered that he had told all he knew. He protested that there was the $8700 spoken of before, which he knew nothing about, and inquired anxiously whether they intended to hold him responsible for that sum. In about an hour Keyes came back and released his friend and their prisoner. Whittlesey begged hard to be released on the spot, and Keyes was disposed to let him go, but Fairbanks was determined to restore him back to his own dwelling where he had taken him from. Keyes proceeded immediately again to where he had left the money, with Dr. Paul Hutchinson and John M. Canfield, while Fairbanks and Whittlesey proceeded more deliberately through the main streets, Washington and Court, to the residence of Mr. Whittlesey, which was directly opposite the Clerk's office on Court street.

We now go back to say that Mr. Keyes had procured the assistance of Messrs. Hutchinson and Canfield as he went to the house for the purpose of an interview with Mrs. Whittlesey in order to get possession of the money. Seeing them approach she fled to her chamber, and on their knocking for admission, she replied that she was changing her dress and would meet them shortly. As it was not the time or place for much etiquette, Mr. Keyes rudely burst open the door, and on entering found her reclining on the bed, and disregarding her expostulations of impropriety, proceeded to search, and soon found between the straw- and feather-beds upon which she lay a pair of quilted drawers, when she exclaimed, "You've got it! My God! Have I come to this?" The drawers bore the initials of Colonel Tuttle, of the United States Army, who had died a short time before in that house under very suspicious circumstances. They were fitted with two sets of buttons, for either herself or her husband to wear, and contained about thirty parcels of bills, labeled, "For my dear son C., 250 of 5's; for my dear daughter E., 150 of 3's," etc., amounting to $15,000 for her five children, the remainder being reserved for her own use. The garment also contained a most extraordinary document, which might be called her will, and about which she expressed the most urgent solicitude, imploring that it might be destroyed, by the earnest appeal that "You have children as well as I." It was soon after published in the papers, and was as follows:

"It is my last and dying request that my children shall have all the money that is contained in the papers which have their names on,—which is $3000 for each, and let there be pains and caution and a great length of time taken to exchange it in. God and my own heart knows the misery I have suffered in consequence of it, and that it was much against my will that it should be done. I have put all that is in the same bank by it, that I had from prudence and a great number of years been gathering up, and when I used to meet with bills on that bank in your possession, or when I could I used to exchange others for them, as I supposed it was the best and most permanent bank. You know the reason of your taking this was that we supposed that from the look of the small trunk being broken, and the large one being all loose and the nails out, that we were robbed on the road of $8700. You know that I always told you that I believed that it was done in the yard, where you, as I told you then, put the wagon imprudently in Schenectady. Oh, how much misery am I born to see through all your improper conduct, which I am forced to conceal from the world for the sake of my beloved offspring's credit, and whereby I have got enemies undeservedly, while the public opinion was in your favor! But it fully evinces what false judgments the world makes. Oh! the God who tries the hearts and searches the veins of the children of men knows that the kind of misery which I have suffered, and which has riled and soured my temper, and has made me appear cross and morose to the public eye, has all proceeded from you, and fixed in my countenance the mark of an ill-natured disposition, which was naturally formed for loves, friendships, and all other refined sensations. How have I falsified the truth that you might appear to every advantage, at the risk and ill-opinion of the sensible world toward myself, when my conscience was telling me I was doing wrong; and which, with everything else I have suffered since I have been a married woman, has worn me down and kept me out of health; and now, oh now, this last act is bringing me to my grave fast. I consented because you placed me in the situation you did.

"In the first place, you were delinquent to the Government of $1800 or $1900. Then this almost $9000 missing, I found when you come to settle that you never could make it good without sacrificing me and my children, was the reason I consented to the proposal. I did you the justice to believe that if the last sum had not been missing, that you would not have done as you did. But I am miserable! God grant that my dear children may never fall into the like error that their father has, and their poor unfortunate mother consented to. May the Almighty forgive us both, for I forgive you all you have made me suffer."

On counting the money it was found to embrace a part of the sum which was supposed to have been stolen at Schenectady, and no one was more surprised than Whittlesey himself, to find that he had been robbed at that place by his own wife.

The fame of this discovery soon spread, and it was with difficulty that the people were restrained from evincing their joy by the discharge of cannon. In the mean time Mr. Whittlesey had been placed under guard in the room with his wife until further search, and here the most bitter criminations were exchanged, each charging the other with crime, and the wife upbraiding the husband with cowardice in revealing the secret. The guard being withdrawn for a moment in the confusion that ensued, Mrs. Whittlesey passed from the house to cross the old cemetery on the lot in rear of the site of Trinity Church, where, on passing the grave of her son, Samuel Gilbert, a lad of some fifteen years, she *paused*, *faltered*, and *fell* back, overwhelmed with awful emotions, but a moment after, gathering new energy, she hastened on, rushed over the high bank near the ice-cave, and plunged into the river. Her body was found floating near the Lower Bridge, and efforts were made to restore life, but it was extinct.

The funeral of Mrs. Whittlesey was attended by Rev. Daniel Banks, who preached from the Sixth commandment as a text, and read the hymn in Watts' collection commencing with "Death, 'tis a melancholy day." She was buried in the cemetery back of the Episcopal church, beside her son, and near Colonel Tuttle, whom she was supposed to have poisoned.

Mr. Whittlesey remained in town nearly a year, and then moved to Indiana, where he afterwards became a justice of the peace and a county judge, and by an exemplary life won the respect of the community; and although the details of this affair followed him, yet the censure of opinion rested upon the wife.

Congress, on the 11th of January, 1821, passed an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and surrender the bond given by Whittlesey, and indorsed by Fairbanks and Keyes, on condition of the latter giving another, payable with interest in two years, for the balance remaining unaccounted for,—thus virtually closing up a business arrangement which had been a continued occasion for anxiety and trouble to them through successive years.

It was at a time in the history of our country when men doing business with the Government were very properly held to a strict accountability for every dollar of the people's money, and they paid the utmost farthing.

In speaking of the Whittlesey matter, within a few years, to the author of the history of Jefferson County, Mr. Fairbanks said:

"Before we executed our plan we had positive evidence of his knowledge of the transaction, and of his guilt; and, on the strength of that, we did not expect to proceed to extremities further than to frighten him until he informed us where the money was secreted. But his stubbornness held out much longer than we supposed it would or could. When we put the evidence of his guilt before him in such a plain manner his looks were evidence of it. We informed him that there was no doubt about it, and I believe that there is not one case in a thousand where evidence was so palpable as in this case. But Lynch Law is a dangerous one, and I would not advise it. But with other guilty parties who have stolen from me and been detected, I believe I have used more mild and lenient measures. I have probably caught twenty persons pilfering from me, and I have always made them give me a confession in writing, and then promised them, that as they had relations who would be disgraced by their bad conduct, that I would keep it a profound secret until they committed the crime again, when I would prosecute them. I found this plan the surest method of reforming them."

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

The village of Watertown was incorporated April 5, 1816. The act provided for the election of five trustees, who were to possess the powers and immunities usually vested in similar corporations. These extended to the formation of a fire department, the construction of water-works, regulation of markets, streets, etc.; the building of hay scales, supervision of weights and measures, and whatever related to the preservation of health or the suppression of nuisances. Three assessors, a treasurer, collector, and five fire-wardens were to be elected. Fines, not exceeding $25, might be imposed. The annual election was to occur on the first Monday of May, and the trustees were to choose one of their number for president, and some proper person for clerk. The president, with the advice of the trustees, was to appoint a company, not exceeding twenty, of firemen, and to enforce, in the name of the trustees, the ordinances and regulations which they might establish. The village

of Watertown was constituted one road district, and exempted from the jurisdiction of the town commissioners.

On April 7, 1820, an act was passed altering the bounds of the village and amending the charter; and on April 17, 1826, and April 26, 1831, the charter was still further amended. March 22, 1832, the trustees were empowered by an act to borrow a sum, not exceeding $2000, to improve the fire department of the village, and supply it with water to be used in fires, and April 21, 1832, the doings at an election were confirmed. An act was passed April 23, 1835, granting additional powers to the trustees, repealing former provisions of the charter, and authorizing the erection of a market. The village charter was amended by an act of April 16, 1852, by which its bounds were increased, the district included directed to be divided into from five to seven wards. A president, three assessors, a clerk, treasurer, collector, and two police constables were to be elected annually, and one trustee to each ward, of which there are five. Elections are held on the first Monday of March, and the powers and duties of the trustees were much extended.

The first village election was held at the house of Isaac Lee, in May, 1816, David Bucklin, Esq., presiding, and the following officers were chosen: Timothy Burr, Egbert Ten Eyck, Olney Pearce, Marianus W. Gilbert, and Norris M. Woodruff, trustees; Reuben Goodale, William Smith, Orville Hungerford, assessors; Micah Sterling, treasurer; Seth Otis, collector; Jabez Foster, Samuel Watson, Jr., Rufus Backus, William Fletcher, Joseph Henry, fire wardens.

Following is a list of presidents during the existence of the village: 1816, Timothy Burr; 1817, Isaac Lee; 1818, Orren Stone; 1819, William Smith; 1820, Egbert Ten Eyck; 1821, Olney Pearce; 1822, David W. Bucklin; 1823–24, Orville Hungerford; 1825–26, Olney Pearce; 1827–31, Norris M. Woodruff; 1832, Jason Fairbanks; 1833–35, O. Hungerford; 1836, Jason Fairbanks; 1837–38, Dyer Huntington; 1839, David D. Otis; 1840, George C. Sherman; 1841, William Wood; 1842–43, William H. Robinson; 1844, Benjamin Cory; 1845, D. Huntington; 1846, Orville Brainard; 1847, Stephen Boon; 1848, Peter S. Howk; 1849–50, D. D. Otis; 1851, Joshua Moore; 1852, K. Hannahs; 1853–54, Joseph Mullin; 1855, Randolph Barnes; 1856–58, Henry H. Babcock; 1859, Ambrose W. Clark; 1860–63, Henry H. Babcock; 1864–65, John M. Carpenter; 1866, George A. Bagley; 1867, Wilbur F. Porter; 1868, Lysander H. Brown; 1869, Edmund B. Wynn.

The trustees, at their first meeting, divided the village into five wards, to each of which a fire warden was to be assigned, and each was to be supplied with four ladders. A series of regulations providing against fires and making provisions for the several objects named in the charter was also adopted. A fire company was organized May 28, 1817, and at a meeting of freeholders called for the purpose June 10, the sum of $200 was voted for the purchase of a fire-engine. February 6, 1818, $500 was voted to assist in building a bridge near Newel's brewery. May 4, 1818, a committee of three appointed to confer with the supervisors concerning the purchase of a bell for the court-house. October 27, 1823, a plan for a cemetery, previously purchased of H. Massey, was accepted, and on December 6, 1825, the lots, one rod square each, were balloted for, each taxable resident being entitled to one share. To non-residents lots might be sold, the proceeds to be applied to the building of a tomb. A hook-and-ladder company was voted to be formed in May, 1826.

At a meeting held November 24, 1831, the inhabitants advised the trustees to purchase a new fire-engine, and the sum of $50 was directed to be drawn out of the village treasury, and presented to Messrs. Barrett and Parker for their prompt and efficient exertions with their new engine at the late fire in the village. A fire company, to be attached to the engine belonging to the Jefferson Cotton Mills, was formed August 6, 1832. Dyer Huntington was at the same time appointed chief engineer, and Adriel Ely assistant engineer of the fire department.*

On June 19, 1832, a special meeting of trustees was held to adopt measures to prevent the spread of the Asiatic cholera, which was at that time spreading terror throughout the country. Sobriety, regularity, temperance, and cleanliness were recommended as the most efficient preventives of the disease. One trustee, one fire warden, one physician, and three citizens were appointed in each ward to take efficient measures for enforcing sanitary regulations. A special meeting of citizens convened at Parson's hotel on the next day, and after the reading of several papers from Albany, Ogdensburgh, and Prescott, a "committee of health," consisting of twelve persons, was appointed, and Drs. Trowbridge, Crawe, Wright, Green, Goodale, Sykes, Bagg, and Safford were named as a committee to consult with the health committee. The State and national legislatures were petitioned for a law preventing the landing of foreigners, and for powers similar to those given to cities. The surrounding towns and villages were invited to co-operate in the adoption of sanitary measures. Three days after the passage of the act of June 22, for the preservation of the public health, the following persons, viz.: Marianus W. Gilbert, Levi Beebee, John Sigourney, Orville Hungerford, William Smith, Norris M. Woodruff, and Peleg Burchard, were appointed a board of health, and Dr. I. B. Crawe was elected health officer. On the 3d of May, 1833, the board of health consisted of William Smith, Levi Beebee, P. Burchard, N. M. Woodruff, and John Sigourney. Dr. I. B. Crawe, health officer. On intelligence being received from Montreal of the reappearance of the cholera, a special meeting of trustees was called, August 1, 1834, and a new board of health appointed.

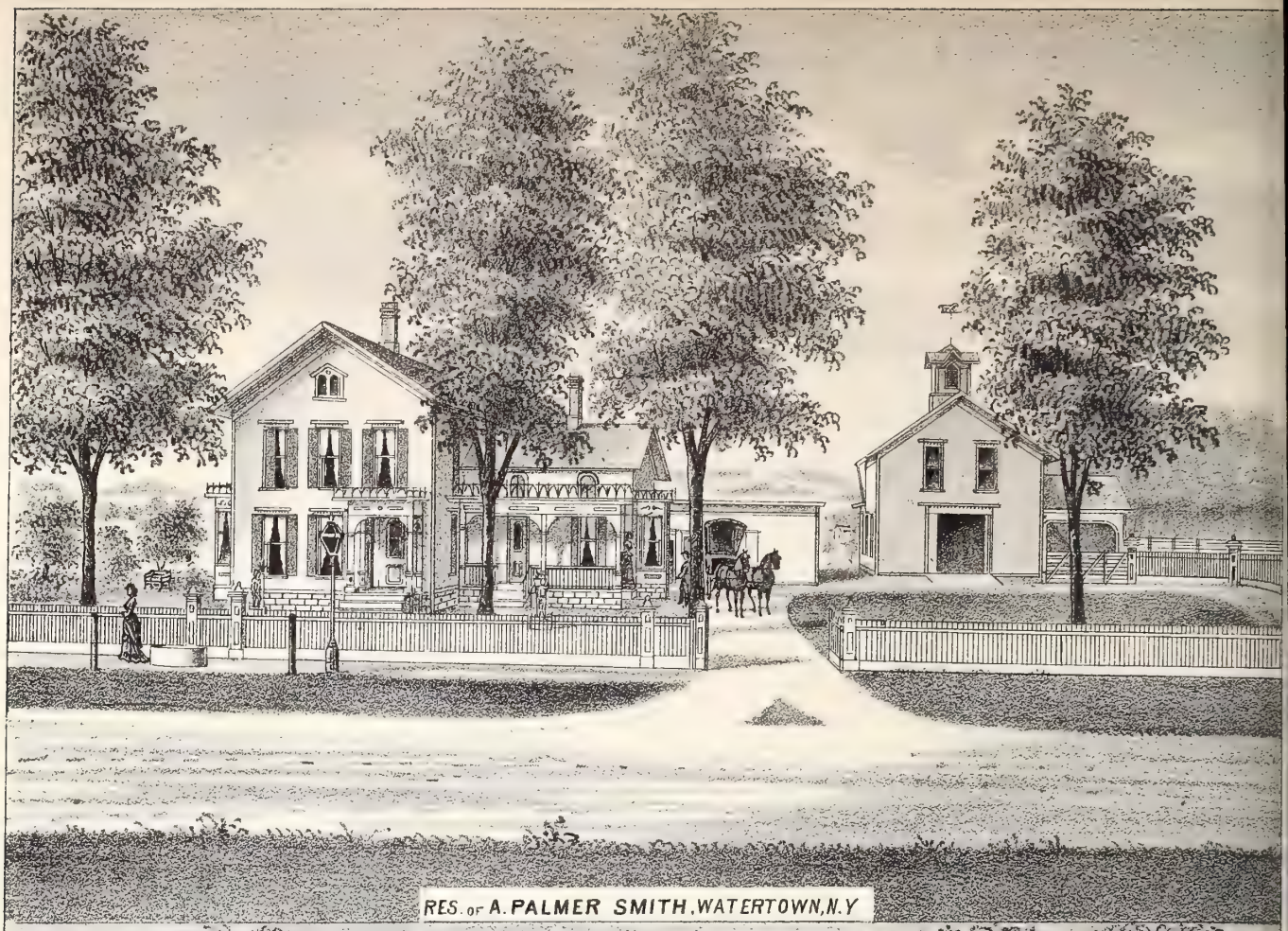
In compliance with an act of 1832, and in pursuance of the proclamation of the governor, the trustees of Watertown, June 19, 1849, organized a board of health, to adopt sanitary regulations as preventives of the Asiatic cholera, then ravaging some sections of the Union.

A census of Watertown, taken in April, 1827, gave 1098 males and 941 females; a gain of 500 in two years. There were 321 buildings, of which 224 were dwellings; 3 stone churches (Methodist, Universalist, and Presbyterian); court-house and jail; clerk's office; arsenal; 1 cotton-factory with 1300 spindles, another (Beebee's) then building;

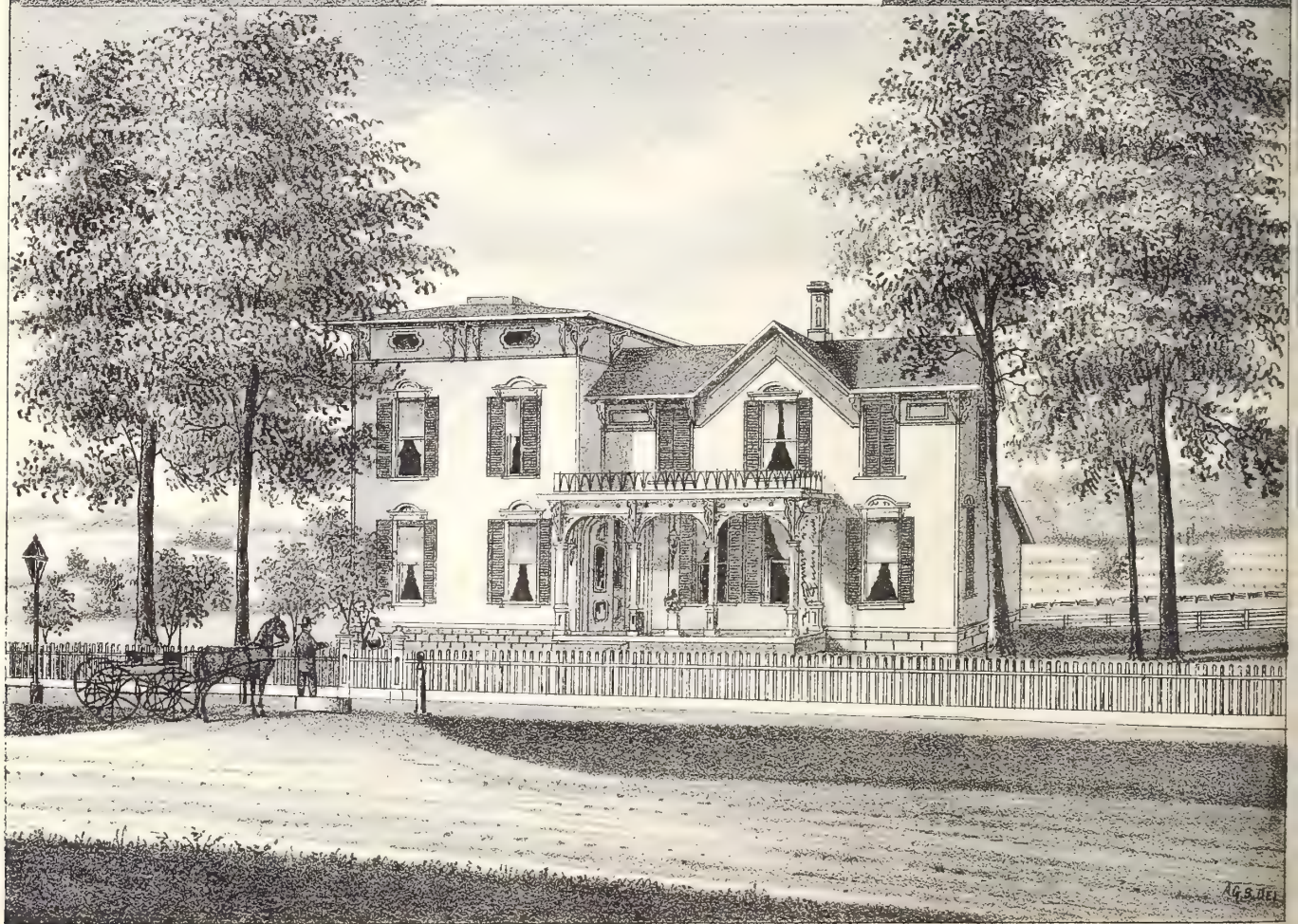
* See under head "Fire Department."



RES. OF G. BRADFORD, 30 STATE ST, WATERTOWN, N.Y.



RES. OF A. PALMER SMITH, WATERTOWN, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF T. A. SMITH, WATERTOWN, N.Y.

1 woolen-factory; 3 paper-mills; 3 large tanneries; 3 flouring-mills; 1 furnace; 1 nail-factory; 2 machine-shops; 2 fulling-mills; 3 carding-machines; 2 distilleries; 1 ashery; 2 pail-factories; 1 sash-factory; 2 chair-factories; 1 hat-factory; 4 wagon-shops; 2 paint-shops; 4 cabinet- and joiner-shops; 8 blacksmiths; 4 tailor-shops; 7 shoe-shops; 3 saddle- and harness-shops; 8 taverns; 15 dry-good stores; 2 hardware-stores; 2 hat-stores; 2 book-stores; 2 leather-stores; 1 paint-store; 2 druggists; 2 jewelers; 2 weekly papers; 7 public schools; 6 physicians, and 10 lawyers.

In 1829 an association was formed for boring for water on Factory square, and a hole two and a half inches in diameter was drilled to the depth of 127 feet, when water was obtained that rose to the surface, and, having been tubed, has since discharged (except in very dry seasons, when it requires pumping) a copious volume of water, slightly charged with sulphur and iron. The cost of the work was about $800. On Sewall's island a similar well was bored, which at eighty feet discharged water and inflammable gas; but upon being sunk further these were both lost.

Black river, within the distance of a mile, passes over four dams, at each of which are numerous establishments, but at none of them is the full amount of water-power used. The facility with which dams can be constructed, and the security that can be given to buildings erected upon them, from the bed of the river being solid rock, gives additional value to these privileges. The four dams were built in 1803, 1805, 1814, and 1835, and none of them have been impaired by the spring floods. The river is crossed by three bridges, of which the lower one was first erected. Soon after the beginning at Factory Village, one was erected there; and one over the cascade, near the ruins of Beebee's factory, in the summer of 1836. This consisted of a single arch of timbers, and was built by Hiram Merrill, for the two towns it connects, at a cost of $764. In the fall of 1853 the present elegant bridge was erected, the old one having decayed so as to render its use unsafe.

The business of the place early centered around the public square, especially at its west end, and on Court and Washington streets; and in 1815 John Paddock erected a three-story block, which was the first edifice of its size and class in the town. The corner of Washington and Arsenal streets became, at an early day, the site of a two-story wooden tavern, and was occupied until 1827, when an association of citizens desiring to have a hotel in the place that should compare with those of the first class in cities, was formed under the name of the Watertown hotel company, having a capital of $20,000. In the same year they erected the American Hotel, and this establishment continued to be owned by the company until burned in 1849, when the site was sold for $10,000, and the present building of the same name was erected on its site by individual enterprise.

Watertown has been repeatedly devastated by fires, some of which produced a decided check to its prosperity, while others acted beneficially by removing rubbish that would otherwise have disfigured the village for time indefinite, and from which the place recovered with an elastic energy characteristic of a progressive age and people. On February 7, 1833, a fire occurred which burned the extensive tannery and oil-mill of Mr. J. Fairbanks, the paper-mill and printing-office of Knowlton & Rice, and a morocco-factory and dwelling of Kitts & Carpenter; loss about $30,000. The destruction of Beebee's factory, July 7, 1833, has been above noticed. On December 22, 1841, the Black River woolen-mills, in Factory Village, were burned; also elsewhere mentioned. On March 21, 1848, a fire occurred in an old stone shop, near the Union mills, which spread rapidly to the buildings on the island opposite, and to others above, which, with the bridge, were rapidly consumed; and two men, named Leonard Wright and Levi Palmer, perished in the flames, having entered a woolen-mill for the purpose of rescuing property. Among the buildings burned were the paper-mill of Knowlton & Rice, the satinet-factory of Mr. Patridge, occupied by W. Conkey, a row of mechanics' shops on the island, etc. This fire threw many laborers and mechanics out of employment, and was seriously felt by the public. Contributions for the sufferers were raised in the village, and nearly $1100 were distributed among them.

Early in the morning of May 13, 1849, a fire occurred in the rear of the American Hotel, corner of Arsenal and Washington streets, which swept over a considerable portion of the business part of the village, and consumed an immense amount of property. The American Hotel, Paddock's block, Woodruff's iron block, and all the buildings on both sides of Court street, as far down as the clerk's office, were burned. The Episcopal church, three printing-offices, about thirty extensive stores, the post-office, Black River bank, Wooster Sherman's bank, Henry Keep's bank, town-clerk's office, Young Men's Association, surrogate's office, and many dwelling-houses were in the burnt district. This was by far the most disastrous fire that has occurred in the county, and nothing more fully proves the enterprise of the place than the quickness with which it recovered from the disaster. While the flames were still raging, preparations for rebuilding were made by purchasing materials, and laborers were seen pulling the bricks, still hot, from the smouldering ruins, and laying the foundations of new and larger buildings on the site of the former. The *sites* of the burnt buildings were, in many instances, sold *for a greater sum than the same, with the buildings on them, would have previously brought.* During the ensuing summer the village exhibited an industry among masons and carpenters which had never been equaled, and the external appearance of the village has been decidedly improved.

On September 24, 1850, a fire occurred on Sterling street, from which the burning shingles were wafted to the steeple of the Universalist church, and when first noticed had kindled a flame not larger than that of a candle; but before the place could be reached, it had enveloped the spire in flames, beyond hope of arresting it, and the building was consumed. With the utmost exertions of the firemen and citizens of the village, the fire was prevented from extending farther. January 27, 1851, Perkins' Hotel, on the site of the Merchants' Exchange, was burned, with a large block on Washington street, adjacent. The loss was estimated at about $25,000.

In the autumn of 1862, six different fires occurred, on six successive Friday evenings, and at very near the same hour of the day, all evidently incendiary, which created a great amount of excitement. Among the buildings burned was the old "*Sugar-House*," on the corner of Massey and Coffeen streets, built by Henry Coffeen. Several dwellings were also fired in various parts of the village, and a portion of them consumed. The two fires mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs occurred during the time spoken of.

October 16, 1852, a fire occurred on the opposite, or west, side of Washington street, which consumed all the buildings south of Paddock's block, viz.: Hungerford's block, Citizen's bank, and Sherman's block. The loss was estimated at about $14,000, of which the greater part was insured. Mechanics' Row, below the Union mills, was burned November 5, 1852; loss about $20,000, of which between $6000 and $7000 were insured. From fifty to sixty mechanics were thrown out of employment; and one young man, Hudson Hadcock, perished in the flames while endeavoring to rescue property.

On the evening of July 23, 1863, a fire broke out in the extensive foundry, car-factory, and machine-shop of Horace W. Woodruff, Esq., on the north bank of the river, opposite Beebee's Island, which, with all its contents, was rapidly consumed. About seventy men were thrown out of employment by this calamity, which was felt by great numbers indirectly concerned in the works, and by the public generally. On the night of December 11, 1853, a fire consumed the building erected for a tannery, but used as a sash- and butter-tub-factory, on the south side of Beebee's Island, adjoining the bridge, and owned by Messrs. Farnham & Button.

Soon after the fire of 1849, Norris M. Woodruff erected the spacious and elegant hotel that adorns the north side of the square, and there arose, simultaneous, from the ashes of the former, a range of buildings, extending down Court street and on Washington street, fronting upon the public mall, that for architectural beauty have few superiors. Prominent among these are the Paddock buildings, including the *Arcade*, which, from its containing the post-office, telegraph-office, etc., has become a point of much importance. This building extends from Washington to Arcade street, is roofed with glass, and contains, on each side, both on the ground floor and a gallery, a range of stores and offices, the whole of which are airy and well lighted. At all seasons this affords a dry and comfortable promenade, and is a place of much resort.

CITY INCORPORATION.

Watertown was incorporated as a city under an act passed May 8, 1869. The original charter has been twice amended, to wit, on April 27, 1870, and April 28, 1871. The limits of the village were greatly enlarged upon its erection into a city, and made to include a large area taken from the town of Pamelia, embracing all the built-up portions upon the right bank of the river and extensive tracts besides. The total area occupied by the city approximates 6500 acres, nearly three-fourths of which is upon the south side of Black river, and originally constituted a part of Town No. 2, of the "Black River Eleven Towns."

GENERAL APPEARANCE AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Watertown, as it is, is a thrifty, enterprising, and prosperous city, the county-seat of a prosperous county, the leading city of northern New York, a source of pride to her citizens, and a monument of what energy and industry have done for her. Situated in the centre of a fertile and productive region, she possesses important commercial advantages, given her by nature, unexcelled anywhere. Her people have made diligent use of these, not only enriching themselves thereby, but increasing her strength, adding to her influence, and multiplying her attractions. Peopled by an industrious population, many of whom have grown up with her growth and strengthened with her strength, her progress and development bear evidences of an industry and a progressive spirit which have made fertile fields of her forests, trained the rushing waters to do their bidding, overcome all obstacles, taken advantage of every opportunity to increase her stability, made the most of every inducement offered, and established herself and her industries upon a strong and safe foundation. Beautiful in herself by nature, the labors of her citizens have preserved that beauty to her. She is yet young in her progress, but no other city excels her in beautiful location, handsome streets, bountiful shade, elegant public and private buildings, or hospitable people. Evidences of wealth and strength, industry, energy, and intelligence, everywhere abound, the ready proofs of a healthy and wide-awake community. Her water-power is practically unlimited, her manufactures important, her school system in the front rank, her railway advantages excellent, her banking institutions believed to be among the soundest in the State, her commercial industries numerous and active, her business men generally noted for enterprise, and her facilities for extending her influence and increasing her usefulness comparatively unlimited.

With these are connected and interwoven a generous social life, a friendly spirit, cordiality, hospitality, excellent newspapers, prosperous churches, and all the elements which make a refined, agreeable, and attractive community. The wisdom of the founders of the city is demonstrated in the prosperity of the present.

POPULATION.

In 1800 there were 119 voters, and in 1801, 134 voters in what was then the town of Watertown, according to the first official "count" ever made of the voting population of the then "far west Black River country." The census returns of 1807, the first formal figures obtained, gave the number of legal voters with property qualifications only. The following table will give an idea of the steady growth of the village and city:

1800	119	1840	5,027
1801	134	1845	5,432
1807	231	1850	7,201
1810	1,841	1855	7,557
1814	2,458	1860	7,567
1820	2,766	1865	8,194
1825	3,425	1870*	9,336
1830	4,768	1875†	10,041
1835	4,279		

* City only.

† There is every reason to believe that the census of 1875 was hastily taken and incorrect, and a private census, taken in 1876, places the population at over 11,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.*

Watertown has just reason to feel proud of and confidence in her fire department, and we feel disposed to enumerate it among her attractions. It is certainly a just claim that no other city of its size can boast a more effective fire organization, while it is equally true that many cities containing five times her population cannot surpass, even if they equal her.

The original charter incorporating the village of Watertown (April 5, 1816) provided for the election of five fire wardens, each of whom was supplied with four ladders. Each owner or occupant of any building was obliged to furnish one or two buckets, according to the size of the structure, and to have them properly marked, and kept in a convenient place for use. It was also "ordained" that on an alarm or cry of fire every male inhabitant of fifteen years and upwards should repair to the place of the fire "forthwith" and put himself under the direction of the fire wardens. A fine of one dollar was imposed for "disobeying orders." Each warden was furnished with a white staff seven feet long by which to "distinguish" himself in time of fire.

The first fire company was organized May 28, 1817, and on September 27 following, at a meeting of the "freeholders," the sum of $200 was voted towards the purchase of a first-class fire-engine. The "Cataract" was purchased soon afterwards, the county and village sharing equally in the expense. The same meeting authorized the formation of a hook-and-ladder company, and William Smith was its first captain. August 6, 1832, the second engine company was formed, and attached to the fire-engine belonging to the Jefferson cotton-mills. This company was No. 1, and the one previously organized, Cataract Company, No. 2. Dyer Huntington was chosen chief engineer, and Adriel Ely assistant. In 1832 there was a double engine-house built—one story, of wood—where Firemen's Hall now stands. In April, 1835, Neptune Engine Company, No. 3, was formed, with the first brake-engine used in town. In August, 1835, company No. 1 was disbanded. In 1837 Neptune Company became No. 1. In 1839 the department was reorganized, and contained Neptune, No. 1; Cataract, No. 2; and Hook-and-Ladder, No. 1. In 1842 a company was organized to take charge of the engine formerly belonging to No. 1. This company disbanded in 1845, and the same year—a new engine having been purchased—a new company was formed, and called Jefferson Hose, No. 3. Cataract Company, No. 2, was disbanded about this time, its engine having been damaged. In June, 1848, a new engine was purchased for No. 1, and in July of the same year Central Hose Company, No. 2, was organized, taking the old machine of No. 1, which was called "Rough-and-Ready," and which was stored in barns or sheds as place could be found. These companies exist under the same names at the present time, and are doing excellent service, as the fire-record of the city proves. On the 10th of April, 1850, the fire department was chartered by act of the legislature, and the status of the active branch of the department at the present time (November 1, 1877) is as follows: *Neptune Engine and Hose Company, No.* 1, organized April, 1835; forty-four members; present Foreman, A. Miller; 2d Assistant, Duff La Fave; Secretary, Charles Harris; Treasurer, Thomas Henderson. *Central Steamer and Hose Company, No.* 2, organized July, 1848; fifty-three members; present Foreman, J. Chase, Jr.; 1st Assistant, A. J. Moore; 2d Assistant, H. E. Tyler; 3d Assistant, M. McMannis; Secretary, F. H. Dean; Treasurer, H. J. Barber; Engineer, J. Hartigan; Fireman, S. Ryan. *Jefferson Hose Company, No.* 3, organized 1845; fifty-two members; present Foreman, F. E. Hunn; 1st Assistant, E. C. Van Namee; 2d Assistant, F. L. Baker; 3d Assistant, George Hannahs; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Stimpson. *John Hancock Hook-and-Ladder Company, No.* 1, organized June 10, 1817; forty-three members; present Foreman, A. D. Seaver; 1st Assistant, C. G. Witt; 2d Assistant, W. H. Cole; 3d Assistant, G. Thomas; Secretary, J. J. Spencer; Treasurer, J. M. Hutchins. There are also four companies of "exempt firemen," with a total membership of over one hundred and seventy.

Neptune company occupies a substantial brick building on Factory street, and Central company a similar building on Goodale street, both owned by the department. The Jefferson and Hancock companies occupy Firemen's Hall, on Stone street, built by the village in 1854. The city pays the regular expenses of the organization, including rent, etc. On January 11, 1851, the department was indebted to the amount of fifty-six cents. It has now an ample fund on hand, received chiefly from taxes on insurance companies outside the State doing business therein, for the support of disabled firemen. A statement, incorporated in the historical preface to the printed by-laws of the department (edition of 1867), shows the amount of the several appropriations made to the department by the village of Watertown from 1848 to 1857 inclusive—the date of the last appropriation—to have been $1400, while the expenditures for disabled firemen, uniforms, and absolute necessaries amounted to $2261.09, leaving a balance paid by the department, from funds received from other sources, of $861.69. The department has also erected two engine-houses, and on February 8, 1875, by resolution of its directors, decided to purchase a first-class steam-engine for especial use along the river, at important manufacturing points not easily reached by fire-hydrants. A Silsbury rotary engine was purchased for $4000, and has already done effective service. The same summer the city placed in the court-house tower a fire-alarm bell weighing 4000 pounds. The above-recorded facts would seem to argue that Watertown is well protected against extensive or dangerous fires, especially as the reservoirs described elsewhere furnish at all times a plentiful supply of water for fire purposes by means of one hundred fire-hydrants placed at convenient points about the city.

The following is a list of chief engineers of the department since its formation, as far as can be ascertained: 1832–37, Dyer Huntington; 1838, Asher N. Corss; 1839, W. H. Robinson; 1839 to 1848, records destroyed; 1848–51, N. M. Woodruff; 1852–53, N. Farnham; 1854–65, Fred. Emerson; 1866–67, S. B. Hart; 1868–69, T. C. Chittenden; 1870–71, G. L. Davis; 1872–73, J. M. Car-

* Hon. C. R. Skinner, in "Commercial Advantages of Watertown."

penter; 1874–75, W. S. Carlisle; 1876, R. L. Utley; 1877, H. A. Smith.

The staff of the department for 1877 is as follows: Chief Engineer, H. A. Smith; First Assistant Engineer, E. W. Knapp; Second Assistant Engineer, O. F. Graves; Treasurer, C. R. Skinner; Secretary, R. C. Scott; Directors, No. 1, J. E. Bergevin, R. C. Scott; No. 2, J. Chase, Jr., J. A. Quencer; No. 3, F. E. Hunn, C. R. Skinner; Hook-and-Ladder, A. D. Seaver, C. A. Kelsey; Exempt Co. A, C. H. Von Brakle, T. S. Graves; Exempt Co. B, S. B. Hart, G. Hardy; Exempt Co. C, James Smith, John Britton.

WATERTOWN WATER-WORKS.

As early as May 22, 1821, a plan for supplying the village with water was discussed, and action was taken towards the erection of reservoirs, but the measures were not carried out. June 14, 1828, the sum of $50 was appropriated by the trustees for the purpose of boring for water on Factory Square. At the annual meeting in 1829, the proceeds of licenses in the First Ward were applied towards procuring water for the village. May 21, 1829, the sum of $200 was voted for the purpose of boring for water, and in pursuance of this object an artesian well was commenced on Public Square. After it had been sunk many feet a steel drill was maliciously dropped into it, thereby stopping the work.

In 1829, an association was formed for boring for water on Factory Square. A hole two and a half inches in diameter was drilled to the depth of 127 feet, when water was obtained, and having been tubed, discharged for many years, until about 1860, a copious volume of water slightly charged with sulphur and iron. On Sewall's Island a similar well was bored into the rock, which at 80 feet discharged water and an inflammable gas, but being drilled deeper these both were lost.

April 10, 1826, the Watertown Water Company was incorporated, but nothing definite resulted, and a similar result followed the incorporation of the Watertown Waterworks, April 11, 1845. But in 1853 (March 22), L. Paddock, G. C. Sherman, I. H. Fisk, and H. Cooper were incorporated as the Water Commissioners of the village of Watertown. These citizens gave a joint bond of $60,000, and were empowered to borrow on the credit of the village $50,000 for a term of thirty years. Soon after their appointment, the commissioners contracted with J. C. Wells for the construction of a pump-house and reservoir, the latter to be 150 by 250 feet at the water line, and twelve feet deep, properly made, with two centre walls for filtering. The reservoir was located about a mile southeast of the village, on a lot of six acres, upon the brow of the limestone ridge, 180 feet above the village, and was given a capacity of two million gallons. The site of the reservoir commands a superb view of the city and surrounding country, which forms a picture in the summer of exquisite beauty, only to be excelled by the same landscape in the tropical hues of the autumn.

On the 23d of November, 1853, the water-works were completed, and the water for the first time was pumped into the reservoir and let into pipes communicating with residences and fire-hydrants. An experiment then made showed that water could be thrown 120 feet perpendicular. No serious fires have devastated the city since the completion of the reservoir, but the growth of the city, and the increasing demands of its people, led the water commissioners, in 1871, to construct still another reservoir. This was located by the side of the former, and was completed in 1873. Its dimensions are 250 by 200 feet, and its capacity four and a half million gallons. The water is distributed to residences and one hundred fire-hydrants throughout the city by sixteen miles of water mains and pipes.

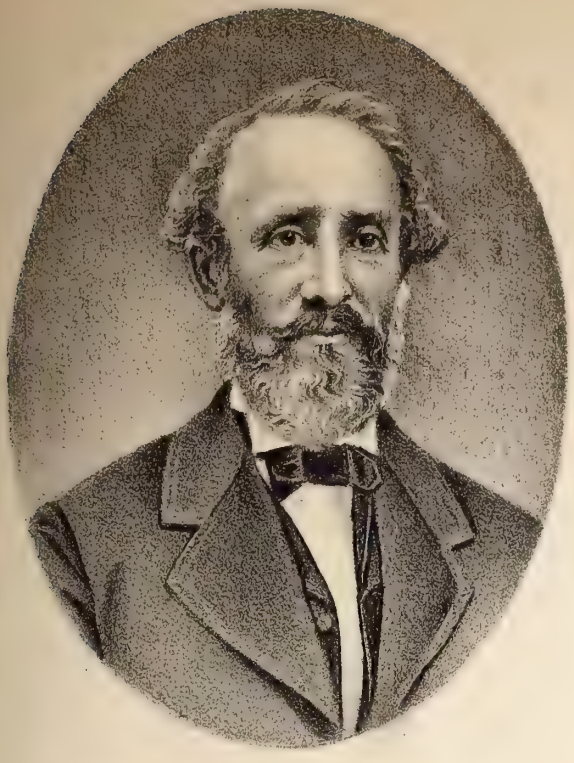
The present Board of Water Commissioners is constituted as follows: President, R. Van Namee; Secretary, C. A. Sherman, J. F. Moffett, J. C. Knowlton, C. A. Holden; Superintendent, Parson T. Hines; Clerk, N. P. Wardwell.

WATERTOWN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Early in 1852, measures were taken for supplying the village with gas-light. Messrs. Walworth, Nason, and Guild had, by a village ordinance passed September 9, 1851, secured the exclusive privilege of supplying the village with rosin gas for ten years, and February 27, 1852, an association, styled the Watertown Gas-Light Company, was organized, with a capital of $20,000. In the same year the principal buildings in the business portion of the village were supplied, and during the summer of 1853 pipes were laid through many of the principal streets and to private houses, and a proportionate addition was made to the manufactory. Other parties having succeeded to the ownership of the capital stock of the company, on July 1, 1874, the company was reorganized, and the capital stock increased to $100,000. The company has, at the present time, about eight miles of mains laid down in the city, and supplies from 20,000 to 25,000 cubic feet of coal-gas on an average, daily, throughout the year. There are ninety-nine street-burners in the city, and the principal business blocks and dwellings are also supplied by the company. The present officers of the company are as follows: F. T. Story, president and treasurer; E. Q. Sewell, vice-president; Joseph S. Green, secretary and superintendent; Directors, F. T. Story, E. Q. Sewell, A. C. Beach, and T. H. Camp.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

One of the things of which Watertown is justly proud is the suspension bridge. It spans the north channel of Black river, and is 175 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 40 feet above the surface of the water. It has four towers constructed of $\frac{5}{8}$ boiler-plate and 17½ feet high. The four cables are 6.68 inches in circumference. The anchorage is very secure, being drilled eight feet into the solid rock, and having one compound anchor, consisting of a solid bar of iron six inches in diameter to each. The chief points of interest in this bridge, and what Mr. Bradford, the builder, claims as superior to others of the kind, is the material of which the towers are constructed,—being of iron instead of stone. There is an aperture at the base of each tower, and an outlet at the top, so as to allow a free circulation of air, for the purpose of regulating the expansion and contraction, and to establish a uniformity with the expansion and contraction of the cables. Aside from the question



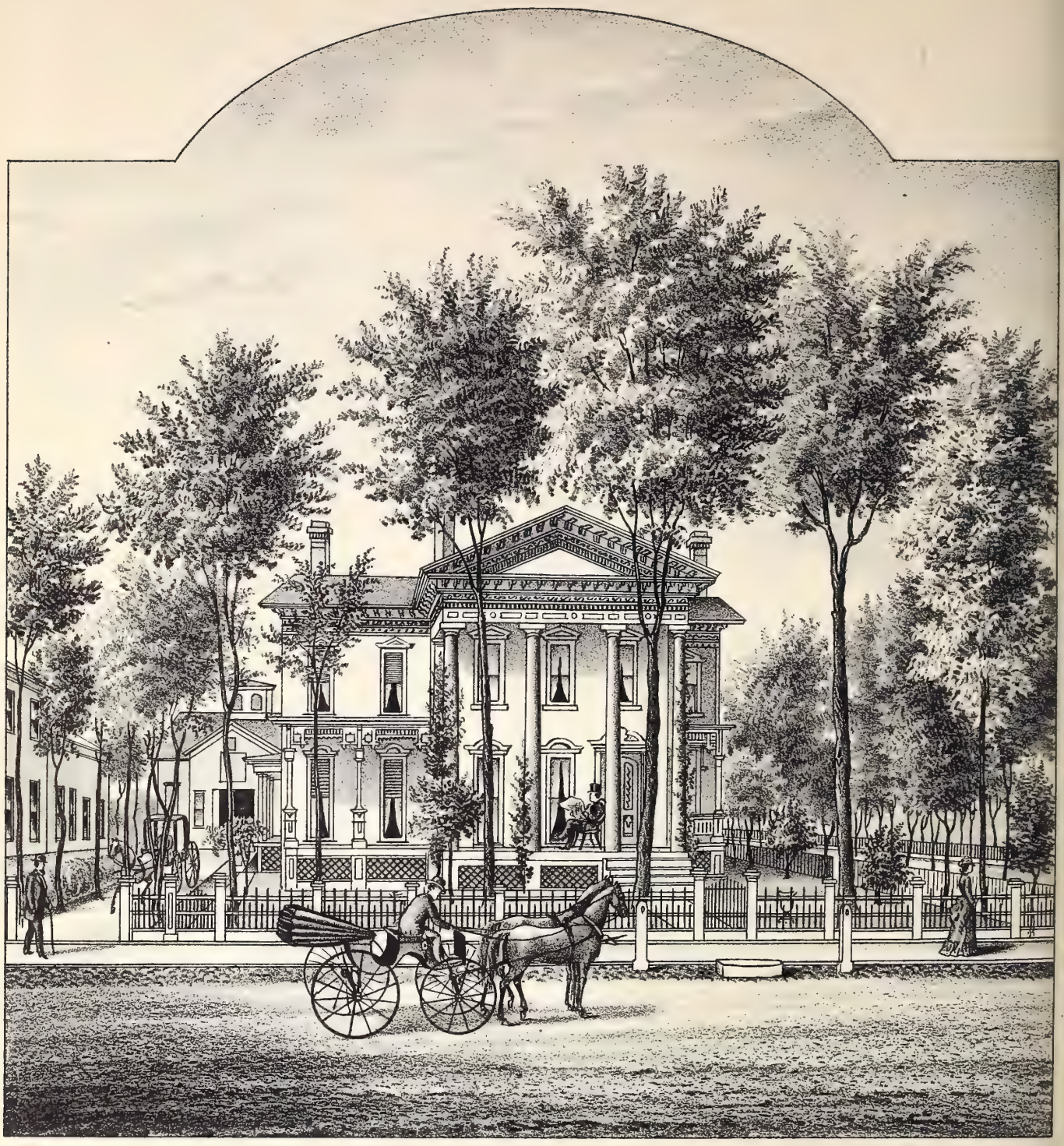
G.C. BRADLEY.



MRS. G.C. BRADLEY.



RESIDENCE OF **G.C. BRADLEY**, 49 BRADLEY ST., WATERTOWN, N.Y.



RESIDENCE of JOHN A. SHERMAN,

No. 43 STONE ST., WATERTOWN, N.Y.

of the greater economy of the towers, it is believed they are of greater strength and durability. But their chief excellence over stone is their susceptibility of expansion and contraction by the influence of heat and cold. This is a desideratum of no slight importance. The tension of wire cables is greatly increased in severe cold weather, the towers remaining nearly the same height when built of stone, but in this the towers will contract by cold at the same time the cables do, lessening their height as the cables shorten, and relieving them of any increased strain. In warm weather, as the cables expand the towers reciprocate, increasing their height as the cables lengthen,—thus in either cold or warm weather presenting almost the same tension on the cables. The other point in which an improvement is evident is the side-bracing and trussing. This is ingeniously adjusted so as to bring the weight of a crossing team on all parts of the cable alike, very much increasing its capacity. The strain on the cables is but little, if any, greater when a team is in the centre of the bridge than when near the end.

These two points in this bridge differ from all other suspension bridges, and have entitled Mr. Bradford to the honor of contributing largely to the world's stock of useful knowledge. The bridge has been thoroughly tested by the wear and tear of twenty years' use; and that it will endure till an earthquake or some other convulsion, or the corroding tooth of time shall destroy it, there exists no rational doubt.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

a view of which forms the frontispiece of the history of this city, is a feature of the city at once useful and attractive. It consists of an open mall, comprising nearly ten acres, the gift to the village, in 1805, by the owners of adjacent lands. The present has adorned it, but the past made it possible to have it for adornment. It is surrounded by the finest buildings in the city, and is entered by six of the most important streets in the corporation. It is laid out into two large oval parks, shaded with forest-trees, and sodded as lawns, with a smaller one between the two, containing an elegant fountain rising from the centre of a circular limestone basin. Spacious driveways pass completely around the three ovals, the larger ones being provided with neat stands, wherein on pleasant summer evenings the city band discourses exquisite harmony to admiring crowds, which pack the broad streets and sidewalks in carriages and on foot. Here, in the very heart of the city, amidst its dust and bustle, the lawyer leaving his brief, the physician his diagnosis, the minister his sermon, the banker his statements, the merchant his invoices, and the laboring man and woman the drudgery of daily toil, may come and quaff generous draughts from nature's brimming cup, and fill their souls with the melody of singing birds, rustling leaves, and rippling waters, and return each to his appointed task refreshed and re-invigorated.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BUSINESS BLOCKS, ETC.*

One of the most prominent features of Watertown as a city, and the characteristic which attracts the attention of visitors, is the elegance and substantial beauty of its public buildings and business blocks. In this respect it yields none of its claims to attention, and while it excels nearly every city of its size, rivals if not equals the appearance of many larger municipalities. The exhibit illustrates in a high degree the enterprise of those under whose direction the buildings were erected, the taste and skill of our architects, the growing demands of business, and tells its own story of wealth and development.

In other portions of this work will be found full descriptions of the manufacturing establishments, together with the churches, hotels, and schools of Watertown. Our object here is to note the most prominent of the notable buildings which adorn Public Square and the principal streets.

In this connection it seems proper to quote Dr. Hough's opinion on this subject, expressed in 1854, in his admirable history:

> "The taste which has been exhibited within two or three years in the erection of private dwellings cannot fail of being noticed and admired by strangers, and this, if continued, will soon render the village as conspicuous among the inland towns of the State, for the classic elegance of its private as well as its public buildings, as it has already become for the immensity of its water-power, and the extraordinary combination of facilities for manufacturing purposes which it possesses."

Jefferson County Court-House is one of the finest of our public buildings, and is situated at the corner of Arsenal and Benedict streets. It is surrounded by spacious grounds, inclosed by a handsome iron fence. The building was erected in 1862, at a cost of $50,000. It is built of brick and stone, is two stories high, and 100 by 50 feet. During the present year provision has been made for ornamenting the yard with trees and shrubbery. The court-room and supervisors' room are among the finest and largest in the State. The building is supplied with water and gas throughout. It contains the surrogate's office, and the county clerk's office is located in the rear.

The Winslow Block, the most attractive of our business blocks, occupies the angle formed by Franklin street and Public Square. It was erected by Hon. Norris Winslow, in 1874. It fronts 174 feet on the Square, and 194 on Franklin street, and varies in width from 12 to 130 feet. It is five stories high, built substantially of brick, and is admirably arranged for business purposes. The first floor contains eight stores, and there are also several others on the second floor. The remainder of the building is devoted to offices, halls, and private rooms. The three upper stories are reached by a broad stairway, and contain an arcade 125 feet long and three stories high. It may here be said with truth that this building is another and a durable monument of the industry, enterprise, and public spirit of its founder. No man has done more for the substantial good of Watertown in the erection of public buildings and private residences, and he deserves the good will and esteem of every citizen.

Washington Hall stands at the corner of Washington street and Public Square, and is one of the finest and most conspicuous structures in Watertown. It was built in 1853, on the site of Perkins' hotel, and the site of the

* From Mr. Skinner's pamphlet.

second dwelling erected in the city. It was built by Walter and Gilbert Woodruff, and came into the possession of John A. Sherman in July, 1859, who has since owned and improved it. The building is of brick, 90 by 120 feet in size, and three stories high. The first floor is occupied by eight stores, the second story by offices, and the third is devoted to one of the finest halls in the State, capable of seating 1200 persons, with standing room for 300 more. Its height is 37 feet, and it is elaborately frescoed. The stage is 40 by 46 feet.

The Agricultural Insurance Company's Block, located on Washington street, near Washington Hall, is the best and most substantial office building in northern New York. It was erected in 1873, at a cost of $50,000. It is 26 by 103 feet, three stories high, and basement. The walls are brick, with a handsome marble front, surmounted by a figure of "Ceres." It was erected by John W. Griffin, and is occupied by the Agricultural and Watertown Fire Insurance companies.

The Doolittle & Hall Block is situated on Public Square, a short distance east of the Woodruff House. It was built, in 1871, by L. D. Doolittle and R. H. Hall. It is of brick, three stories, and presents a front of ninety feet. It is occupied by five stores, several offices, and a hall. The present owner is R. H. Hall.

The Van Namee Block is one of the most prominent of the private blocks. It is of brick, four stories, built in 1873, by Richard Van Namee. The first floor is occupied by Van Namee Brothers' pharmacy, the remainder for offices.

The Streeter Block is located on the corner of Public Square and Mill street, fronting on each about ninety feet, and is three stories, with basement and attic. There are seven stores in the building; erected in 1843, by different parties. It is a handsome and busy block.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railway Depot, in rear of the Woodruff House, is a tasty structure of brick, arranged in two divisions. The offices of the company are located in this building.

The Paddock buildings are mentioned on another page.

Scripture & Clark's Carriage Repository, on Arsenal street, was erected in 1876. It is one of the most tasty of the smaller blocks. It is constructed of wood and covered with iron.

The so-called Iron Block, on the north side of the Public Square, a fine brick structure, four stories in height, and one of the most sightly in the city.

V. S. Hubbard's Block, at the corner of Public Square and Franklin street, is one of the best private business blocks in the city.

The Fairbanks Block is a triangular structure, situated on Arsenal and Court streets. It is of brick, four stories high, built by Jason Fairbanks.

Adjoining the Paddock buildings on the south are four imposing business blocks, including Masonic Hall. Union Bank is located in one of these buildings, and the National Bank and Loan Company occupies and owns the corner on the south. Adjoining the Iron Block, on the west, is the Merchants' Bank building; the Safford and Hayes blocks extending north on Court street. Several other fine blocks are located on Court street. Mechanics' Hall, erected by Hon. N. Winslow, and Carpenter's block, are located on Factory street.

The Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, on Franklin street, is a tasteful structure of brick, and surrounded by a pleasant grove. About 30 orphans are here cared for and taught. The institution is ably managed, and more than maintains itself.*

The Jefferson County Poor-House and Insane Asylum is pleasantly located on Main street, just outside the city limits, on the bank of Black river. The buildings are large and commodious, built of stone and brick, and stand near a handsome grove. Connected with this institution is a productive farm, managed in the interest of the county.

HOTELS.

In this connection we speak only of a few of the hotels of the present day. Some account of those erected in former years, beginning with the first, erected by Dr. Isaiah Massey, in 1802, will be found in preceding pages. Watertown enjoys a well-earned reputation both as to the number and excellence of her hotels. No other city surpasses her in this respect,—a fact which the traveling public will be found to admit.

The Woodruff House, one of the finest hotel buildings in the State, was built soon after the great fire of 1849, by Norris M. Woodruff. It stands on the north side of Public Square, facing one of the parks, and presents an imposing front of one hundred and twenty feet. It is five stories high, substantially built of brick, surmounted by a tower which rises over one hundred feet from the square. Its handsome appearance is not excelled anywhere outside of the larger cities. It is handsomely furnished, and is the architectural pride of the city. Its first floor is occupied by eight flourishing stores, and an archway extends through the centre, constituting the principal walk and driveway to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad depot, in the rear. Messrs. Buck & Sanger, the proprietors, have conducted the house since 1869, and are extensively known as gentlemanly landlords. The attractive illustration shown on another page, handsome as it is, hardly does full justice to the fine appearance of the building.

The Crowner House, on Court street, was built in 1853, by J. D. Crowner. Its main part is 87 by 50 feet; wing, 60 by 30 feet. It is built of brick, three stories high, and is conveniently and pleasantly located, and offers excellent accommodations. Messrs. Solon and George H. Wilder are its proprietors, and are deservedly popular with the public.

The American Hotel was erected soon after the fire of 1849, by T. W. Wheeler, on the corner of Arsenal street and Public Square, fronting about one hundred feet on the former and fifty feet on the latter, conforming to the Paddock building adjoining. It makes an imposing architectural display. It is of brick, four stories high, and is admirably arranged for a hotel building. It is at present conducted by Messrs. Buck & Sanger, of the Woodruff House, and enjoys a wide reputation as an excellent hotel.

The Hanchett House, on Court and Arsenal streets,

* See general history of the county.

enjoys a fair share of public patronage. It is now known as the Globe Hotel.

The Kirby House, located on Court street, is a three-story brick building, conducted by Messrs. A. M. Harris & Son, and is a most popular caravansary.

The City Hotel, on Court street, recently enlarged by its proprietor, Wm. M. Roach, and the Harris House, on Public Square, Helmer and Parish, proprietors, are also among others worthy of mention.

OLD LANDMARKS.

The following notices of two venerable institutions we clip from the correspondence of Solon Massey:

THE "OLD COFFEEN HOUSE."

"The recent fire of Saturday night (October 4, 1856), which burned the old Coffeen House, has removed from our midst another of those time-honored landmarks which for a half-century had served to designate its particular locality in the western portion of our village.

"The old white house that for so many long years stood conspicuously in the very centre of the wide street called Madison street, and which was the pioneer house in all that portion of the village, serving as a point to reckon from in calculating the latitude and longitude for nearly two generations of men, has disappeared forever from the map of our village. In its day it was the pride of the village, displaying more of architectural and mechanical beauty in its proportions and workmanship than was usual in the very best class of pioneer houses, and was certainly the admiration of all the youths of the village and its vicinity.

"Its site was one of rare beauty,—in the immediate neighborhood of the place selected for the court-house and jail, and overlooking a large extent of country, as well as the course of the river.

"Judge Coffeen had succeeded in getting the county-seat at Watertown, and the stake for the court-house and jail on the site now (1856) occupied by them; and he flattered himself with the hope and expectation that he could draw off a fair proportion of the future population of the village to the high and commanding ground surrounding the court-house. He might have succeeded, possibly, had it not been for the hold which the 'old spring in the mall' had on the choice and affections of the people.

"No expense was spared, however, in the erection and embellishment of his own mansion, and in the plans which he devised for beautifying that part of the village.

"His house was to be the common centre around which, he confidently believed, would cluster a fair proportion of the business—stores, shops, and offices—as well as the private residences of a future city, and it was therefore adapted to meet the necessities of such a population as well as the traveling public, as a first-class hotel.

"For many years it was used for such purposes, and rented to various individuals, who tried their skill in an effort to divide the patronage of the people with the two public-houses on the mall or square. But it was all in vain. Mr. Coffeen became embarrassed in his pecuniary matters, and other things combined to chill his ardor and disappoint his expectations, and in 1819 he abandoned this field of his early ambition for a residence in the new and promising State of Illinois, where he died within the first year.

"The old mansion has been for many years the property of Jason Fairbanks, Esq., and been occupied by an average of five or six families most of the time for the last twenty years, and though it may have been a pecuniary loss to its proprietor, yet it had become one of those old houses which could be well spared but for its early associations."

THE OLD FAILING HOTEL.

"When an old and venerable building, which for nearly sixty years had been a 'landmark,' and which had been known to the public at large as a 'Traveler's Home,' is for any cause either taken down to make room for 'progress,' or is destroyed by the elements, it seems fitting and appropriate that a passing notice should be made, and its long history passed in review. So it seemed to us when we made a note of the passing away and the destruction by fire of the old 'Emerson House,' on State street, a few years ago, and afterwards of the old 'Judge Coffeen House,' which stood in the centre of the street now known as Massey street, but then as Madison Square; and also of the old 'Potter House,' on Lepper street, in the western part of the village. So it seems peculiarly appropriate at this juncture that a brief farewell notice should be taken of the 'Failing House,' which, longer than either of the others just mentioned, had stood out in bold relief, occupying its place on the hill,—'the observed of all observers;' but which in an evil hour has succumbed to the devouring element, having been burned to the ground on the night of the 7th of February, 1865.

"We propose saying some things about it which may possibly interest some of your readers.

"Soon after the organization of our county of Jefferson, and the sticking of the stakes for the site of the court-house and jail on Court-house hill (which last act was done in a spirit of compromise between the rival villages of Watertown and Brownville), the people on the north side of the river began in earnest to build up the little village of Pamelia, with the view of rivaling Watertown in those business facilities which are supposed to promote the prosperity of the community, as well as to induce accessions to the population.

"With this view a dam was thrown across the river, and mills and clothing- and carding-works were erected and put into successful operation. Somewhat prominent among the inhabitants on the Pamelia or Brownville side of the river was a man of the name of Samuel Mack, a skillful mechanic, who thought he saw an eligible site for a public-house, or house of entertainment for people attending court, as well as the traveling public, just on the hill at the north end of the bridge, in that town, and he set about erecting a building of large proportions and of somewhat imposing architecture, which he designed to make a kind of headquarters for court people, and the nucleus about which a village might grow up to be a formidable rival to Watertown.

"The house was of two stories, with a piazza projecting at each of the two stories, from either of which the view of the river and of the court-house grounds opposite was good.

"It was kept but a short time by Colonel Mack, and then was leased, and passed through the hands of John W. Collins, who was also a prominent pioneer of the town of Brownville, and who died in that house, to David Haven, who occupied it at the time of the commencement of the War of 1812; then of a Mr. Asa Harris, through the latter part of that brief war and for some years afterwards, during which it was military headquarters for any troops who happened to be stationed in this immediate vicinity.

"It was afterwards owned and occupied by Jacob Cramer, who sold it to Warner Failing in 1831. Mr. Failing, as is well known, was for many years a popular landlord, familiar with all that class of persons who hailed from the Mohawk river, and who spoke the Dutch as their vernacular. He it was who in 1849 renovated and greatly improved the buildings, adding a complete basement story to them, and painting them *brown*. Since Mr. Failing became superannuated it had been purchased by Mr. Alfred Lock, who in his turn made some valuable improvements, particularly in the rear attachments,—kitchen, family rooms, sheds, etc.,—by which the premises appeared very much rejuvenated, enlarged, and improved.

"He had made arrangements to rent the premises to Orrin Pearce, and to vacate them for awhile, and had made up a farewell dance on that night. They were in the midst of the hop, and the table was all set preparatory to the supper, when at about ten o'clock a fire was discovered in the peak of the roof, supposed to have originated from a stove-pipe in one of the chambers. The fire companies were on hand in good time, but as there was but one stream of water available the fire was not subdued until the main upright part of the house was demolished; though the outbuildings were saved, together with most of the furniture.

"So far as tavern accommodations for the public are concerned, it is a matter of small moment to Watertown or Pamelia whether that particular house is taken away or not, but, as a landmark of the olden times, the inhabitants will regret the absence of their old-time acquaintance."

CITY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of city officers to the present time: Mayor, 1869–71, G. W. Flower; 1872, Gilderoy Lord; 1873–74, W. F. Porter; 1875, Bradley Winslow; 1876,

Levi H. Brown; 1877, W. F. Porter; Recorder, 1869–77, Laban H. Ainsworth; City Clerk, 1869–70, Edward M. Gates; 1871, A. D. Seaver; Treasurer, 1869–70, Louis C. Greenleaf; 1871, J. A. Quencer; Chamberlain,* 1872, George Smith; 1873–75, Byron D. Adsit; 1876, Charles A. Settle; 1877, John L. Phelps; Street Commissioner, 1869–70, Jacob Hermes; 1871–72, Stephen Clark; 1873–74, J. Quencer, Jr.; 1875, Joseph Miser; 1876, Egbert T. Butterfield; 1877, Joseph Miser; Overseer of the Poor, 1869–71, Clark Wetherby; 1872–75, Solon B. Hart; 1876, Daniel McCormick; 1877, James H. Wood; Justice of the Peace, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '75, '76, Lysander H. Brown; 1873–74, Thomas Baker; 1877, H. H. Wilbur.

The city government for 1877 is as follows: Mayor, W. F. Porter; Chamberlain, John L. Phelps; Recorder, Laban H. Ainsworth; Overseer of the Poor, James H. Wood; Street Commissioner, Joseph Miser; Aldermen, 1st ward, N. Whiting, Thomas Barber; 2d ward, George Smith, C. A. Waterman; 3d ward, T. A. Smith, W. W. Sherman; 4th ward, R. B. Richardson, E. A. Green; Justices, Lysander H. Brown, Hiram H. Wilbur; City Attorney, C. H. Walts; City Surveyor, F. A. Hines; Commissioners of Deeds, Jason Fairbanks, L. A. Winn; Policemen, Chief, Miles Guest; Wm. McCutcheon, Charles G. Champlin, Thomas Millington; Pound-Master, Stephen A. Tyler; Sealer of Weights and Measures, C. Partello; Board of Health, N. Whiting, president; George Smith, secretary; T. A. Smith, R. B. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr. J. M. Crawe; Assessors, S. O. Gale, H. B. Cooke, C. W. Acker, N. Burdick; Supervisors, 1st ward, J. C. Streeter; 2d ward, J. C. Knowlton; 3d ward, T. C. Chittenden; 4th ward, C. W. Sloat; Water Commissioners, R. Van Namee, president; C. A. Sherman, secretary; J. F. Moffett, J. C. Knowlton, C. A. Holden, Parson T. Hines, superintendent; N. P. Wardwell, clerk.

BLACK RIVER—ITS SOURCE AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.†

Black river has its source almost in the very heart of the Adirondack wilderness,—a region abounding in forests, and containing hundreds of lakes. The actual source of the river is a small lake in Hamilton county, situated in a direct line about one hundred miles from Watertown. In its winding course the river must traverse a much greater distance. Within its first twenty-five miles it receives the outflow of numerous lakes of various sizes, most prominent of which are the South Branch, North Branch, Chubb, Bisby, and Gull lakes. The latter is 2018.88 feet above tide-water. These lakes, with their outletting streams, drain a large portion of Herkimer county, and the northeastern portions of Oneida county.

About thirty miles from its source Black river receives the contents of Moose river, a formidable rival, which has its source in Lake Fonda, in the northwestern part of Hamilton county. It flows across Hamilton county, and unites with Black river at Port Leyden, Lewis county. Moose river is not far from fifty miles in length, and among a score of others receives the contents of Moose lake (2239.21 feet above tide-water), Lime Kiln lake, the Fulton chain, comprising the 4th, 7th, and 8th lakes, so called, Shallow lake, etc.

A few miles farther on Black river receives Fish creek, which latter is the outlet of Brantingham lake. Besides other smaller inlets, near the last mentioned, its next contribution is received within a few miles, when Independence river empties into it the contents of a lake of the same name, situated near the eastern boundary of Herkimer county.

Ten miles farther on, at Croghan, Lewis county, Black river receives the contents of Beaver river, which has its source in Smith's lake, in the extreme northern part of Herkimer county. This river is the outlet of almost innumerable smaller lakes, among the more prominent being Albany, Rock, Burnt, and Salmon lakes, and the Red River chain.

There are other considerable streams entering Black river from the south, and it is hardly more than a fair estimate to say that the river, with its numerous branches, drains a territory of 2000 square miles, or 1,280,000 square acres.

It must thus be seen that the river at Watertown must be of formidable proportions, and possess all the power and importance claimed for it.

The action already taken by the legislature of the State to preserve the region of the Adirondacks as a "State Park" is very important in securing for all time to come an ample supply of water, not only for the Black river, but for the sources of the Hudson river on the south, and the numerous tributaries of the St. Lawrence river on the north. The measure is one which deserves the attention and encouragement of all who can realize the importance of the immense advantages to be realized from its successful accomplishment. The protection and preservation of the forests and wilds of this region will not only preserve and perpetuate to the northern rivers the advantages they now possess, but will secure to genuine sportsmen a boundless field for their enjoyment.

It is a well-known fact that streams which have their sources in the wilderness are more even in their flow throughout the year, and less subject to freshets and droughts, than are those whose water-sheds are smooth or cultivated land. Nature seems to have provided the bogs and rooty jingles of the northern forests to hold like a sponge the superabundance of water from the melting snows of spring, and to let them out for us, little by little, as our needs require, instead of sending the whole volume down upon us at once, the result of which would be as serious as recent instances in the New England States, where civilization has encroached so boldly upon the mountainous districts of their river sources.

Black river, rising as it does in the midst of almost eternal springs, stretching out its arms and fingers in every direction into the mountain defiles, draining from each a constant and steady supply of water from mountain lakes and springs and meadows, gives abundant assurance of a never-ending power, which gathers its force from a thousand sources, and in its fullness hurls it past our city, over rocks and ledges, and which temptingly invites the water-wheel, and the varied industries of the nation, to come and avail themselves of its strength and majesty.

* The office of chamberlain has, since 1872, combined the offices of clerk and treasurer.

† Hon. Charles R. Skinner, in "*Watertown, New York*."

For several miles above the city the river flows rapidly over a solid bed of Trenton and bird's-eye limestone, making the water pure and healthy and well aerated for supplying the city; but coming as it does from a granite region, the water is almost as soft as the purest rain-water, which renders it especially well adapted for use in the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics. The rocky nature of the bed and banks of the river in the vicinity of Watertown is the fullest guaranty against all disasters arising from the washing away of banks, or the undermining of dams.

THE WATER-POWER OF BLACK RIVER.*

Upon the organization of the Manufacturers' Aid Association, it was decided that a careful and scientific survey be made of the river upon whose power we base in so large a measure the distinctive attractions of our city, with a view of ascertaining, in a definite and unmistakable manner, the exact measure of the power derived from the river in its passage through the corporate limits of Watertown. To this end a systematic survey was made by Frank A. Hinds, civil engineer, assisted by Fred. W. Eames, two gentlemen well calculated and abundantly qualified to do the work assigned them. We quote the following from Mr. Hinds' report:

"I have made a survey of Black river throughout the extent of the city of Watertown, and, in accordance with your wishes, herewith submit a report of that survey, together with a map and profile. A level was carefully taken of the water from the point where the river enters the city at its eastern limit to the point where it leaves it at its westerly boundary, a distance of less than two miles, including in detail all the numerous falls and rapids, both improved and unimproved. The whole amount of fall within this distance I have found to be 111.75 feet. Eighty-three feet of this noticeable fall is included between the upper and lower railroad bridges, as seen by the accompanying map.

"There are five distinct falls between the points named. The river was gauged at a point about two miles above the city, where its course is straight and level for a considerable distance, and it was found to deliver 596,728 cubic feet of water per minute. This measurement was taken on the 22d of March, and although the water was very little if any higher than the ordinary winter flow, and the ice still unbroken, a deduction equal to one-third was made, to insure a safe estimate of the fair working average of the year. This allowance gives an average delivery of 397,819 cubic feet per minute. This, multiplied by 62.3 and 111.75, and divided by 33,000, gives 83,928 as the average actual horse-power for the whole river in its passage through the entire city. If a still further allowance is made of two-thirds of this amount for leakage, clearance, friction, and unavoidable waste, we still have 27,976 horse-power, which may be regarded as effectual, and available to turn machinery."

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The basis of the prosperity of Watertown as a manufacturing city is her excellent water-power. At an early day the utilization and improvement of the natural advantages thus presented was commenced by the erection, first, of a grist-mill, and subsequently of more extensive manufacturing enterprises, some of which still remain in operation. It may be well here to give a brief summary of the early manufactories, as far as existing records and personal research have enabled us to procure the necessary data.

In 1808 a paper-mill was built above Cowan's grist-mill, by Gurden Caswell, who came in from Oneida county a few years before. Other paper-mills were constructed by him, and he was undoubtedly the most extensive of the pioneer manufacturers. In 1824, Knowlton & Rice commenced the business which is still continued by Knowlton Brothers, whose establishment will receive further notice under the proper classification.

The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods has held quite a conspicuous position in the industries of the place. The extraordinary prices to which cotton fabrics had arisen led to the formation of the "Black River Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company," which was formed December 28, 1813, with a capital of $100,000. The promoters of this scheme were Hart Massey, William Smith, Jabez Foster, M. W. Gilbert, John Paddock, Egbert Ten Eyck, Amos Benedict, William Tanner, Jason Fairbanks, and Perley Keyes. The building (of stone) was erected in 1814, at a cost of $72,000. Local history relates that there was at this time considerable prejudice against the use of machinery in place of hand-labor. Spafford, in his *Gazetteer of New York*, said: "The automaton habits and the moral tendencies of these establishments will be better understood fifty years hence." It may be said that the fifty years have elapsed, and that the more the world sees of "automaton habits" in manufacturing enterprises the better it likes them. This mill was carried on by the company for three years; was a few years subsequently sold for $7000, and passed into other hands, and was destroyed by fire in 1869.

In 1827 the "Jefferson Cotton Mills" were erected on Beebee's island by Levi Beebee, who came here from Cooperstown, New York. They were constructed of stone, 250 by 65 feet, and three stories high, with basement and wings. It was intended for ten thousand spindles, and its value was estimated at $200,000. On July 7, 1833, the building was entirely destroyed by fire. The site of this factory is one of the most eligible in the State for hydraulic purposes.

The "Watertown Cotton-Mills Company," with $100,000 capital, was formed January 10, 1834, Isaac H. Bronson, Jason Fairbanks, Samuel F. Bates, John Sigourney, and Joseph Kimball as trustees. This association continued several years, and was replaced by the "Watertown Cotton Company," with a capital of $12,000, formed January 7, 1846, with E. P. Throop Martin, Daniel Lee, S. Newton Dexter, H. Holcomb, and John Collins trustees. The company occupied the building already mentioned, constructed in 1814, and ran fifty looms with proportionate machinery.

The "Hamilton Woolen-Mills Company" was formed February 10, 1835, with a capital of $50,000, by Henry D. Sewall, George Goulding, John C. Lashar, Simeon Boynton, and John Goulding. On the 10th of March following the capital of the company was increased to $100,000, under the name of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sewall built a dam and factory, and the latter went into operation in the spring of 1836. It was designed for five sets of cards, with the necessary machinery. In May, 1842, this mill was bought by the "Black River Woolen Company," which had been formed November 7, 1836, with a capital of $50,000, the trustees

* Hon. Chas. R. Skinner, in "Watertown, N. Y."

being I. H. Bronson, S. N. Dexter, O. Hungerford, John Williams, Hiram Holcomb, and Daniel Lee. This company also erected a factory, which, after several years' successful operation, was destroyed in 1841. The mill was afterwards repaired and put in operation by Loomis & Co., employing seventy hands.

The "Watertown Woolen Company" was formed February 4, 1834, with $100,000 capital, with I. H. Bronson, John A. Rodgers, John Williams, S. Newton Dexter, and H. Holcomb as trustees.

The "Watertown Woolen Manufacturing Company" was formed December 24, 1835, with J. Williams, I. H. Bronson, H. Holcomb, D. Lee, and Silas Clark as trustees, and a capital of $25,000. The two last-named companies existed a few years, but no record exists of what was accomplished.

The "Williams Woolen Company" was formed November 7, 1836, with a capital of $10,000, and was in operation many years. I. H. Bronson, S. N. Dexter, J. Williams, H. Holcomb, and Charles Weber were the promoters of the organization. The premises were changed to a tannery.

The first tannery on an extensive scale was built by Jason Fairbanks, in 1823. It was afterwards burned, and rebuilt in 1833. Two other large tanneries were built before the year 1827.

The first machine-shop for the manufacture of iron into castings and machinery was built by N. Wiley, in 1820, and the first foundry by R. Bingham.

In 1823, George Goulding commenced the manufacture of iron, and in 1825 William Smith engaged in the same pursuit. The former was engaged on Norton's (now Sewall's) island in making mill-gearings, factory machinery, and to a less extent steam-engines. Afterwards, for many years, the firm existed as Goulding, Bagley & Sewall, and the business is now continued by the last two gentlemen. Their flourishing foundry is described elsewhere. Mr. Smith was heavily engaged in manufacturing mill-gearings and castings, stoves, hollow-ware, and agricultural implements, on Beebee's island. The site of his first foundry is now occupied by Gilderoy Lord for a similar purpose, and does a large business. Smith's second foundry is still standing at the western end of the island.

In 1841, Cooper & Woodruff built on the north side of the river, opposite Beebee's island, a foundry and machine-shop, and manufactured factory machinery, mill-irons, and steam-engines, afterwards turning their attention to the building of railroad cars. These extensive works were burned July 22, 1853, occasioning a severe loss to the proprietors and the public at large.

PRESENT MANUFACTURES.

The Watertown Spring Wagon Company's Manufactory is located in the Winslow Industrial Building on Factory square. The building, which is the largest and best appointed in this section of the State, was erected in 1870 by Hon. N. Winslow, and was for several years occupied by the Davis Sewing-Machine Co. The building is 283 by 55 feet, four stories high, and built of brick. The blacksmith-shop is located at the left of the main building. The company was organized in December, 1875, with a capital of $75,000. The establishment now employs 100 men, and expects to turn out during the present year about 2500 spring wagons, which find a ready sale in all parts of the country. They are made of the most durable material, and their good reputation is based on their lightness and strength. The manufactory is situated near the shore of Black river, commanding a fine water-power,—over 200 horse. The industry is a credit to the city, and will become one of its most successful institutions. The people of Watertown were called upon to decide in April, 1876, whether this company should leave the city or remain in it. They showed their good sense and appreciation of a real benefit by promptly taking the amount of stock required to retain it, and the company is on a sound basis. Mayor Levi H. Brown is president; A. Palmer Smith, vice-president; and Jerome Bushnell, secretary and treasurer. The directors are Hon. A. C. Beach, Hon. N. Winslow, W. G. Williams, E. M. Gates, C. A. Clark, R. Marcy, G. L. Davis, and the officers first named. R. C. Morse, superintendent.

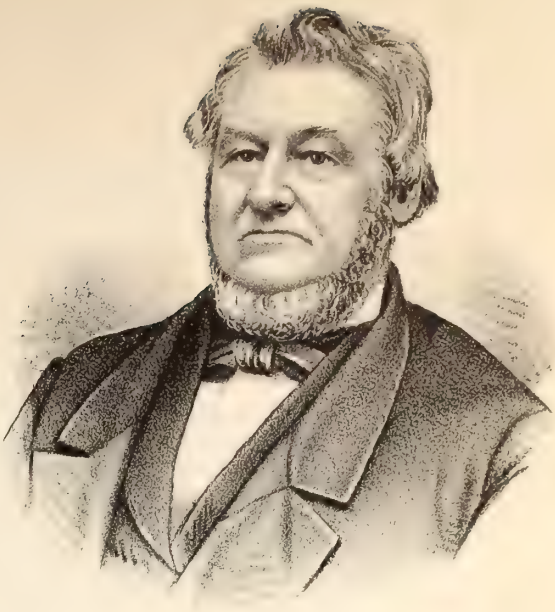
The Davis Sewing-Machine Company's manufactory is very eligibly situated on Sewall's Island, near the finest water-power on the river. The company was organized in 1868, with a capital of $150,000, which has since been increased to $500,000. It formerly occupied the building on Factory square now used by the Watertown Spring Wagon Company. In 1875 the company erected a building of its own, which it now occupies. The main building is two stories with attic, and is 175 by 40 feet; the wing is of the same height, 40 by 30 feet; the office is one story, 50 by 30 feet; all the buildings being of brick. The company manufactured in 1875 $300,000 worth of machines, all of which found ready sale. The number of employees is 175. The assets of the company are about $1,000,000. No royalty is now paid on the machines. The company has branch offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Erie, Pennsylvania, Ravenna, Ohio, and other points, and was thoroughly represented at the Centennial exhibition of 1876 with some of the finest machines in the world. The machines have an excellent reputation for simplicity and utility. The present officers are as follows: Hon. Willard Ives, president; Hon. George A. Bagley, vice-president; Levi A. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. Directors, C. D. Wright, H. W. Eddy, G. Lord, R. Van Namee, H. M. Stevens, A. H. Sawyer, J. F. Moffett, J. M. Carpenter, G. B. Massey, and G. H. Sherman.

The Watertown Steam-Engine Company originated in 1850 by Messrs. Hoard & Bradford, who were prior to that time in the employ of Z. Goulding & Co., among the pioneers in foundry machinists' business in Watertown, the former as book-keeper, the latter as manager. The nucleus around which the present extensive establishment developed was a small rented shop, where Messrs. Hoard & Bradford manufactured a few portable engines for general mechanical use, and of Mr. Bradford's invention. At first quite a prejudice existed against these engines, and they were stigmatized as "death-warrants," and other derogatory epithets were applied to them, significant of insecurity. To overcome this they put up one of the engines in the newspaper office of John A. Haddock, who had been induced to purchase a Napier press. He had taught a little girl to feed



MRS. J.T.GOTHAM.

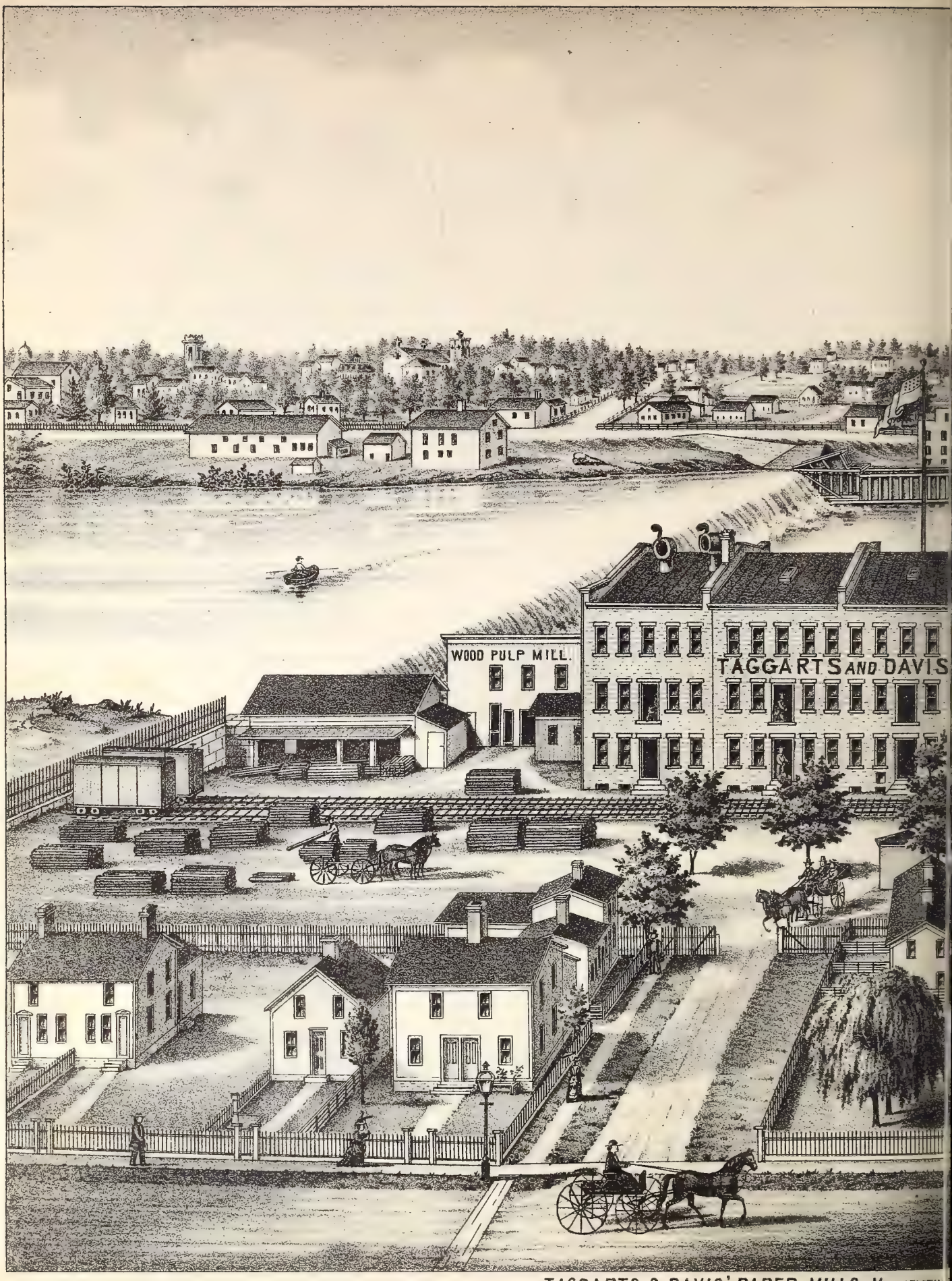
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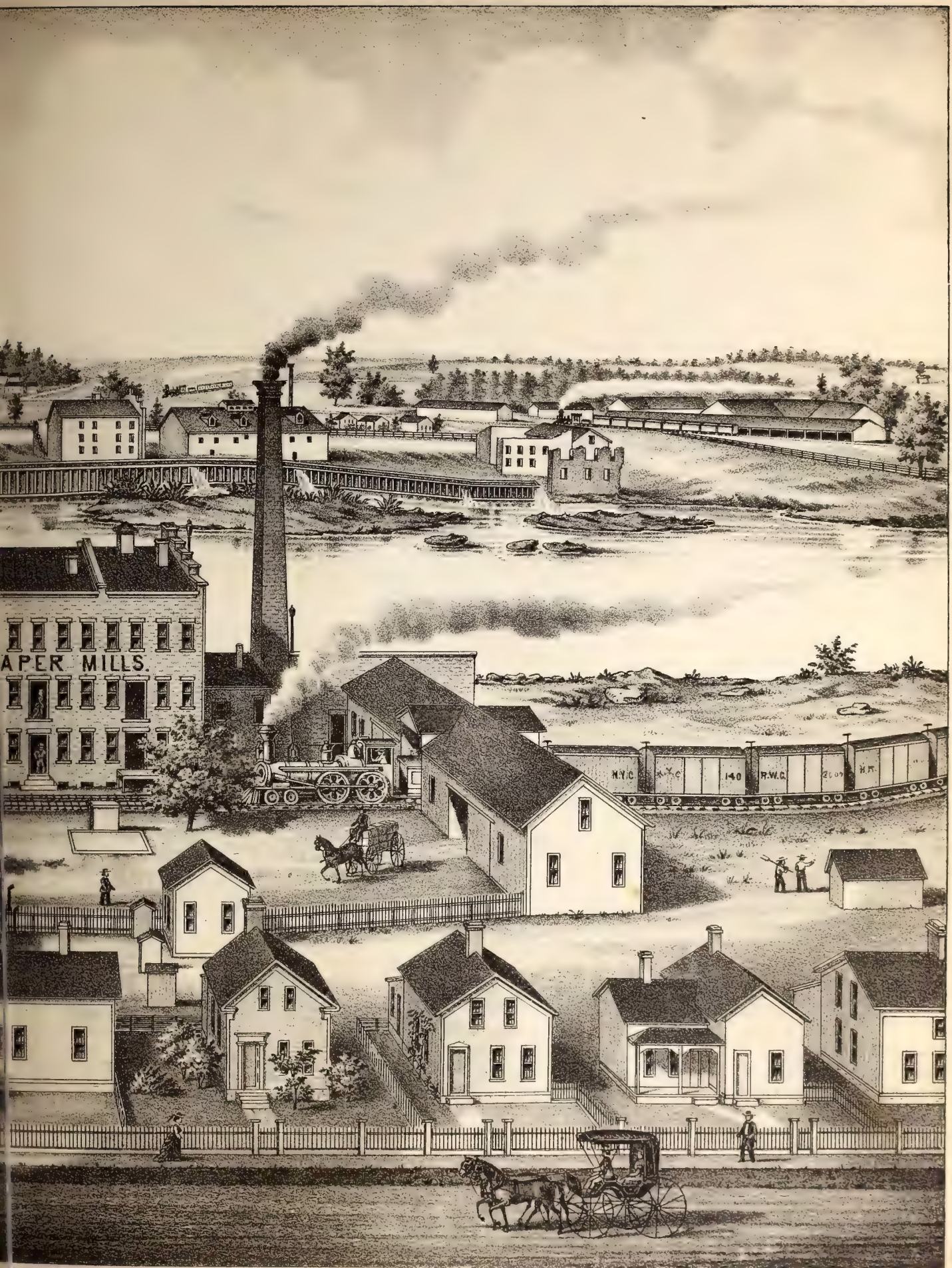
J. T. GOTHAM.



RESIDENCE of **JENERY T. GOTHAM**, STATE ST. WATERTOWN, N.Y.



TAGGARTS & DAVIS' PAPER MILLS, MANUFACTU
WATE



ANILA PAPER, NEWS PAPER, & PAPER FLOUR SACKS.
N. Y.


ST PATRICKS CHURCH, FATHER HOGAN, PASTOR. WATERTOWN, N.Y.

the press, and Mr. Bradford had initiated a small boy into the mysteries of running the engine. It so happened that soon after the engine had been put up Horace Greeley came to Watertown to lecture. While dressing himself on the morning following his arrival in town, he glanced across the street and saw in flaming characters on an immense board, "JOHN A. HADDOCK, STEAM-POWER PRESS." He straightway proceeded to the office. It being early in the morning, the only persons there were the juvenile engineer and the youthful feeder. The former just had his hand on the throttle as the great journalist opened the door. That he was surprised to see papers being struck off as fast as could be done with his ponderous machinery in New York, and that, too, by a boy and girl, is shown by his letter to the *Tribune*, of July 13, 1850:

"The best thing I saw in Watertown was the turnout of two thousand people on a wild, stormy night to hear a dry talk on temperance. The next best was a new portable steam-engine, invented and manufactured there by Messrs. Hoard & Bradford. The two-horse engine I examined was running a Napier power-press briskly, while burning as much fuel as a common kitchen range. Certainly, a ton of pea coal would suffice to run it a fortnight, day and night. The time must be at hand when every thrifty farmer, with nearly every mechanic, will have such an engine of his own, and chopping straw, turning grindstone, cutting wood, churning, threshing, etc., will have ceased to be a manual and become a mechanical operation.

"Printing (press-work) by hand must rapidly disappear before the approach of this engine, which will be running on wheels and driving a scythe before it, or drawing a plow behind it, within five years. We have hardly begun to use steam yet."

On the 1st of January, 1851, the firm moved into works that occupied the present site, and two years thereafter Mr. Bradford retired, leaving Mr. Hoard sole proprietor. The latter conducted the business successfully up to the commencement of the war, when he procured a contract from the government for a large number of guns, and converted the engine-works into a gun-manufactory. In 1865 the present company was formed, under the title of "The Portable Steam-Engine and Manufacturing Company," with a capital of $40,000. On the 11th of January, 1872, the title was changed as at present, and the capital increased to $100,000. June 17, 1873, the capital was increased to $200,000. The company turns out about four hundred engines annually. It employs one hundred men; uses annually 1000 tons of cast and wrought iron, a large portion of the cast iron being of that produced in this vicinity. The sales reach nearly every State in the Union, the Canadian Provinces, Cuba, and South America. The present officers are Charles A. Sherman, president; John C. Knowlton, vice-president; S. F. Bagg, secretary; Charles A. Sherman, Gilbert Bradford, Talcott H. Camp, Isaac P. Powers, John C. Knowlton, Richard E. Hungerford, and D. W. Baldwin, directors.

PAPER-MILLS.

Taggarts & Davis' Paper and Paper-Bag Manufactory is located at the present time in the Angell buildings, at the lower dam. The building was erected by sections, in 1843–45, by Wm. H. Angell, at a cost of $100,000, it is said, and used for several years for milling and distilling purposes. Mr. B. B. Taggart & A. H. Hall commenced the manufacture of paper bags on Beebee's island, in 1864, producing about 2000 bags per day. In the spring of 1866, the firm of West, Palmer & Taggarts (W. W. and B. B. Taggart) bought the two lower sections of the Angell property, and put in machinery for making manilla paper, with a capacity of one and a half tons per day. In the fall of 1866, the other three sections of the mill were burned out, and the firm, then West & Taggarts, in 1867, bought the walls of the building, and refitted them with four new engines, and a *Fourdrinier* paper-machine, and commenced the manufacture of print, in addition to manilla paper. The firm changed again in 1870, West selling out his interest to O. R. Davis. The buildings, a view of which is shown elsewhere in this work, are of stone, except the wood-pulp mill, which is of wood. The main building is 200 by 75 feet, three stories, the west wing 75 by 40 feet, two stories, and the wood-pulp mill 30 by 50 feet, two stories. A frame store-house adjoins the works 120 by 30 feet. A railroad track 2000 feet long connects the establishment with the R., W. & O. R. R., running from Watertown to Cape Vincent, making the handling of supplies and products a comparatively easy matter. The present equipment of the establishment is most complete. Thirteen turbine water-wheels furnish the motive power; 5 of which are Leffel's, of 100 horse-power each, the other eight wheels ranging from 30 to 50 horse-power. In the paper-mill proper there are a rotary boiler for cleansing the rope 24 feet long and 7 feet diameter, weighing 30,000 pounds; ten stone drainers, 15 by 18 feet; eight engines, two of them Jordan's; one double cylinder, and one *Fourdrinier* paper-machine; two wood-pulp machines,—Volter's patent, capacity one ton per day of dry pulp; a steam-boiler, for drying purposes, 22 feet long, 5 feet diameter, with 100 tubes. The wood-pulp grinders are of 100 horse-power, the stones making 200 revolutions per minute. In the flour-sack manufactory two tubing machines are used, having a capacity of 75,000 sacks per day, but which are run but half the time. Three printing-presses are used to print the brand on the sack,—one Potter and two Babcock cylinders. The establishment employs 20 girls who fold the bottoms of the sacks, and do it very expertly too. The whole number of employees is 75. About three tons of news and two tons of manilla paper are turned out each day,—the former, at the present time, all going to the New York *Tribune*, which is about one-half of the daily consumption of white paper of that great journal. Twenty thousand flour-sacks are also turned out complete and ready for shipment in bales of 1000 each. The white paper is shipped in rolls of about 1000 pounds weight, the sheet measuring 47 inches wide and *five miles* long, and contains 40 per cent. of wood and 60 per cent. of rags. An artesian well, 163 feet deep in the solid rock, supplies the engines with pure water, which is pumped therein by a Watertown pump, a No. 3 Barber. Iron-clad doors close every opening in the partition walls, which latter are of stone, two feet thick, and also cover every gangway and stairway in the building, and which doors, by a simple contrivance, regulated on the first floor, shut of themselves. Messrs. Taggarts & Davis buy their raw material from all parts of the country,—the rope coming principally from the west, and the rags from New York.

A fire which broke out December 24, 1876, burned out the east section, starting in the machine-shop, which is run in connection with the mill, and stopped the work for two weeks only, the energy of the proprietors repairing all damages in that time. The business of this establishment aggregates $300,000 per annum. They have an inexhaustible water supply, the same being estimated at 3000 horse-power at their dam, giving them a large surplus for any other enterprises they may choose to engage in. The Hall system of sprinklers for fire defense also connect directly with the city water-works, a hydrant of which stands a few feet from the building. The pipes are so arranged that the floor of any room can be flooded in a few minutes from the hydrant.

Knowlton Brothers' Paper-Mill, located on Mill street, at the first bridge leading to Beebee's island, occupies the site of the paper-mill first erected in 1808. The business was conducted for many years by Knowlton & Rice. The main building is 130 by 60 feet, three stories high, besides basement and attic. An artesian well, drilled one hundred feet in the rock in 1856, is still in use at this building, giving the purest water obtainable. The mill was formerly occupied in manufacturing writing-paper exclusively; it now confines itself to the production of book and colored papers. The quality of the paper made is nowhere surpassed. It is one of the oldest and soundest institutions of the kind in Watertown. A magnificent water-power equal to 200 horse drives the machinery; fifty persons are employed, and three tons of fine paper are turned out daily. Messrs. George W., Jr., and John C. Knowlton are its present owners and efficient managers.

The Remington Paper Company occupies fine buildings on Sewall's island, about 100 feet square, built of brick. The business was established in 1865, with a capital of $84,400. Seventy persons are employed, 800 horse-power used, and in 1875 the business amounted to $220,000. The company manufactures news paper wholly, using (in 1875) 400,000 feet of spruce and poplar lumber. About 6 tons per day is the average product, shipped mostly to New York and San Francisco. The trustees are A. D. Remington, president; George P. Folts, vice-president; and F. Emerson, secretary. The business is one of the most extensive in Watertown.

The Watertown Paper Company's building is located on Sewall's island, at the upper dam. This company was incorporated in 1864, with a capital of $20,000, gives employment to twenty-five men, and uses 150 horse-power of water. The main building was burned in 1874, rebuilt of brick in 1875, and the company now turns out 900 tons of news paper per annum. The main portion of the mill is of brick, 52 by 108 feet, two stories and a basement. The wing is of wood, 25 by 50 feet, one story.

FLOURING-MILLS.

The Union Mills are located on Mill street, and occupy a portion of the site of the first mill erected in the city by Jonathan Cowan. The present building was erected in 1835 by C. P. Moulton, and is now conducted by H. W. Shead and I. A. Graves, the former of whom is the oldest miller on the river in point of years consecutively spent in the business. It is of stone, 65 by 75 feet, and four stories high. The machinery is run by seven turbine water-wheels, representing about 120 horse-power. They manufacture about 250 barrels of flour per day, besides custom work. The mill is supplied with the La Croix machinery, and makes a specialty of first-class flour. Four men, besides the proprietors, are employed. These mills have been three times struck by lightning, and more or less severely injured; several buildings in close proximity have been burned, compelling the most heroic efforts on the part of firemen to save the mills from destruction, and yet the "Union" stands intact, having survived all disasters by flood and fire.

The Jefferson Mills, A. C. Hanchet, proprietor, were erected, in 1855, by Moulton & Symonds. They operated the mill until 1862. In 1863 the present proprietor purchased the mill, and has since conducted the business. The structure is of brick, with stone basement, 43 by 75; the machinery is run by seven water-wheels,—three turbine and four Parker,—representing about 100 horse-power; capacity 200 barrels per day. They use Silver Creek and Fulton & Burdick machinery, and employ five hands.

Cataract Mills, built by C. P. Moulton in 1839; business now owned by E. Settle & Son; established in 1871; capital, $20,000. Fifty horse-power is used, and the business of 1876 amounted to $80,000. The capacity of the mill is over 15,000 barrels annually, besides custom work. It is situated at the north end of the suspension-bridge.

The Excelsior Mill, on River street, near Mill, was erected in 1845, by Moulton & Simonds. It is now owned and conducted by Allen H. Herrick. Capital, $25,000; employs from 5 to 8 men; manufactured $32,000 worth of flour and feed in 1876, and has a capacity for nearly three times that amount. It is run by six turbine water-wheels, representing 100 horse-power, and is located near one of the best and safest powers on the river.

Crescent Mills, built by Fuller, Isdell & Willard in 1870, at the Factory square dam, and is now owned by Wilson & Isdell. It contains four runs of stone, operated by 50 horse-power, and has a capacity of 50 barrels of flour and 80 bushels of coarse feed per day. Three men are employed beside the proprietors.

V. P. Kimball's Pearl-Barley Mill, near Factory square, was established in 1847; capital, $10,000; employs 4 hands; uses 150 horse-power of water; produced $45,000 in 1876, with capacity for nearly three times that amount. The same gentleman uses $4000 capital in the manufacture of straw-board,—established in 1874; employs 5 men; and produced $3500 worth in 1876.

City Mills, built in 1876 by Gustavus Cook, on the site of the Fuller mill, at the lower dam, which mill was burned with the Eagle mill in 1871. D. N. Bosworth bought the mills in July, 1877, and the firm is now D. N. Bosworth & Co. The mills have three runs of stone, with about 75 horse-power, and a capacity of 25 barrels of flour, besides doing a large custom work. The mill is very compactly built and well equipped. Three men are employed besides the proprietor.

The Eagle Mills were built by Henry H. Coffeen very early in the history of manufactures of Watertown, at the lower dam, and were partially carried away by the flood in the Black river in 1869, occasioned by the breaking of he

dam of the Erie canal reservoir at North lake. The mills were then owned by Convis & Flynn, who repaired them, when in 1871 they were destroyed by fire, together with the Fuller mill, which was also damaged somewhat by the flood, and which stood on the site of the City mills.

THE TANNERIES OF WATERTOWN.

The tanning business of Watertown and vicinity is of an old date, extending far back among the oldest trades in existence here. The first tannery erected in Watertown on an extensive scale was built by Jason Fairbanks, in 1823, and since that date the interest has been an important one to Watertown, as well as to this section of the State. Mr. Fairbanks commenced the saddle and harness business in 1808, in company with C. McKnight, and Fairbanks continued it forty-four years. In 1810 he added shoemaking and tanning to the business, and was for many years connected with carriage-manufacturing and merchandising. During this time he employed over five hundred apprentices. Fairbanks' tan-yard was upon the site now occupied by S. Pool's residence, on State street. The second tannery built by this industrious and enterprising pioneer was located near Factory square, and continued to do a large business under various managements until destroyed by fire in 1874. Messrs. Holt & Beecher carried on the tanning business for many years on Beebee's island, near the smaller bridge. This tannery was twice destroyed by fire. In 1844 the extensive tannery, now occupied and conducted by Farwell, Hall & Co., located at the lower dam, was built by Messrs. Fisk & Bates. A good business has been carried on here since that year, and much profit has followed the enterprise.

Farwell, Hall & Co.—This business was established in 1837, by Messrs. Milton Clark and George Burr, and is located between Beebee's island and Factory square. It was devoted principally to the sheep-skin and morocco line. Farwell, Hall & Co., in their two tanneries, tan 3000 hides and 40,000 skins annually, rough and finished. Sales principally in northern New York, Vermont, and Boston. The old tannery has been in continuous operation for forty years. The firm now run both at their full capacity.

George Parker & Son.—The present tanning business of George Parker & Son was founded in 1854, and was run for nearly twenty years by B. F. Hotchkin & Son. The tannery is located in Fairbanks street, near Factory square. They tan 600 hides and 8000 skins annually, rough and finished, and sell principally in northern New York and Boston. The full capacity is 800 hides and 10,000 skins.

Gates & Gillett.—The tannery now operated by this firm was built in 1868, upon the north side of the river, on Sewall's island, near the upper dam, by Messrs. Millington & Burt, and the tanning of hides and skins was conducted here for many years. It is now devoted to wool-pulling and sheep-skin tanning. This tannery is of brick, and is considered by the trade as a model of convenience.

BREWING AND MALTING.

Andrew Newell was the first brewer in Watertown, and operated here in the early days, and was succeeded by Peter Hass, who continued the business for many years. Peter Seibert is at present the brewer of the city, having begun the business in 1867. His manufacture is for retailing only, and produces lager beer exclusively. P. Mundy's Malt-House was erected in 1875, and is located on Court street, near the bridge. It is built of brick, is 183 by 40 feet, three stories, and a double basement sunk into the rock. Its capacity is 40,000 bushels of malt per annum. Mr. Mundy employs eight men in his well-equipped establishment, and ships his product mostly eastward to New York and Boston, and buys his barley of the farmers of Jefferson County.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTORIES.

The Hitchcock Lamp Company was incorporated April 19, 1872, with a capital of $15,000, which has been increased to $50,000. The object of the company is to manufacture lamps for railroads, shipping, manufactories, residences, etc., burning animal, fish, vegetable, and heavy oils. Sixteen men are now employed in perfecting special tools and elaborate machinery for conducting the work. The works are located on Factory street, near Mill, and are run by water, 20 horse-power, and will give employment when in full operation to 75 men. Much of the machinery is of the finest and most perfect description. John M. Sigourney is president; F. T. Storey, vice-president; T. C. Chittenden, secretary; J. A. Lawyer, treasurer; Robert Hitchcock, superintendent.

Bagley & Sewall's extensive machine-shop and foundry is situated on Sewall's island, at the second dam, and occupies about 30,000 square feet of flooring, besides storehouses, etc. The business was established by George Goulding, in 1823. The capital is about $75,000. Forty persons are employed and 80 horse-power used; six hundred tons of iron are utilized annually. The products consist of steam-engines, sewing-machines, castings, mill-gearing, Green's rotary pump, etc.; and a business of nearly $100,000 is annually done. G. A. Bagley & E. Q. Sewall comprise the firm.

The Eames Vacuum Brake Company began work in July, 1875; capital, $500,000. Its works are located on Beebee's island. It is a power brake, the force employed being the pressure of the atmosphere, applied by evacuating the air from a cylinder. It is automatic in its character, instantaneous in its work, and perfectly under the control of the engineer. It can be operated on any part of the train, and in case of accident instantly applies itself. It is regarded by railroad men as the simplest, most durable, and economical brake in existence. The officers of the company are: Fred. W. Eames, president; Hon. F. W. Hubbard, vice-president; Charles D. Bingham, secretary; S. T. Woolworth, treasurer. It is now in use on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad of New York; New York and Manhattan Beach railroad, New York; Long Island railroad, New York; Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn railroad, Massachusetts; Boston, Winthrop and Shirley Point railroad, Massachusetts; Evansville and Terre Haute railroad, Indiana; Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan, Indiana; Toledo and South Haven, Michigan; Callao, Lima and Oroya railroad, Peru, South America; Cardenas and Jucero railroad, Isle of Cuba.

H. H. Babcock & Sons' Pump Manufactory occupies

extensive buildings on the west side of Factory Square. The business was established in 1847; capital, $60,000; value of manufactured goods in 1876, $58,000, with capacity for double the amount of business. The works are run by water, 80 horse-power; 13 men are employed; 600,000 feet of white pine lumber were used in 1876. The sales are mostly in the Eastern and Middle States. It is one of the most flourishing industries of Watertown. Conducted by Messrs. H. H., H. P., and G. H. Babcock.

The cotton-yarn mill, operated by the Remington Paper Company, is situated on the south side of the river, near the upper dam. It was established in 1875, on a capital of $15,000. Forty persons are employed, 60 horse-power is used, and the mill is capable of producing $25,0 0 worth per annum. The product is shipped to New York.

Gilderoy Lord's foundry is situated on Mill street, Beebee's island. Plows, cultivators, horse-rakes, etc., are made. The capital of the concern is $50,000; 12 hands are employed; annual product $30,000, and 25 horse-power.

York & Moore, manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds, established their business in 1870, with a capital of $10,000. Employ 20 hands, use 50 horse-power, and did $25,000 worth of business in 1876, using 100,000 feet of lumber.

L. Case & Son manufacture sash, doors, and blinds, grain-separators, etc. Established 1869; capital, $8000; employ 20 men, use 120 horse-power, and do an annual business of $20,000, using 130,000 feet of lumber.

Lewis, Henrich & Rounds, manufacturers of furniture. Established in 1871; capital, $17,000; employ 20 men; use 50 horse-power; manufactured, in 1876, $40,000 worth, using 85,000 feet of lumber. Their works are situated near Factory street. The firm manufactures much of the wood-work for the Davis Sewing-machine Company.

Service, Georges & Du Bois, manufacturers of furniture. Business established by Service, Georges & McGillis in 1865, as at present, in April, 1876; capital, $18,000; hands employed, 10; products, $28,000 per annum.

Mill & Jess, confectionery, cigars, and bakery; established in 1863; capital, $35,000; employ 25 persons; use 10 horse-power; manufacture 400,000 cigars annually; use 2000 barrels of flour in the bakery. Did a business amounting to $70,000 in 1876. Works in Factory Square.

George C. Chambers, cigar-manufacturer. Business established in April, 1875; employs 13 hands, and makes 200,000 cigars per annum. Works in Arsenal street.

H. V. Caldwell & Co. manufacture confectionery and cigars, employing 11 men.

Baker & Chittenden, manufacturers of cigars. Established 1851; employs ten men; product, 125,000 cigars annually. In former years have made as high as one million cigars per annum. Charles Weidner, manufacturer of cigars. J. A. Quencer, cigars and tobacco; three men employed. Gustave Meyer, cigars and tobacco, 8½ Court street.

W. Allingham & Co. manufacture boots and shoes; business established 1876; capital, $3000. Employ 14 hands; capacity, $23,000 worth per annum. Product sold east and west and in local market.

Holden and Tilden, manufacturers of tin-ware. Business established in 1852, by Goodnow, Holden & Co., with six peddlers. In 1865 the firm changed to Goodnow & Holden, and in 1870 to the present name. The firm have established two branches of their business, one in Syracuse and the other in Potsdam. The three establishments keep sixty wagons on the road, whose drivers canvass the greater portion of northern New York and a portion of the central counties of the State. These peddlers buy annually eight hundred tons of rags and old brass, copper, lead, tallow, hides, and pelts in proportion. The works of the house in Watertown are situated at the corner of Arsenal and Massey streets.

Gates & Spratt, established in 1872, employ twelve men, and do a business of about $40,000 per annum, in tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware, roofing, plumbing, and furnace work. Their establishment is on Public square.

L. Quencer, bakery, Nos. 3 and 4 Arsenal street. George W. Bassinger, bakery, 71 State street.

Holbrook Patent Blind-Hinge Manufacturing Company, W. G. Williams, secretary, east side Factory square. J. J. Bragger, Son & Beffrey, brass-founders, steam- and gas-fitters, No. 5 Public square. D. S. Robbins, 62 Factory street, and F. Schneible & Co., 68 Court street, candle-manufacturers.

The carriage- and sleigh-manufacturers embrace the following: Charles W. Acker, 42 Factory street; George A. Adzit & Son, 6 Le Roy street, corner Main; A. L. Darling, 16 Franklin street; Emerich & Meader, 92 and 94 Court street; Eli Hamlin, 53 Factory street; Horton & Dodge, 16 Coffeen street; J. A. & H. H. Potter, 14 Factory street; A. W. Vancoughnet, 156 Main street; William Wilson & Co., 12, 14, and 16 Water street.

The cooperages are those of John L. Putnam, 19 Pine street, and W. Tucker, 9 Front street.

The marble-cutters and dealers are: H. F. Ferrin, established in 1852, 39 Court street; sales 1877, $108,000. Foster M. Ferrin, established 1856, 3 Jackson street. J. M. Ferrin, the father of the two last named, established the business now pursued by his sons in 1840, having been engaged in the same business for twenty-six years previously in Vermont. George Van Vleck also is engaged in the same line at 70 Court street, where he established his business in 1872.

Planing-mills and moulding-manufacturers: Graves & Van Doren, 23 and 25 Mill street; Sloat, Greenleaf & Co., 11 Eames street, Beebee's island (an extensive lumber-yard in connection), and A. Frost, 28 Mill street.

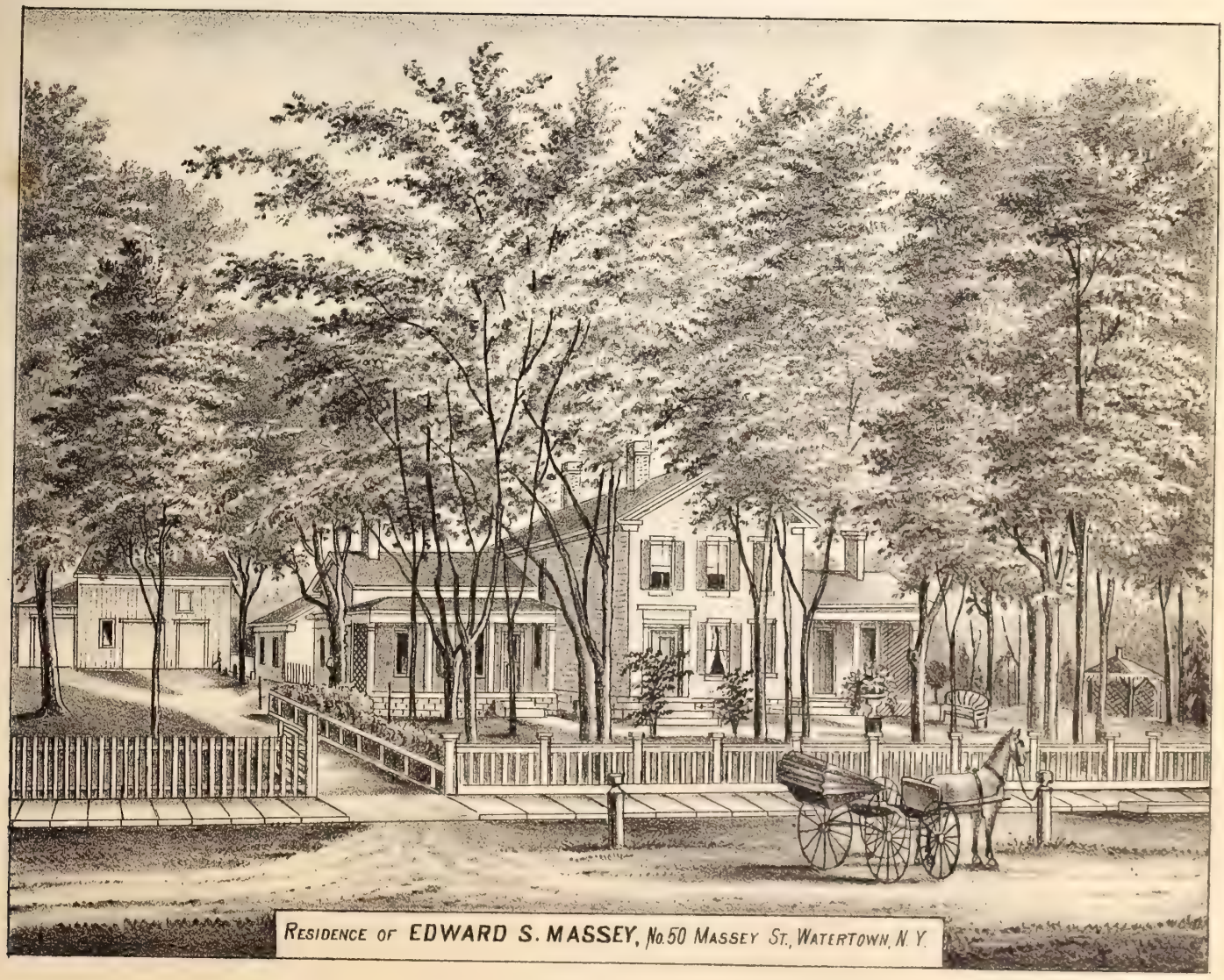
Other manufacturing establishments are: V. R. Harvey, sash, doors, and blinds, 8 Mechanic street; Charles Partello, saw-manufacturer, 47 Public square; J. A. Fosgate, saw-mills, 17 Fairbanks street; J. H. Henderson, tile- and sewer-pipe, 100 Arsenal street; Sampson & Roughsedge, file-works, 26 Factory street; Tyler, Harmon & Co., foundry, 19 Factory street; Harbottle & Howard, manufacturers of Howard's hot-water carving-tables, 38 Public square; and F. Ryne, 35 Factory street, and Leopold Py, 27½ Factory street, dyers.

BANKING.

The earliest movement towards the establishment of a bank in Jefferson County was made in 1807. A petition was sent to the Legislature praying for a loan to the county of $150,000 on good landed security, in bills of credit to



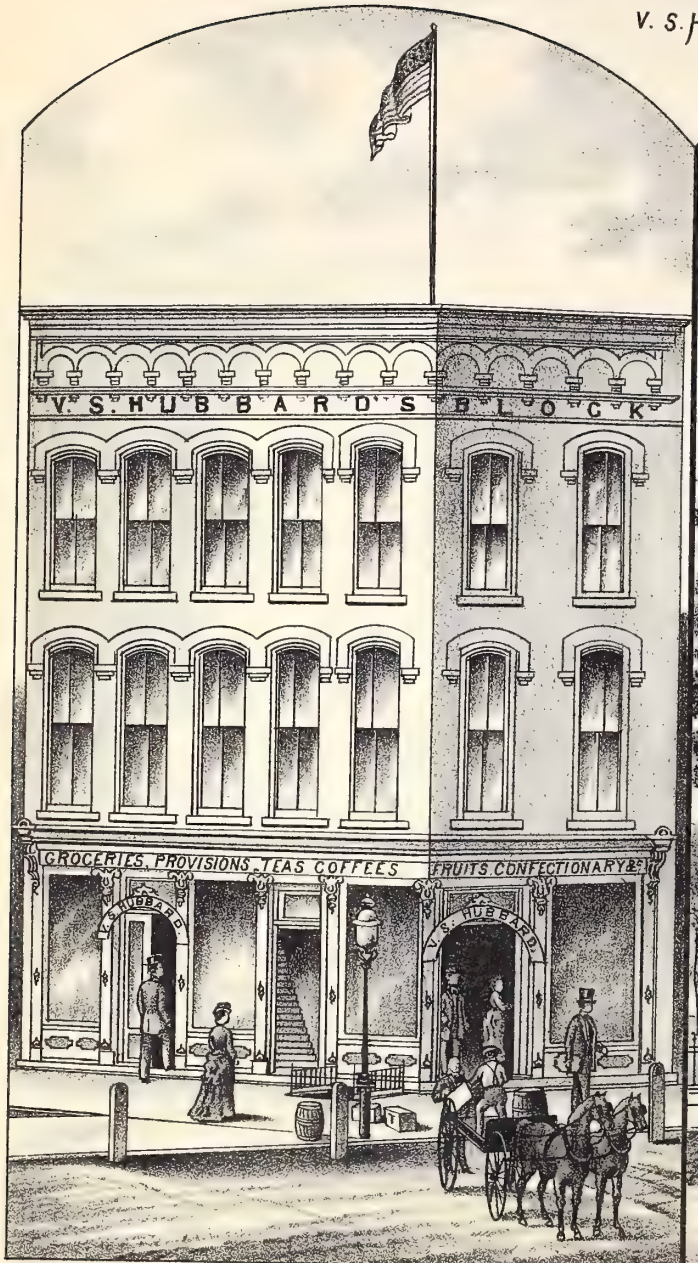
EDWARD S. MASSEY.



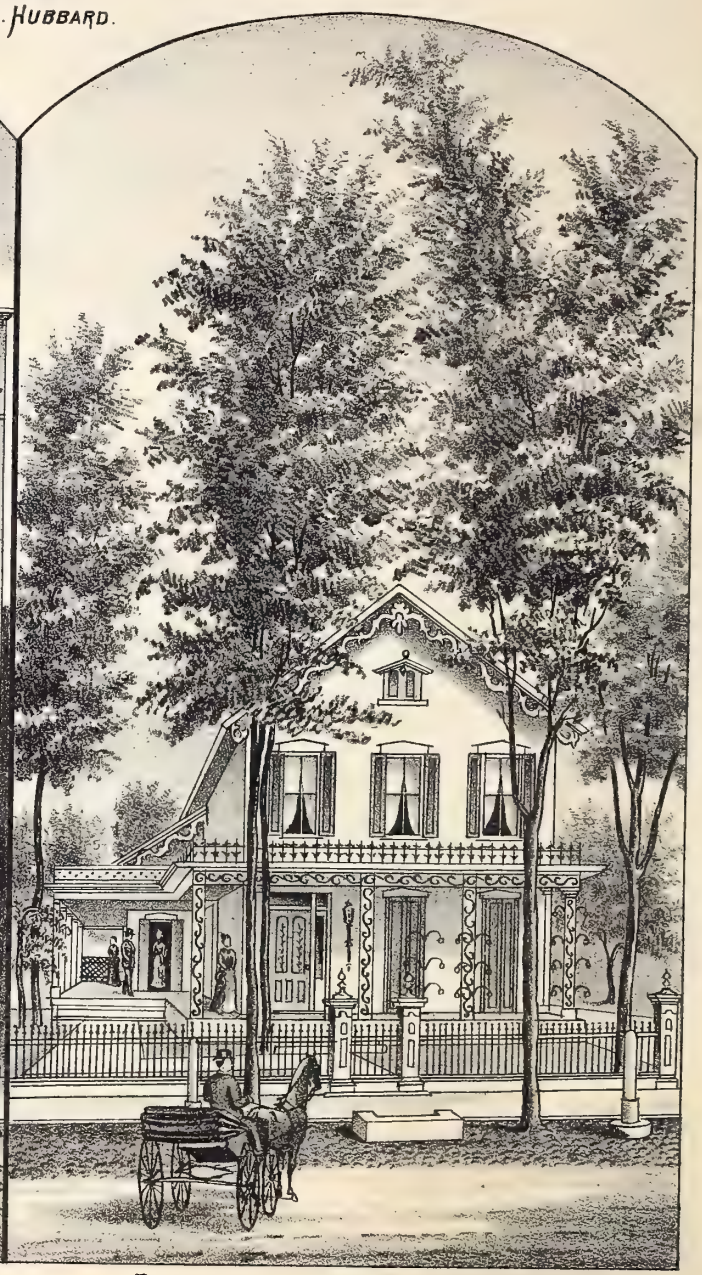
RESIDENCE OF EDWARD S. MASSEY, No. 50 MASSEY ST., WATERTOWN, N. Y.



V. S. HUBBARD.



V. S. HUBBARD'S BLOCK,
PUBLIC SQUARE. . . . . WATERTOWN, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF VOLNEY STOW HUBBARD.
No. 1 STATE ST., WATERTOWN, N. Y.

be made a legal tender. This was not granted, upon the ground that the Constitution of the United States prohibited State governments from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender. In 1808 the State loan of $10,339.86 was received by the county, and in 1837 the United States deposit of $130,779.86 for loans to the people, as fully described elsewhere.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BANK

was the first banking institution organized in Jefferson County. Its projectors were the pioneers in the business enterprise of this section of the State, who were determined to develop its resources, and felt the need of a bank to facilitate exchanges.

The bank was incorporated by an act passed April 17, 1816, on a petition from John Brown, Roswel Woodruff, Eliphalet Edmonds, David I. Andrus, Ethel Bronson, Jabez Foster, Egbert Ten Eyck, Hoel Lawrence, Frederick White, Abel Cole, and others, to continue until January 1, 1832, with a capital not exceeding $400,000, in shares of $10 each. Elisha Camp, of Hounsfield, Jesse Hopkins, of Henderson, Ebenezer Wood, of Ellisburg, Jabez Foster, of Watertown, Clark Allen, of Lorraine, Samuel C. Kennedy, of Rodman, Ethel Bronson, of Rutland, John Durkee, of Champion, Thomas Brayton, of Wilna, Silvius Hoard, of Antwerp, Musgrove Evans, of Le Ray, John Paddock, of Brownville, and Eliphalet Edmonds, of Adams, were appointed to apportion the stock and locate the site of the banking-house. These met at Watertown, and after a prolonged and exciting strife between Watertown and Brownsville, the latter, uniting with other interests, succeeded in getting it located at Adams. The first directors, elected June 20, 1817, were John Paddock, Hoel Lawrence, Ebenezer Wood, Clark Allen, David I. Andrus, S. F. Hooker, Elisha Camp, Frederick White, David Hale, Samuel C. Kennedy, John Cowles, Eliphalet Edmonds, and Joseph Sterling. The first president was J. Paddock.

The bank went into operation with a paid-up capital of only $50,000, and such was the scarcity of money, only a fraction of the amount was paid into the bank at the time of its opening business.

The bank did not succeed at Adams, and, after a temporary suspension, was in 1824, by an act of the Legislature, removed to Watertown. The directors, by this act, were required to own at least $500 stock. The charter was further amended April 14, 1830, and the capital was increased to $80,000. May 19, 1836, the capital was increased from $80,000 to $200,000, and commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions in shares of ten dollars each. In 1837 an ineffectual effort was made to get this act repealed. In 1828 it became one of the safety fund banks, and remained such until 1853, when it was reorganized under the general banking laws of the State. In 1865 it became a National Bank, and remains such to the present time.

Through all these years, reaching from 1824 to 1877, this institution has been prominent in affording financial assistance and encouragement to any enterprise calculated to foster the general good, and its stockholders have received a fair return for their money invested therein.

Its presidents have been, John Paddock, 1816; Jabez Foster, 1817–19; Ethel Bronson, 1820–25; Jabez Foster, 1825–26; Perley Keyes, 1826–33; Micah Sterling, 1833–34; Orville Hungerford, 1834–45; Norris M. Woodruff, 1845–54; R. Lansing, 1855–56; H. Camp, 1857–77. The cashiers have been, James Wood, 1816–20; O. Hungerford, 1824–33; O. V. Brainard, 1833–66; Myers Thompson, 1866–71; S. T. Woolworth, 1871–77. During the long period of time while Mr. Hungerford and Mr. Brainard were the cashiers, they were the able chief financial officers. Since 1857 T. H. Camp has occupied that position.

The present directors are T. H. Camp, R. Lansing, P. Mundy, W. C. Pierrepont, J. C. Sterling, A. M. Farwell, Levi H. Brown, R. E. Hungerford, L. A. Johnson, G. R. Massey, and J. C. Knowlton. Robert Lansing is now the director longest in office, and has been prominent as vice-president, having given considerable attention to the bank, although he declined to continue as its chief officer. The last quarterly statement, published October 1, 1877, gives the following exhibit: loans and discounts, $408,048.68; capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, $207,909.91; circulation, $86,370; deposits, $291,991.88.

A public meeting was held at Watertown, November 27, 1832, at which strong resolutions were passed in favor of the formation of a new bank, and a committee, consisting of J. Fairbanks, N. M. Woodruff, L. Paddock, E. Ten Eyck, John Fay, L. Beebee, J. Sigourney, William Ruger, and L. G. Hoyt, were appointed to draft a petition for a charter for an institution to be called the "Watertown Bank." The measure failed of accomplishment, and a second bank was not established in Watertown until after the passage of the general banking law in 1838.

THE BANK OF WATERTOWN.

A meeting of citizens of the county was held in December, 1838, for the purpose of organizing a bank under the general law. O. Hungerford, L. Paddock, N. M. Woodruff, W. H. Angel, and H. D. Sewall, were appointed to arrange the articles of association. The Bank of Watertown was accordingly formed, commencing operations January 26, 1839, with $100,000 capital, the first president being L. Paddock, and the first cashier W. H. Angel. The presidents were L. Paddock, Willard Ives, John L. Goldsmid, T. C. Chittenden, and W. H. Angel. The latter succeeded to the principal ownership of the bank, the capital of which was about $50,000. It closed up its business after the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, under the laws of the State.

THE NATIONAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY

was organized as a State bank by George C. Sherman, January 20, 1839, under the name of the Watertown Bank and Loan Company, with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Sherman also organized in January, 1849, the Merchants' Exchange Bank, but soon after merged it in the first-named institution. The State bank was reorganized August 8, 1865, under the national banking law, with its present name, with George H. Sherman, president; Charles A. Sherman, vice-president; and N. P. Wardwell, cashier, with a capital

of $75,000. The officers remain unchanged at this writing. In 1853 the bank erected the elegant banking-house on the corner of Washington and Stone streets, which it still occupies. This bank has remained in the family of George C. Sherman since its first organization, the sons succeeding to it as a portion of their patrimony, and conducting it with the efficient management of its founder. The last published statement of the bank shows its capital and surplus and undivided profits to have been, on the first day of October, 1877, $95,370.63; its circulation, $56,200; its deposits, $175,316.65; its loans and discounts, $199,285.17, and its real estate, etc., was valued at $22,130.50.

THE BLACK RIVER BANK

was opened May 25, 1844, with a capital of $100,000, of which Loveland Paddock owned nine-tenths, the remainder being held by Oscar and Edwin L. Paddock. It continued to transact business until 1868, when it went into voluntary liquidation, and closed up its business.

THE NATIONAL UNION BANK

of Watertown was organized as a State bank under the name of the "Union Bank," June 10, 1852, with the following incorporators and stockholders: Henry Keep, George S. Goodale, A. M. Woodruff, Walter N. Woodruff, Abner Baker, who subscribed $2000 and upwards to the capital stock of $100,000; Washington Genet, Orrin C. Utley, Loveland Paddock, Daniel Lee, J. H. Dutton, E. Q. Sewell, who subscribed $1000 each; W. K. Hawks, John White, and John C. Sterling. The first election was held August 3, 1853, at which a board of thirteen directors were chosen, who, at their first meeting, elected Henry Keep president, W. K. Hawkes vice-president, and George S. Goodale cashier. On August 16, 1853, W. K. Hawks was elected president, and was succeeded by Abner Baker, August 7, 1855, John White being elected vice-president at the same time. August 4, 1856, S. B. Upham was chosen cashier, and has served in that position ever since. On October 4, 1858, Merrill Coburn was elected president, and James K. Bates vice-president. August 8, 1865, the State bank was reorganized under the national banking law, with its present name, and the same officers as last named. Since that date the officers have been as follows: Presidents, 1865 to July 9, 1869, Merrill Coburn; July 9, 1869, to January, 1877, Alanson Skinner; January 9, 1877, to present time, Gilderoy Lord. Vice-Presidents, 1865 to 1873, James K. Bates; January 14, 1873, to January 9, 1877, Gilderoy Lord; January 9, 1877, to present time, John A. Sherman. Cashier, 1856–1877, Samuel B. Upham. The last published statement of the "National Union," dated October 1, 1877, gives the following exhibit: Loans and discounts, $330,276.88; real estate, etc., $32,291.83; capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, $193,821.70; circulation, $94,500; deposits, $258,446.39.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

was incorporated April 5, 1859, with twenty-two trustees named in the act, thirteen of whom met some time before the 1st of July following and elected permanent officers, as follows: James I. Steele, president; Fred. Emerson, vice-president; John L. Marsh, secretary and treasurer; Lafayette J. Bigelow, Peter Haas, and Merritt Andrus, loan committee. The trustees adopted a code of by-laws, and limited deposits to a minimum of twenty-five cents, none less than one dollar to draw interest, the latter being established at five per cent. In 1861 there was a general reorganization, and a new board of trustees was elected, who elected new officers, except vice-president. The deposits at the date of the last published report in July, 1877, amounted to $423,822.55, and the loans and discounts to $392,666.99. The officers of the bank have been as follows: Presidents, 1859–61, James I. Steele; 1861–77, A. M. Farwell. Vice-President, 1859 to present time, 1877, Fred Emerson. Secretaries, 1859, John L. Marsh; 1860, Reuben Treat; 1861, Henry W. Hubbard; 1861–77, George H. Sherman. Treasurers, 1859, John L. Marsh; 1860, Reuben Treat; 1860, Henry W. Hubbard; 1861–77, Charles N. Ely. Present board of Trustees, Robert Lansing, A. M. Farwell, Gilbert Bradford, S. B. Upham, John L. Baker, W. Hubbard, George H. Sherman, Fred. Emerson, D. B. Baldwin, R. E. Hungerford, George B. Phelps.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

was the first bank organized under the national banking-law in Jefferson County, and among the first in the State, being No. 73, there being at the present time over two thousand. It was organized June 8, 1863, the banking-law being passed in February, 1863. The founders of this bank were Loveland Paddock and his sons Oscar and Edwin L. Paddock, the senior Paddock being its president from the organization of the same until his death, when he was succeeded by Edwin L. Paddock, who was previously the vice-president. Oscar Paddock was the cashier from the organization until the elevation of Oscar L. to the presidency, when he (Oscar) was made vice-president, and George L. Woodruff was chosen cashier, and still remains at his post. Frank Smith is at present assistant cashier. The last published statement, dated October 1, 1877, makes the following exhibit: Loans and discounts, $83,409.99; capital, surplus, and undivided profits, $180,437.14; circulation, $86,700; deposits, $50,861.38.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

The above-named institution was first opened in 1865 by Hon. Norris Winslow, as an individual banker. The first cashier was John F. Lawrence, who held the office for about a year, when he was succeeded by John F. Moffett. This bank did a flourishing and prosperous business for the ensuing five years, when it was organized as a banking institution, under the State laws, with the same title, on April 1, 1870, with the following incorporators and stockholders: Willard Ives, S. Pool, Henry W. Eddy, Andrew Smith, John Johnston, George B. Phelps, George W. Wiggins, G. W. Candee, Norris Winslow, Judah Lord, Curtis Goulding, Jerome Ives, L. C. Greenleaf, Lotus Ingalls, John F. Moffett, Sidney Cooper, and John M. Carpenter, with a paid-up capital of $150,000. The first election was held April 4, 1870, at which a board of nine directors was chosen, viz.: Norris Winslow, Willard Ives, Henry W. Eddy, Andrew Smith, Sidney Cooper, George B. Phelps,

S. Pool, John M. Carpenter, and John F. Moffett, who, at their first meeting, elected the following officers: Norris Winslow, president; Willard Ives, vice-president; and John F. Moffett, cashier. The capital stock was increased May 20, 1872, by a unanimous vote of the directors, from $150,000 to $300,000. This was owing chiefly to the largely-increasing business caused by the confidence of the community in the management of the institution. Mr. Winslow held the position of president until October 12, 1874, when he was succeeded by Hon. Willard Ives, who has since served in that capacity. The vacancy caused in the vice-presidency by Mr. Ives' accession to the presidency has been very ably filled by Silvanus Pool since that time. Mr. John F. Moffett has been the cashier from the formation of the bank up to the present time.

The present board of directors are as follows: Willard Ives, Silvanus Pool, Henry W. Eddy, John M. Carpenter, Isaac A. Graves, I. L. Hunt, Jr., Henry O. Kenyon, Jerome Ives, J. F. Moffett. The last published statement, dated September 22, 1877, gives the following exhibit: Loans and discounts, $587,982.74; real estate, $28,652.25; capital, $300,000; surplus and individual profits, $31,926.93; deposits, $469,530.97.

INDIVIDUAL BANKS.

Wooster Sherman's Bank, Watertown, opened January 8, 1842, and now discontinued. *Henry Keep's Bank*, Watertown, opened September 28, 1847, discontinued. *Mechanics' Bank*, Watertown, by Henry Keep, begun September 17, 1851, had no office for discount and deposit. Capital $20,000, and now discontinued. *Citizens' Bank*, established by Keep at Watertown, August 1, 1850, afterwards removed to Ogdensburgh, and in August, 1852, at Fulton, Oswego county. *Frontier Bank*, established by Keep at Watertown, removed, in the spring of 1851, to Potsdam.

The total banking capital of the present, employed in the city, aggregates the sum of $1,009,466; the deposits foot up the handsome sum of $1,669,969.82; while the loans and discounts on the same date (October 1, 1877) amounted to $2,001,670.45.

INSURANCE.

Watertown capitalists have invested largely in the formation of insurance companies, and have realized handsome profits from the investments made. The companies now existing here have all been successful and prosperous, and have an excellent reputation at home and abroad.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

was formed by a special act, March 8, 1836, by which Alpheus S. Greene, Jason Fairbanks, Orville Hungerford, George C. Sherman, Eli Farwell, Norris M. Woodruff, Thomas Loomis, Isaac H. Bronson, John Safford, Edmond Kirby, William Boom, Joel Woodworth, and Joseph Sheldon and their associates, were incorporated during a period of twenty years. The directors named in the act met on the 17th of March, elected Norris M. Woodruff, president; A. S. Greene, vice-president; Robert Lansing, secretary; N. M. Woodruff, A. S. Greene, J. Fairbanks, G. C. Sherman, and E. Farwell, executive committee. The affairs of his company have been closed several years.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

In August, 1851, a meeting of farmers of Jefferson and Lewis counties was held at the village of Evans' Mills, for the purpose of organizing an insurance company to take risks exclusively upon farm property. At that meeting the following gentlemen were named as a board of corporators, viz.: Alden Adams, Ira A. Smith, Harrison Blodgett, John C. Cooper, Gideon S. Sacket, Isaac Munson, Evelyn F. Carter, Joseph Fayel, Loveland Paddock, Wolcott Steele, Wm. P. Babcock, Ashley Davenport, Ira Beaman, Hiram Dewey and Levi Miller. At a subsequent meeting Alden Adams was elected president; Isaac Munson, vice-president; U. A. Wright, secretary; and E. B. Fowler, general agent.

There was much delay in perfecting its organization, which was finally completed, mainly through the persistent energy of E. B. Fowler, who was the real founder of the Mutual company, in March, 1853. From this time until May, 1855, the company issued only about fifteen hundred policies. In January, 1855, John C. Cooper was elected president, in place of Alden Adams, and by special act of the legislature the office was changed from the village of Evans' Mills to the village of Watertown; and on May 3, of that year, Isaac Munson was elected secretary in place of U. A. Wright. After the removal of the office to Watertown the business began gradually to increase, and the company to prosper, perhaps beyond any other mutual insurance company in the State, and continued to do so until 1862, when, in consequence of the failure of the greater number of the mutual companies in this State, and the closing up of their business by collecting and prosecuting their premium-notes, it became extremely difficult, where the company was not well known, to obtain premium-notes sufficient to keep the capital of the company intact. At a meeting of the directors a proposition was made to change from a mutual to a stock company. This requiring the consent of two-thirds of its policy-holders, it was deemed best to defer the change for one year. In the mean time, the required number of policy-holders having signed a petition, the change was effected January 9, 1863.

During its existence as a mutual, the Agricultural paid all its losses promptly, never taxed its premium-notes, and accumulated in ten years a surplus to the amount of $45,572. Having over $10,000,000 at risk, the superintendent of the insurance department decided that this fund could not be divided, but must be held sacred to carry out the risks in force, while the capital paid in by the stockholders must be security for future policy-holders. After this decision every effort was made by the directors to induce the old policy-holders to take the new stock, so that the ownership might not change, but with a preference to them of over sixty days in which to take the stock. But advertising and the personal effort of the officers were of little avail, so that less than one-third of the stock was taken by the old policy-holders, and the company commenced its new career under the old officers, but to a large extent with new owners. The following increase each year in the number of policies issued will show the energy with which the business was conducted, and the popularity of the company:

Year.	No. Policies.	Year.	No. Policies.	Year.	No. Policies.
1853	888	1861	3,541	1869	26,900
1854	689	1862	3,874	1870	35,500
1855	996	1863	4,210	1871	41,580
1856	1440	1864	9,130	1872	48,395
1857	1724	1865	14,671	1873	59,837
1858	2089	1866	18,377	1874	46,959
1859	2954	1867	23,335	1875	43,837
1860	3125	1868	25,040	1876	41,002
Total policies issued					460,093

This company has now been in existence a quarter of a century, has during that time paid $2,325,150 for losses, has always met them promptly, and has accumulated cash assets to the amount of about $1,100,000. It has erected for itself the finest marble-front office in northern New York, in which it is still prosecuting its business with its wonted caution and success. Not only have these results been obtained by this company, but out of its prosperity—or in consequence of it—has grown up in this city a large insurance interest. The Watertown Fire Insurance Company was really an outgrowth of the Agricultural, and the success of these two companies induced the organization of others, until there are now over $2,500,000 invested in this enterprise in this city. What is a little remarkable in the history of this company is the fact that six of the original fifteen corporators are now living, and the present vice-president, secretary, and general agent are among the number. They have been for twenty-five years and still are actively engaged in furthering the interests of the company, with a view of placing it upon a basis of safety and solidity, that it may remain a monument to their zeal and energy, and continue an honor to the county, and one of its permanent institutions, long after their labors in its behalf shall have ended.

John C. Cooper, Esq., whose watchful care over the interests of the company as its president for twenty-two years was unceasing, died in January, 1877, and the vacancy was filled by the election of John A. Sherman, the former vice-president.

No less to be mentioned for energetic effort and efficient management, and one who has done more to enlarge the business of the company than any other person, is its present secretary, Isaac Munson, who has given his life-work for the good of the company, and who will be honored and remembered as one of its most useful members.

Favorable mention might also be made of the present general agent, Hiram Dewey, and others, who have been most able financiers and managers.

THE WATERTOWN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized December 7, 1867, in less than seven weeks from the date of the first proposition to incorporate a company to do exclusively a dwelling-house business.

The corporators were men of experience in the insurance business, and to such an extent did they command public confidence that the capital was all subscribed in twenty-four hours after the books were opened for subscription to the full amount proposed in the charter, to wit, $100,000. It commenced its business cautiously in a comparatively circumscribed locality, and kept extending its lines as the confidence of both stockholders and policy-holders seemed to demand, until its business has attained large proportions for a company confining its business to a specialty on dwellings and contents. In less than ten years this company has grown from $100,000 to about $750,000, steadily growing in the confidence of its patrons. The following table will show its steady uniform increase:

Policies Issued.		Assets.	Policies Issued.		Assets.
During Dec. 1867	139	$101,254.21	During 1872	23,892	$438,890.54
" 1868	3,961	124,084.66	" 1873	35,912	556,849.90
" 1869	5,881	148,531.47	" 1874	36,400	648,941.51
" 1870	7,717	171,753 98	" 1875	36,890	694,075.63
" 1871	15,616	338,693.13	" 1876	36,980	725,819.08

At the first election of officers Hon. Norris Winslow was elected president, Jesse M. Adams secretary, and Henry S. Munson general agent. Mr. Winslow resigned his position as president in 1876, and Hon. Willard Ives was elected to fill the vacancy. Chas. H. Waite was elected general agent in 1868 and still retains his position, as also does Mr. Adams, who have carefully watched over its interests, assisted for the last few years by U. S. Gilbert, the vice-president.

The business of the company has ever been strictly confined to private residences and their contents, although the charter was changed the present year to give a little more latitude in regard to its risks, but no change to any extent has been made nor any contemplated. The organization of this company has been one of the fortunate enterprises of Watertown, as proved by its success. Not only has it attained this steady uniform growth until it has become the largest moneyed corporation in the city, with one exception, but it has every year made liberal dividends to its stockholders, and loaned nearly $500,000 upon bond and mortgage in the county. It has received nearly $2,000,000 for premiums and paid nearly $1,000,000 for losses, and no one month's losses have ever yet exceeded its premium receipts. Its prospect is such that all may well be proud of it, and abroad, as well as at home, it reflects a credit upon the enterprises of Jefferson County. Its present directors are Hon. Willard Ives, Isaac Munson, Hiram Dewey, John A. Sherman, J. M. Canfield, H. M. Stevens, E. F. Carter, J. R. Stebbins, U. S. Gilbert, F. H. Munson, C. H. Waite, J. M. Adams.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

This company was organized as the "Black River Insurance Company," in March, 1872, and is the only Watertown company transacting a commercial business. It is not confined to dwellings and farm property, but insures stores, merchandise, manufacturing establishments, mills, etc. The company was organized after the Chicago fire of October 9, 1871, had made many vacant places in the insurance ranks, and its projectors had naturally bright visions of future good. The Boston conflagration in November, 1872, however, found the company scarcely established, and ill prepared to withstand the heavy losses entailed by that disaster. The Black River paid over $80,000 to Boston sufferers, the stockholders voluntarily paying into the funds an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock. The year 1873 was not a successful one for the Black River, and the stockholders were called upon for an additional subscription of twenty-five per cent., which was cheerfully responded to, and thenceforward the success of the institution was assured.

Early in 1875 the name of the company was changed to its present one, as it was found, after due trial, that the original title, though locally popular, was provocative of unfriendly criticism and distrust among distant communities where agencies were planted.

The company is now one of the established institutions of the county; is well known and deservedly popular in all the principal cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific; its reputation for fair and honorable dealing being second to none. Its assets now reach the respectable figure of almost $400,000, and its net surplus (or undivided profits) over all liabilities is over $50,000.

The first president of the Black River was Loveland Paddock, and its directors and stockholders comprised most of the leading men of Watertown. Mr. Paddock died during the summer of 1872, and was succeeded in the office by his son George F. Paddock, who remained the president until January, 1875, when he was succeeded by the present popular and enterprising president, Hon. Gilderoy Lord, to whose unswerving faith and business tact much of the later success of the company is due.

The present officers and directors are as follows: Gilderoy Lord, president; W. W. Taggart, vice-president; A. H. Wray, secretary. Directors, John L. Baker, Henry M. Ball, C. A. Holden, G. W. Knowlton, Jr., Gilderoy Lord, Joseph Mullen, Joseph Mullen, Jr., Pearson Mundy, Isaac P. Powers, George H. Sherman, H. G. P. Spencer, Wm. W. Taggart, B. B. Taggart, Samuel B. Upham, George L. Woodruff, A. H. Wray, all of Watertown; R. P. Flower and Reuben S. Middleton, of New York City; A. F. Barker, of Clayton; and Henry Spicer, of Perch River, Jefferson County.

THE HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1873. Its business is confined to farm buildings and property, detached city and village residences, and takes no hazardous risks of any description. While the company is comparatively a new one, it has met with a success somewhat remarkable. The report of the company, January 1, 1877, shows that its assets were $271,865.80, and since 1874 it has not failed to make its semi-annual dividend. Its present officers are Hon. Allen C. Beach, president, who has filled the position from the organization; John C. Sterling, vice-president; Charles F. Sawyer, secretary; Myers Thompson, treasurer.

THE EMPIRE STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Watertown, was conceived and projected by John Sheldon, of Watertown, and was incorporated in April, 1869, and commenced issuing policies in June following. The first officers were, James A. Bell, president; Loveland Paddock and Ezra B. Cornell, vice-presidents; John Sheldon, secretary and treasurer. In January, 1870, George B. Phelps succeeded to the presidency, and continues in that position at the present time. The business of the company was run successfully and economically under the direct management of John Sheldon, secretary and treasurer, and at the end of three years, or July 1, 1872, the assets had reached over $350,000, policies to the number of 6000 having been issued. In August, 1872, the directors resolved to discontinue business by reason of large losses by death, and the financial depression which was already burdening the resources of the country, and entered into an arrangement with the Life Association of America, of St. Louis, Missouri, to assume the carrying out of its policy contracts, and also to reimburse the stockholders.

Since that arrangement all the policies have been transferred to the association, or otherwise closed out, leaving the company at this time (October, 1877) with an organization merely.

The company, while running, had a record of which it could well feel proud, and undoubtedly much of its success was owing to the large business experience of George B. Phelps, president, and of Messrs. T. H. Camp and Isaac Minison, of the board of directors.

A BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS

was organized in 1866, and reorganized in 1872, and is now in operation, with D. M. Bennett as president, and Charles B. Fowler secretary, the latter having served since its first organization.

TRADE.

The first merchants to bring a stock of goods to Watertown were John Paddock and William Smith, who brought their wares from Utica in wagons and opened their store in 1805. In March, 1807, seventeen sleighs, laden with goods for these pioneer tradesmen, were twenty-three days in getting from Oneida county to Watertown by way of Redfield. A census of the village in 1827 gave twenty-eight mercantile establishments of various kinds. The city directory of M. M. Kimball for 1877–8, gives the number of mercantile houses as one hundred and seventy-four.

A summary of the business of the present, of the city of Watertown, admits of the following classifications: 1 accountant, 5 agricultural-implement dealers, 2 architects, 2 artists, 53 attorneys, 4 bakeries, 6 banks, 10 barbers, 7 blacksmith-shops, 1 blind-hinge manufactory, 3 binderies, 5 book and job printing-offices, 5 dealers in books and stationery, 10 boot- and shoe-dealers, 9 boot- and shoe-makers, 3 dealers in bottled lager (wholesale), 1 dealer (wholesale) in bottled soda and ginger ale, 1 brass-foundry, 1 brewery, 1 brick-yard, 2 candle-factories, 5 carpet-dealers, 10 carriage-, sleigh-, and wagon-factories, 1 carriage-repository, 7 cigar- and tobacco-manufactories, 9 dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, 2 dealers in coal, salt, and cement, 2 dealers in coffins, robes, and plates, 6 confectioners, 2 coopers, 2 dealers in crockery, glass, and china ware, 1 cotton-yarn factory, 7 dentists, 8 dress- and cloak-making establishments, 7 dealers in drugs, medicines, etc., 9 dry-goods houses (1 wholesale), 2 dye-works, 1 vacuum-brake manufactory, 1 express office (American), 1 dealer in fire- and burglar-proof safes, 4 dealers in oysters and fish, 2 florists, 1 flour- and feed-dealer, 1 flour-sack manufactory, 5 foundry- and machine-shops, 8 fruit and vegetable gardeners, 3 furniture-manufacturers, 7 gas-fitting and plumbing establishments, 1 grain-dealer, 6 flouring- and grist-mills, 26 grocery and provision houses, 1 gunsmith, 4 hardware houses, 5 harness and trunk dealers, 4 hat, cap, and fur dealers, 2 dealers in hides and felts, 11 hotels, 1 manu-

factory of carving-tables, 3 ice dealers, 4 insurance companies, 10 insurance agents, 1 intelligence office, 10 dealers in jewelry, watches, and clocks, 2 justices of the peace, 4 dealers in ladies' furnishing goods, 1 dealer in ladies' sanitary goods, 1 lamp-manufactory, 3 laundries, 1 dealer in leather and findings, 1 Limburger cheese dealer, 3 dealers in lime, land-plaster, etc., 5 livery and sale stables, 3 lumber-dealers, 1 malt-house, 3 marble-dealers, 12 meat-markets, 1 (firm) dealer in mechanics' tools, 6 merchant tailors, 10 milkmen, 11 milliners, 2 music and piano houses, 7 music-teachers, 2 news-depots, 5 newspaper offices (3 weeklies, 2 dailies), 1 notions and jewelry house, 10 nurses, 10 dealers in ornamental hair-work, 2 manufacturers of ornamental iron-work, 6 paint-shops, 4 paper-manufactories, 1 pattern- and model-maker, 1 pawnbroker, 1 pearl-barley mill, 2 pension and claim agents, 3 photograph galleries, 19 physicians, 2 piano-tuners, 4 dealers in picture-frames and chromos, 5 planing-mills and moulding-manufactories, 2 plow-factories, 3 pump-manufactories, 2 pop-corn dealers, 1 post office, 4 restaurants and boarding- and dining-saloons, 2 railroad stations, 2 salt-dealers, 4 sash-, door-, and blind-factories, 1 saw-manufacturer, 2 saw-mills, 1 scrivener, 3 second-hand stores, 1 sewing-machine factory, 2 sewing-machine agents, 2 sextons, 6 dealers in silver and plated ware, 2 electro-platers, 2 shirt-manufactories, 2 soap-factories, 2 dealers in sportsmen's goods, 2 steam-engine manufactories, 1 stair-builder, 10 stove dealers, tinsmiths, etc., 4 tanneries, 2 telegraph offices, 2 ticket agencies, 1 tile and sewer-pipe manufactory, 3 dealers in toys and fancy goods, 2 umbrella-repairers, 2 undertakers, 1 file-works, 3 wine- and liquor-dealers, 1 wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, 1 wood-engraver, 3 wood-yards.

The capital invested in the business enumerated above is approximately as follows:

In manufactures	*$1,285,000
In trade	*2,117,000
Insurance—capital and surplus	2,500,000
Banking	1,009,466
Railroad capital in the city	†233,961
Total	$7,145,427

The shipments of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad from the station at Watertown, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, aggregated 11,219 tons, of which there were 1017 tons of butter and cheese, 1356 tons of flour and wheat, and 3499 tons of paper.

SIX DECADES IN THE POST-OFFICE OF WATERTOWN.

During the administration of President Monroe, from 1817 to 1824 inclusive, the Watertown post-office was kept on the corner of Court street and the Public Square, on the site now occupied by the Merchants' Bank. Here Dr. Henry H. Sherwood officiated as postmaster, and interspersed his official duties with the sale of drugs and medicines until 1825, when he was succeeded in the office by Daniel Lee, an appointee of John Quincy Adams. Mr. Lee removed the office temporarily to the Fairbanks corner, and thence to the old Symonds store, near where the Union National Bank office now stands. In 1829, Alpheus S. Greene was appointed by President Jackson, and the post-office again occupied the Fairbanks corner until the erection of the old American block in 1835, when it was removed to the corner basement of that building. Mr. Greene kept the office here until 1839, when he gave way to Mr. Alvin Hunt, an appointment of President Van Buren. In 1841, John F. Hutchinson was appointed postmaster by President John Tyler, and soon after removed the office to the west store of the old American block on Arsenal street. In 1845, Pearson Mundy was appointed to the office by President Polk, and kept the same in the last-named place until the spring of 1849, when the building, office, and its contents were destroyed by the fire that laid waste the business portion of Watertown,—a conflagration still spoken of as *the great fire*, an account of which is given elsewhere in this work. Philo S. Johnson, an appointee of President Zachary Taylor, succeeded Mr. Mundy, and on Saturday evening, the 29th of May, 1849, Mr. Johnson called upon Mr. Mundy and made arrangements for the transfer of the post-office property, and Mr. Mundy's interest therein also, which amounted to several hundred dollars. The transfer was to be made the next Monday morning; but at two o'clock on the next morning (Sunday), within one hour of the changing of the night mail from Sacket's Harbor to Utica, the same being brought through by coach, the Watertown post-office was in flames; and so complete was its destruction, Mr. Mundy had scarcely more to pass to his successor than the title of his office. However, the new postmaster, assisted by the one he had displaced, gathered together the fragments that had escaped destruction and opened an office on the east side of Washington street, in a building situated near the present site of D. B. Sanford's store, in Washington Hall block, where it remained until the completion of the Paddock Arcade in 1850, when it was removed to its present location, where it has ever since remained. Wm. H. Sigourney was Mr. Johnson's successor, and served during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. In 1861, Levi Smith was appointed by President Lincoln, and held the office until March 1, 1870. During his official term the office was considerably enlarged by the addition of the store known as Rand's News-room, and remodeled and improved generally. Mr. Smith was succeeded by Wm. G. Williams, the present incumbent (by whose courtesy this sketch has been prepared), who held the office until April 1, 1874, when he was succeeded for a few weeks only by Alexander Campbell, whose health would not permit him to discharge any of the duties of the office except to attach his signature to official papers. On Mr. Campbell's decease, April 28, 1874, Mr. Williams was reappointed. In 1873 the office was again remodeled, and supplied with new distributing cases and efficient appliances to facilitate the distribution of mails and meet the growing needs of the community.

To give an approximate idea of the growth of Watertown, and the increasing business of the office, a statement is annexed showing its business from July, 1876, to July, 1877. During this year there were sent from this office 520,176 letters, 105,570 postal cards, 175,500 packages

* Estimates of commercial reports.

† As assessed by the county for taxation.

and pieces of second-class matter, such as newspaper packages from offices of publication, etc.; 85,250 pieces of third-class matter, such as circulars, books, samples, merchandise, etc.; making a total of 886,496 pieces, the total weight of which was 117,000 pounds. There were 2842 pieces sent daily, weighing 375 pounds. There were registered 590 domestic and 207 foreign letters, and of such there were received 2013, and 3403 passed through the office in transit to other points, of which a record was made. There were issued during the year money-orders amounting to $30,725.67, and there were paid orders amounting to $71,625.67. During the same time stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards were sold to the amount of about $17,000. During the year named over 14,000 lock-pouches and 1500 sacks were sent from the office to convey mails dispatched, and about the same number received, and of the same weight. Money-orders were first issued from this office November 1, 1864, and the number of the first year's issue was 292. The total number issued to date (November 1, 1877) is 26,115, 3000 being issued during the last year. Mr. Bruce F. Martin is the assistant postmaster of this office, and four clerks are regularly employed therein, fifteen mails being received and fifteen dispatched daily, except Sunday.

THE SCHOOLS OF WATERTOWN.

The first school-house in Watertown was a barn, and the oldest school-teacher was a little girl. In the summer of 1802, two years after Henry Coffeen and Zachariah Butterfield made the first settlement within the present city, Sally Coffeen, a daughter of the former, only fourteen or fifteen years old, began a school for the still younger children of the four or five families who then constituted the population of Watertown village, in a barn on the site of the "Despatch" block, on Arcade street. The same year her sister, bearing the peculiar name of Heiress Coffeen, took her place, occupying a log house on the Adams road, now Washington street, where she taught for three summers. A Mr. Goodrich taught there one or two winters, being the first male teacher in the village. These were all private schools, there being as yet no public organization.

In 1804 a school district was organized, embracing the whole town of Watertown (which then included Hounsfield) except the Burrville district. A small frame school-house was immediately begun, on the road to Champion, its site being now occupied by the Universalist church on the public square. It was not completed until 1805, when there were a dozen or fifteen families in the settlement, and other districts had already been organized in the town. It was at the top of a steep hill, and the west end was upheld four feet above the ground by pine logs set on end. The only seats were pine boards fastened to the wall and running around three sides of the single room.

The first teacher in this primitive temple of education was a Scotchman named McGregor, still remembered for a sternness as forbidding, though in a different way, as that of his namesake, the celebrated Rob Roy. He was succeeded by an itinerant minister named Leavenworth, who preached and taught for two years. He was followed by Roswell Babbitt, and he by a Mr. Laidlaw. In those times children used to come, in summer, from the Cold creek neighborhood on the east, from Watertown Centre on the south, and from the Parker settlement on the west. In winter only the boys and occasionally some of the large girls made these toilsome trips through the snow. But one after the other these sections were detached from the original district, until the latter was reduced to the immediate vicinity of the thriving village.

At the little school-house on the hill was held, in 1807, the first court in Jefferson County; the presiding justice being Hon. Smith Thompson. After the adjournment of the real tribunal a sham one was organized, in which the fondness of our forefathers for rough practical jokes found ample vent. One after the other the principal citizens of the county were convicted of murder, arson, chewing gum, burglary, and of *failing* to smuggle potash into Canada.

The school-house walls witnessed punishments which had better be imagined than described, and if any one was left unconvicted of crime, it was because he was too insignificant to invite attention.

Mr. Laidlaw taught about 1810. In that year the public-spirited villagers determined that something should be done for the cause of higher education. Two thousand five hundred dollars was raised by subscription, a lot was purchased, and in that and the following year a two-story brick building was erected for an academy, which stood on the east side of Washington street, on the ground now occupied by Academy street. The war, which broke out in 1812, and perhaps other causes, prevented the academy from being opened, and the building was frequently used as a hospital during that conflict.

In the district school, Mr. Laidlaw was succeeded by an eccentric and unfortunate individual, named Jeremiah Bishop; more frequently called "Long-legged Bishop" by the irreverent portion of his scholars. He taught school while confined to the jail-limits for debt, and was somewhat famous in old times as a road-maker. Desiring to go frequently from the school-house across the public square to a spring in front of the site of the Woodruff House, and the way being overgrown with thistles and weeds, he sprinkled thickly with salt a space about three feet wide between those two points, so that the cattle and sheep which then roamed on the square would "eat out" the desired pathway. There is some dispute about the result of the experiment, but for the honor of science we prefer to credit those who say that this ingenious plan was followed by a brilliant success.

Mr. Bishop was succeeded by Mr. Cowen, and he, in a short time, by Joel Everett, a very efficient teacher, who kept the school during the greater part of the War of 1812. These were precarious times for schools in this vicinity; for, when the men were called out in arms, the school-boys had to take their places at home as far as practicable, and, besides, everybody was in a state of more or less excitement lest a successful invasion by the British and Indians should compel them to flee from their homes. Some of the most aged people in the city still recollect how Mr. Everett used to come into school in the morning, anxiously inquiring of the scholars if they had heard any news from Sacket's Harbor. Mr. E. taught until 1816.

In that year Watertown was incorporated as a village, and divided into two school districts, Washington street being the line between them. Exhausted by the war, the people felt no disposition to go on with the academy enterprise, which was involved in debt, and the upper story of the building was used for several years as a district school-house for the eastern district (which became district No. 3 of the town of Watertown); the old frame school-house being abandoned. Avery Skinner, then a youth of twenty, afterwards one of the most prominent men of Oswego county, taught there from 1817 to 1823; an extremely long period for a district school of that era. Rev. Daniel Banks also taught a select school in the lower story of the same building for several years after the war, supplying to some extent the lack of an academy.

For the western district (No. 2), the sites of the Arsenal-street school and the Methodist parsonage were purchased in 1817, for two hundred and fourteen dollars, and a one-story brick school-house erected for six hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The academy (that is, the building originally intended for that purpose) was sold on a mortgage, in 1820, to the "Watertown Ecclesiastical Society," who erected the First Presbyterian church on the same lot, somewhat west and south of the former structure. The eastern district was then divided on the line of State street. The district north of that street, which retained the name of No. 3, purchased a wooden building on Factory street and fitted it up as a school-house. The upper story of the academy was occupied by the school of the southeastern district (No. 8), with Mr. Skinner as teacher, until 1823, when a stone school-house was erected on the site of Grace church, on Sterling street. These three districts remained as thus organized as late as 1840; the school-houses remaining the same, except that the wooden one on Factory street was replaced by a brick one about 1830.

In 1826 or 1827 the old brick academy building was taken down, and the material used to erect a brick structure on Clinton street, for the Washington Female Academy. Miss Northrop and Miss Hooker were successively principals there, with competent assistants; and from 1828 to 1837 the school bore a high reputation, being attended by all the young ladies and "big girls" of the first families of the ambitious village, with many from the outer regions.

In 1831 and 1832 a determined effort was made to establish a good high school for young men and boys. An organization was effected, and the stock was promptly taken by the principal citizens of the place. Micah Sterling, Egbert Ten Eyck, Orville Hungerford, Jason Fairbanks, Loveland Paddock, Norris M. Woodruff, and Henry D. Sewall subscribed ten shares each; nine others took five shares each; one took four shares; five, three shares; nineteen, two shares; and twenty-six, one share each. The first trustees were the gentlemen just named (except Mr. Woodruff), together with Thomas Baker, Reuben Goodale, Alpheus S. Greene, Justin Butterfield, William Smith, Joseph Goodale, Joseph Kimble, Geo. S. Boardman, and John Safford. A commodious stone building was erected in a handsome grove on Academy street, and on the 19th of September, 1832, La Rue P. Thompson opened the first term as principal. There were not enough students assured to justify the employment of an assistant. It was a boys' academy, and the only girls who ever attended it were two daughters of William Smith, who had a small room by themselves, and whose father obtained this privilege as a special favor, in order that Mr. Thompson might supervise the classical education of the elder. After Mr. Thompson, Mr. Samuel Belding and Mr. Joseph Mullin, now one of the justices of the supreme court of the State, were principals of the institution. It had a very moderate amount of prosperity, and never received the visitation of the regents.

In February, 1836, the Watertown presbytery adopted resolutions proposing to unite with the Black River Congregational association in founding a high school of a marked religious tendency. A joint committee of the presbytery and the association, at a meeting held the following month, unanimously agreed to the proposition, and recommended Watertown as the best location. On the 25th of May of the same year the Black River Literary and Religious Institute was incorporated by the legislature, the first trustees being Martus Smith, James H. Monroe, Eli Farwell, Jason Clark, George S. Boardman, Hart Massey, Rowell Kinney, Craft P. Kimball, Elisha Camp, Lewis A. Wicks, Henry Jones, George W. Knowlton, Ebenezer H. Snowden, John Covert, E. M. Adams, Elisha P. Cook, David Spear, Chas. B. Pond, Artemas Crittenden, John A. Cathcart, David Granger, Abel L. Crandall, Roswell Pettibone, and Wm. Chittenden. They were authorized to establish a seminary in Watertown, the annual income of which should not exceed four thousand dollars, to elect a faculty, and to fill vacancies in their own number. They adopted a constitution, according to which the board consisted of twenty-four members,—six Congregational and six Presbyterian clergymen, and of six Congregational and six Presbyterian laymen. When a vacancy occurred a person of the same class and sect as the late member was to be appointed in his place, and the presbytery or association of the late member's denomination was to have the sole power of nominating his successor. A board of visitors, appointed by the trustees, was authorized, besides exercising general supervision over the school, to administer to the faculty a prescribed confession of faith and a pledge of religious fidelity.

The first faculty consisted of Rev. J. R. Boyd, principal; Rev. John Covert, vice-principal; and Mrs. John Covert, preceptress. A lot on the corner of State and Mechanic streets was immediately purchased for $4500, a wooden building for temporary use was erected, and the school was opened in September, 1836. In the spring of 1837 the permanent building was begun, and in 1838 it was completed. It was forty by seventy feet, two stories high besides the basement, built of stone and brick, and cost $6500. The institution was received under the visitation of the Regents in January, 1838, and received a share of the literature fund while it continued in operation.

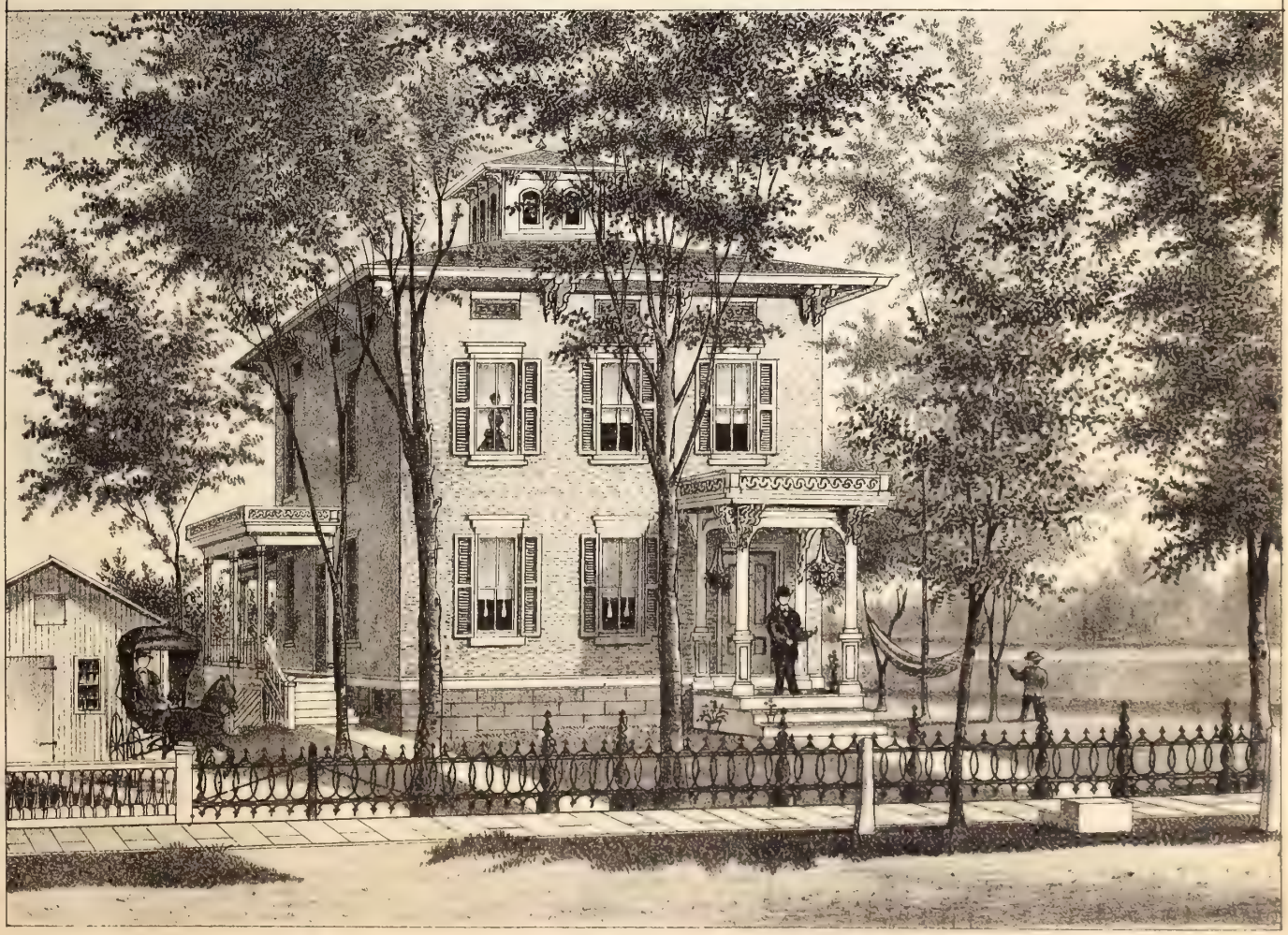
The former academy, which had always been feeble, speedily went down before the rivalry of the new institution. A large majority of the stockholders in the former soon assigned their interest to the latter. The academy was suspended in 1838 or '39, and in 1841 its corporation was



MRS. J. G. HARBOTTLE.



J. G. HARBOTTLE.



RESIDENCE OF J. G. HARBOTTLE, No. 7 STATE ST., WATERTOWN, N. Y.

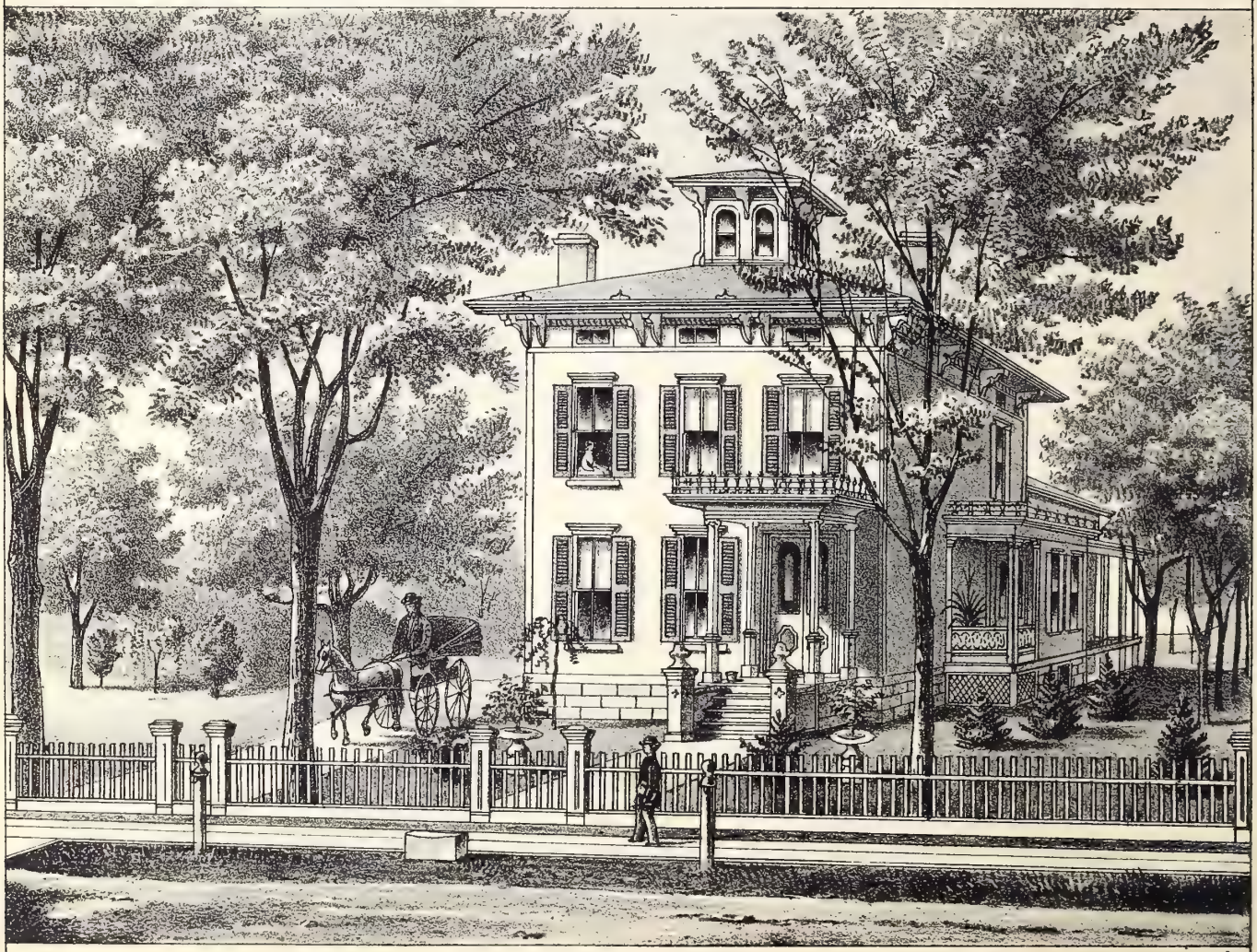


GENDRON, PHOTOGRAPHER, WATERTOWN. N. Y.



WM. HOWARD.

MRS. WM. HOWARD.



RESIDENCE OF WM. HOWARD, No. 60 STATE ST., WATERTOWN. NEW YORK.

dissolved by the legislature. The female academy also ceased to exist, as the institute had departments for both males and females.

From 1838 to 1864 the general educational system remained substantially the same, primary education being furnished by the district schools, and higher education by the Black River institute, the name of which, however, was changed in 1846 to "Jefferson County Institute."

Notwithstanding the apparently narrow sectarian basis on which the institute was founded, it met with marked success. Its scholars were numbered by hundreds at a time. During the year 1853 it had over five hundred; two hundred and sixty-four males, and two hundred and fifty-eight females. The first principal, Rev. J. R. Boyd, continued until 1848, when he resigned to re-enter the ministry. Rev. D. M. Linsley was the principal from 1848 to 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. Alvan Parmelee. In its palmy days there were no less than eight assistants.

In regard to the common schools during the period above mentioned (1838 to 1864), several new districts were formed; but it would not be interesting to particularize their exact dates, as the district system has been substantially done away with. This system became less and less satisfactory, and many private schools were patronized by the citizens. In 1864 there were twenty-nine teachers employed. The number of children of school age in the village was 2633, while the number registered in the district schools was only 1287, or forty-eight per cent. This and other evidences of the failure of the district schools to meet the wants of such a village as Watertown caused a general demand for a system of graded schools. The proper representations were made to the legislature, and on April 21, 1865, an act was passed establishing such a system.

The law provided that there should be nine commissioners of common schools, holding office three years, their terms being so arranged that there should be three elected each year, and the commissioners in their joint capacity being styled the "Board of Education of the village (now city) of Watertown." It was made the duty of the board to establish and discontinue schools as they might deem best; to build, purchase, and repair school-houses; buy and keep in repair furniture, apparatus, books, etc.; to employ and remove all teachers as they should deem best; to pay them their wages, and to maintain a general superintendence over the schools, adopting such regulations for their management as they should think best. They were not allowed, however, to sell the school-houses, but could report the desirability of sale to the village trustees. The latter were required to raise by tax the amounts which the board of education might certify were necessary for the purposes just named; provided, however, that the amount expended for teachers' wages and contingent expenses should not be less than twice, nor more than six times, the sum appropriated by the State during the previous year. The board of education was also made the trustees of the school libraries, and invested with various minor powers not necessary to mention here.

The trustees of Jefferson County Institute were also authorized to lease or transfer the institute property to the village, in trust for school purposes, and the high school under the board of education was made subject to the visitation of the regents of the university, and allowed to share in the State funds devoted to higher education. So long as the institute buildings should be leased to the village, the trustees of the institute were authorized to appoint two members of the board of education, in addition to the nine elected by the people. In accordance with this law, commissioners were duly elected, and the board of education was organized. The institute leased its property to the village for a high school; it has ever since been thus leased, and the institute has continued to appoint two members of the board of education; its own organization being, of course, maintained to enable it to do so. A system of graded schools was at once organized, the higher English branches being taught in the high school, together with a sufficient knowledge of the languages to prepare a pupil for college. The active management was confined to a superintendent, appointed by the board, the same person being usually the clerk, though at present the principal of the high school is superintendent. In 1875 the system was reorganized, being modified in some particulars, though retaining the same general features as before.

The system now provides for three departments,—the high school, and the grammar and primary schools. The first is taught in the building of that name, the last two in the common-school houses. Each of the three covers four years or grades, making the whole course of an average scholar through the city schools cover twelve years. But no scholar can advance from one grade to another until he or she shall have passed a prescribed examination. The studies range from the simplest lessons in reading and spelling up to a complete knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, and the other ordinary English branches, in the last term of the eighth year.

In the high school there are three courses, each covering the four years of attendance there. The English course embraces algebra, geometry, astronomy, mental philosophy, civil government, and similar studies. The English and French, German or Latin course comprises most of the studies in the English course, together with either one of the languages just named. Finally, the classical course gives some of the principal English studies, combined with Latin and Greek sufficient to prepare a student for college.

The total number of children registered in the public schools during the school year ending in May last was 1949, being about sixty-eight per cent. of the whole number of school age in the city, the average attendance being 1311. Considering that just before the establishment of the board of education only forty-eight per cent. of the whole number of children in the village attended the district schools, as before stated, it is plain that the new system has found marked favor with the people.

Since its inauguration the following gentlemen have been the presidents of the board of education during the years named, it being understood that the year of service in each case extends till June after the end of the year here given: Theodore Babcock, 1865, '66, and '67; Allen C. Beach, 1868; Theodore Babcock, 1869; Beman Brockway, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, and '76; William W. Taggart, 1877.

The board of education and principal officers are now as

follows: William W. Taggart (president), C. A. Holden, Hannibal Smith, S. C. Knickerbocker, E. Q. Sewall, William S. Carlisle, Charles R. Skinner, Henry H. Smith, John Lansing, John H. McKay, William G. Williams; Superintendent, W. K. Wickes; Assistant Superintendent and Clerk, Fred. Seymour.

The schools are in a very flourishing condition, financially as well as otherwise. The income for the year ending May, 1877, was: From city tax, $23,500; from State, $7241.84; from tuition fees of non-resident scholars, $1401.83; total, $32,143.67. The expenses for the same period were: For teachers' wages, $18,177.07; other expenses, $10,545.88. Total, $28,722.95. The total number of children in the city between the ages of 5 and 20 years, according to the State Superintendent's report for 1875, was 3211.

We close with a list of the various schools, with their teachers and salaries, etc.:

High School.—Building erected in 1838; 230 sittings; value of school property, $17,750. W. K. Wickes, A.M., principal; salary, $1600. R. S. Bosworth, teacher of natural sciences and mathematics; salary, $900. Miss Cornelia M. Johnson, French and English literature; $850. Miss Anna B. Maier, drawing and German; $700. Miss Jennie M. Haas, higher English; $440. Miss Fanny Johnson, $440. Miss S. T. Goodenough teaches drawing in the common schools; salary, $320.

Arsenal Street School.—Present building erected in 1856. Value of school-property, $13,900. Principal, Mrs. U. J. Walker; salary, $600. Assistants, Carrie R. Haas, $380; Eliza B. Howk, $320; Clara Failing, $300; Eliza Bull, $300; L. H. Holbrook, $400; Anna Van Ostrand, $280; Carrie Van Ostrand, $280; Florence A. Thornton, $280; Kate M. Walker, $260.

Lamon Street School.—Present building erected in 1853; enlarged in 1871. Value of school-property, $21,000. Principal, Sophronia T. Lewis; salary, $600. Assistants, Mary M. Phelps, $380; Belle Meader, $280; M. S. Johnson, $300; Anna A. Wood, $440; Emma A. Tolles, $300; H. Delle Hutchins, $300; Ella McCarty, $280.

Mullin Street School.—Present building erected in 1867. Value of school-property, $6000. Principal, Anna M. Halloran; salary, $380. Assistants, Libbie Halloran, $300; Eliza J. Norris, $280; Carrie A. Klock, $260.

Academy Street School.—Present building erected in 1831. Value of school-property, $6806. Principal, Mrs. Mary E. Barrows; salary, $460. Assistants, Polly Felt, $320; Mary E. Hay, $320; E. B. Smith, $300; Jennie R. Farnham, $260.

Boon Street School.—Building erected in 1874. Value of school-property, $15,000. Principal, Lou M. Wood; salary, $440. Assistants, Mary O'Connor, $280; Leilla Kelsey, $280; Mary McCormick, $280.

Cooper Street School-Building.—Erected in 1858. Value of school-property, $3500. Principal, Miss Rebecca McConnell; salary, $380. Assistants, Nettie Thompson, $280; Sarah Chellis, $300.

Bradley Street School.—Building erected in 1824. Value of school-property, $625. Teacher, Malitta Henderson, $280.

Factory Street School.—Building erected in 1823. Value of school-property, $675. Teacher, Miss I. B. Hemenway; salary, $250.

For the early history of Watertown schools, embodied in this sketch, we are principally indebted to the report for 1873, made by D. G. Griffin, Esq., then superintendent. Mrs. Jason Fairbanks and others have also given us considerable information on those points. The facts regarding the academies are mainly drawn from Dr. Hough's history, while for the late and present conditions of the schools we are indebted to the reports of Superintendents Griffin and Beal, and the aid of the present assistant superintendent, Mr. Seymour.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL LIBRARY.

The only public library of any particular moment in the city of Watertown is that one opened to the public by the board of education, in connection with the public schools, in the year 1875. The books, which numbered then 2728, were such as had been accumulated during previous years by the library-fund appropriations from the State; but no particular system had been adopted, or care taken, for the management of the same. During the year named the library committee arranged shelves and proper conveniences for the protection of the books, and the library was opened to the public October 4 of the same year. Stringent rules were adopted for the return of books, which have proved beneficial. Master Cyrus H. Cole, a pupil of the High School, was appointed librarian, which office he still fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to the board of education and the public. His register, on June 20, 1876, showed 652 names of different persons drawing books. The volumes now number 3600. From October 4, 1875, to July 19, 1876, 3787 books were drawn. The selections have been judiciously made, and comprise the standard works on history, travels, and fiction, with a goodly assortment of juvenile works. The compilers of this work are under obligations to the librarian for many courtesies received at his hands.

WATERTOWN CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The history of this church dates back to June, 1803. It was organized by a New England missionary, Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle, in the barn of Caleb Burnham, at Burrville, the point first settled in the town. The church, at its formation, was composed of the following persons: James Thompson, Gershom Tuttle, Thomas Sawyer, —— Hinman, Joel Goodale, Henry Jewett, Mrs. Sarah Pettit, Sarah Tuttle, Susannah Sawyer, Jerua Eno, Cloe Baily, Hannah Eddy, and Sarah Taylor.

It was organized as a Congregational church, and in June, 1804, six additional members having been received, Thomas Sawyer and Solomon Calkins were elected deacons. Meetings were held in various places: at the house of John Blevin, the ball-room of Col. Tuttle, the wagon-shop of Deacon Sawyer, the school-house, and other houses. When no minister was present a sermon was read, the reader being generally Dr. Brainard, the father of O. V. Brainard, or Judge Strong. Though there was no settled minister, the

church enjoyed the services of various missionaries, and continued to increase, consisting in 1811 of fifty-four members.

During this period the village of Watertown at the river increased rapidly, and the people, feeling that they could not go to Burrville to church, began to hold Sabbath services in the "school-house on the hill," the present site of the Universalist church. These meetings were under the leadership of Mr. Samuel Bosworth, and Judge Foster was chosen chorister. On February 11, 1811, an effort was made to organize a society that should unite both parts of the town, and the following persons were elected trustees: Tilly Richardson, John Sikes, Thomas Sawyer, and William Fellows, representing Burrville; Hart Massey and Amos Benedict, representing Watertown Village; and Aaron Brown, Watertown Centre. A vote was taken at that meeting that it was expedient to erect a meeting-house at or near the centre, so as to accommodate both ends of the town; but the breaking out of the War of 1812 postponed the whole matter, and prevented the accomplishment of what would have been a mistake. The organization fell through, and nothing was done till 1814.

On the 25th of May in that year "The Watertown Ecclesiastical Society" was formed, which still continues to be the corporate name of the society. Jabez Foster, Orrin Stone, and Hart Massey were elected trustees. Thomas Sawyer and Theodore Redfield were afterwards added to the board.

July 27, 1815, a call was made to Rev. Daniel Banks for half his time, on a salary of four hundred dollars. The church at Burrville was at this time removed to Watertown, and, forming a part of the Watertown Ecclesiastical Society, united with the people of the village in this call. The church in Rutland gave Mr. Banks a like call, and he was installed pastor of the two churches October 25, 1815. His preaching services in Watertown were held for two years in the old frame "court-house on the hill," where now stands the jail. In 1817, that building being injured by fire, the congregation met in the brick academy which had been erected in 1811 on the site of the First church.

On the 11th of October, 1819, the society voted to erect a church on the academy lot. A building committee was appointed, and a stone church was built in the summer of 1820, under the immediate supervision of Judge Foster, at a cost of $9000. It was dedicated June 1, 1821. It was indeed an imposing structure for that day, and was the first church erected in the town.

Immediately after taking possession of this house, the church changed its form of government and elected a bench of elders, consisting of Job Sawyer, Theophilus Redfield, William Brown, James Stone, Jeronimus Van Nest, Hart Massey, William Huntington, Asaph Horton, and Amasa Herrick. February 28, 1821, Mr. Banks resigned his pastorate, and on the same day the church was received under the care of the Presbytery of St. Lawrence.

On the 31st of May the society extended to George S. Boardman, a student from the Theological Seminary of Auburn, a unanimous call to become their pastor, and he was ordained and installed by the Presbytery on July 26, 1821. Dr. Boardman's pastorate of sixteen years was laborious and fruitful. He received 505 members into the church, and 394 were removed. He left a membership of 233, although three churches had been organized during his ministry, chiefly from the first church. In 1830 a Congregational church was formed, for which twenty members were dismissed. This church lived but a short time. In 1831 the Second Presbyterian church was organized. Thirty-five members were dismissed at its formation, and ten soon after. In 1836 the Burrville Congregational church was organized, and fifteen members were dismissed for that purpose.

On the 26th of June, 1837, the society extended a unanimous call to Isaac Brayton, a student from Auburn Seminary, and he was ordained and installed as pastor of the church on the 31st day of August. Dr. Brayton's long pastorate of twenty-six and a half years was eminently judicious. His ministry, like his life, was quiet, conservative, uniform, and successful; and 470 were added to the church during his ministry.

On the 12th of January, 1864, Dr. Brayton requested of the Presbytery of Watertown a dissolution of the pastoral relation between himself and the First church of Watertown, on account of his own health and the health of his wife.

In May following a call was extended to Rev. J. Jermain Porter, of St. Louis, who began his labors as pastor July 1, and was installed by the Presbytery of Watertown on the 6th day of October, 1864.

Dr. Porter is still pastor of the church, which is in a flourishing condition, and now numbers 408 members; 348 have been added during his ministry of thirteen years.

In 1867, a beautiful and convenient parsonage, situated on Clinton street, was purchased at a cost of $8500. The old stone church, erected in 1820, was demolished in 1850, having done service just thirty years. The brick church in which the congregation now worship was finished in April, 1851, having been built under the immediate supervision of Edward S. Massey, and was dedicated April 10. It is a beautiful and commodious structure, 63 by 100 feet, and has sittings for 1000 persons. A tall, symmetrical spire, surmounted by a gilded cross, springs from a central tower. The frescoing of the main auditorium is singularly chaste and beautiful. A door on either side of the pulpit communicates with a beautiful chapel in the rear, connected with which are parlors, Sunday-school library-room, cloak-room and kitchen for social gatherings. About $16,000 have been expended during the last few years for various improvements on church and chapel.

From an examination of the reports of this church for the last ten years, made annually to the general assembly, it appears that the congregation have expended and contributed for all purposes the aggregate sum of $98,356, or an average of $9835 a year.

The following is a list of the ruling elders who have served the church from the beginning: William Brown, William Huntington, Jeronimus Van Nest, Horace Hunt, Buckley Steadman, Chauncey D. Morgan, Elias Hagar, F. R. Farwell, Hart Massey, Theoph. Redfield, Amasa Herrick, Solon Massey, Eli Farwell, J. L. Rice, Henry H. Kellogg, George B. Massey, James Stone, Asaph Hor-

ton, Job Sawyer, Jeremiah Holt, Albert P. Brayton, John C. Sterling, H. E. Conger, John C. Knowlton.

The following have served the church as trustees from and after the organization of the Watertown Ecclesiastical Society: Jabez Foster, Oren Stone, Theophilus Redfield, Job Sawyer, William Huntington, Israel Symonds, Noah W. Kinniston, Isaac H. Bronson, Adriel Ely, Jeremiah Holt, David D. Otis, Abner Baker, Daniel Lee, William K. Hawkes, S. B. Upham, John C. Sterling, D. H. Yale, B. F. Hotchkin, David M. Bennett, Fred. Baker, John C. Knowlton, Richard E. Hungerford, W. W. Herrick, W. W. Taggart, J. P. Moulton, A. M. Farwell, Hart Massey, Thomas Sawyer, Timothy Burr, Orville Hungerford, Dyer Huntington, Eli Farwell, Silas Clark, Lewis B. Sandiforth, John Safford, O. V. Brainard, Thomas D. Huntington, Josiah W. Baker, Isaac H. Fisk, Talcott H. Camp, Edward S. Massey, Samuel F. Bates, Alexander Campbell, M. H. Merwin, W. V. V. Rosa, George B. Massey, Volney P. Kimball, Levi A. Johnson, Norris Winslow, John Lansing, G. W. Knowlton, Jr., and H. Dean Waite.

The Sunday-school of this church was organized in 1821, and was held in the gallery of the new stone church. It is said to have been the first Sunday-school organized north of Utica. The first library was purchased in 1832, at a cost of $30.25. The following gentlemen have acted as superintendents: Timothy G. Seward, John C. Sterling, J. B. Tyler, Horace Hunt, C. P. Leonard, H. Johnson, D. D. Otis, Silas Clark, Alexander Campbell, Orrin Stone, J. L. Rice, M. M. Merrill, Adriel Ely, Elias Hagar, and John C. Knowlton.

The present officers of the Sunday-school are as follows: John C. Knowlton, superintendent; T. H. Camp, assistant superintendent; George B. Massey, secretary and treasurer; A. L. Upham and N. P. Wardwell, librarians. Infant department: Miss Elizabeth A. Clark, teacher; Miss May Johnson, assistant.

THE STONE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was formed July 20, 1831, by the Rev. Abel L. Crandall and Geo. S. Boardman, a committee appointed for the purpose by the Watertown Presbytery. It consisted at first of thirty-one members, dismissed for that purpose from the First church, and four from the Congregational church. Lewis R. Sandiforth was chosen ruling elder. Pastors: James R. Boyd, installed September 7, 1832; Marcus Smith, February 10, 1636; Wm. E. Knox, February 14, 1844; and Peter Snyder, June 20, 1848. Their church, at the corner of Factory and Mechanic streets, was built in 1831, at a cost of about $5500, of which Mr. Beebee, proprietor of the Jefferson Cotton Mills, contributed about $3000.

The pastors and stated supplies have been: 1831, Jedediah Burchard, S. S.; 1832, Jas. D. Pickands, S. S.; 1832–33, James R. Boyd; 1833–35, L. Hull, S. S.; 1835–43, Marcus Smith; 1844–48, William E. Knox; 1848–63, Peter Snyder (died December 13, 1863); 1864–67, Geo. D. Baker; 1868–70, Chas. C. Wallace; 1870–76, Chas. M. Livingston; Rev. Samuel A. Hoyt succeeded Mr. Livingston in December, 1876, and is the present pastor.

There are at present 278 communicants. The Sunday-school has an attendance of over 200 scholars. The library contains about 550 volumes, many of which are late and valuable books.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Arsenal Street Church.—The territory embraced in the present county of Jefferson was visited by Methodist preachers as early as 1803. At that date the State of New York and the New England States were included within the bounds of "Philadelphia Conference." The State of New York was a part of what was known as "Genesee District," and what is now Jefferson County formed a small part of "Black River Circuit." Within this circuit was the little settlement of Watertown. The first Methodist itinerants who pushed their way into this almost *terra incognita* were Barzillia Willy and John Husselkus. In 1809 they were succeeded by Griffin Sweet and Asa Cummins. In 1805 "New York Conference" was organized from a part of the Philadelphia Conference, when Jefferson County became a part of it, and formed a portion of Albany district. Seymour Ensign was the preacher appointed on the Black River Circuit; in 1806, Matthew Vanduzen and William Vredenburgh; 1807, Datus Ensign; 1808, Matthew Vanduzen, Luther Bishop; 1809, Luther Bishop, William Jewett. In 1810 the Genesee Conference was organized, and made to embrace all northern New York. The district was changed to "Cayuga," and later to "Oneida" District, and Joseph Willis and Chandley Lambert were the preachers. William Snow, Truman Gillett, 1811; Joseph Kinkead, 1812; Isaac Puffer and G. Stoddard, 1813; Chandley Lambert, 1814; Ira Fairbank and James Hagen, 1815; Goodwin Stoddard, 1816; Joseph Willis, 1817; John Demster, 1818. In 1818 Watertown became a separate charge, and John Demster was the first stationed preacher; Dana Fox, 1819; Israel Chamberlin (Watertown Station, Black River District), 1820; John Demster, 1821–22; Benj. G. Paddock, 1823; Hezekiah Field, 1824 (Le Ray and Watertown); James Brown, John Ercanbrack, Nathaniel Salsbury, 1825; N. Salsbury, G. Baker, 1826; G. Baker, L. Edgarton, 1827; W. W. Rundell, Azariah Hall, 1828. In 1829 the "Oneida Conference" was organized, and Watertown became a station, and John S. Mitchell was its preacher, who continued through 1830; N. Salsbury, 1831–32; V. M. Coryell, 1833; Squire Chase, 1834; Luther Lee, 1835. In 1836 the "Black River Conference" was organized, embracing northern New York, east of Montgomery county, and N. Salsbury was appointed to Watertown, and continued through 1837; Albert D. Peck, 1838; Squire Chase, 1839–40; William L. Bowdish, 1841; Hiram Mattison, 1842–43; William Wyatt, 1844; Isaac Stone, 1845–46; James Irwin, 1847–48.

In 1848 a very extensive *revival* occurred in the church, under the labors of James Irwin, resulting in additions amounting to about 300 members. During the same year a strong colony separated from the old church, and organized what is now the State Street Methodist Episcopal church,—the old church taking the name of "Arsenal Street Methodist Episcopal church." Since that date the appointments have been as follows: *Arsenal St. Church.*

—1849, George Gary; 1850–51, A. J. Phelps; 1852–53, I. S. Bingham; 1854–55, John B. Foote; 1856, J. W. Armstrong; 1857–58, B. I. Dufendorf; 1859–60, W. W. Hunt; 1861–62, S. Call; 1863–64, J. W. Armstrong; 1865–66–67, I. S. Bingham; 1868–69, S. R. Fuller; 1870, I. S. Bingham; 1871–72–73, F. Widmer; 1874, J. C. Stewart; 1875–76–77, G. M. Mead, the present pastor. *State Street Church.*—1849–50, E. Arnold; 1851–52, F. H. Stanton; 1853–54, James Erwin;* 1855–56, L. D. White; 1857–58, W. S. Titus; 1859–60, B. S. Wright; 1861, W. S. Tisdale; 1862, H. F. Spencer; 1863–64, O. C. Cole; 1865, J. D. Adams; 1866–67, T. Richey; 1868–69, W. D. Chase; 1870–71–72, M. D. Kinney; 1873–74, T. Cooper; 1875–76, M. G. Bullock; 1877, S. Call, the present incumbent.

The original society of the old church was organized Nov. 27, 1821, with Jonathan Cowen, Titus Ives, John Collins, Thomas Potter, and Henry H. Coffeen, trustees. On December 9, 1822, and December 30, 1824, it was reorganized, and subsequently erected on Arsenal street a stone church, since taken down. The present church was erected in 1851. The elegant building of the State street society (formed Jan. 29, 1849) was erected the same year. The first trustees of the State street society were Thomas Baker, A. J. Peck, H. Scovill, S. K. Carter, A. Cook, George Porter, Edmond Davis, J. M. Sigourney, and I. Huckins. The present number of communicants in the Arsenal Street church, including probationers, is 397. Officers and teachers in the Sunday-school, 50; scholars, 250; volumes in library, 250; communicants, State Street church, 324; officers and teachers, Sunday-school, 30; scholars, 160; volumes in library, 300.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WATERTOWN.

This church was organized by a council representing the Baptist churches in the Black River Baptist Association, convened in the village of Watertown, May 29, 1823. They met in a school-house on the north side of Factory street. Rev. Norman Giteau was pastor. At its organization the church numbered seventeen. In 1828 they built a small wooden church edifice on the south side of Factory street, which, in 1837, was sold to the Catholics, and is now known as "The French Catholic Church." During the same year the church built another house of worship on the corner of State and Mill streets, and dedicated it January 10, 1838. This structure was burned March 8, 1846. In the same year the present edifice was erected, and dedicated January 7, 1847. In 1872 over $5000 were expended in modernizing and beautifying. The building is 80 by 45. The chapel is 30 by 42. The church seats over 500, and the chapel about 200. The membership of the church is 315; that of the Sunday-school is 250. The present value of the church property is $20,000.

The following-named ministers have served the church as pastors, viz.: Norman Giteau, Seth Smalley, Jacob Knapp, John Miller, Charles Clark, L. T. Ford, W. I. Crane, J. A. Nash, J. S. Holme, H. A. Smith, I. Butterfield, C. N. Chandler, L. J. Matteson, John Peddie, L. M. S. Haynes, and James W. Putnam, present pastor.

* As spelled by Presiding Elder.

The officers of the church are: Clerk, John G. Harbottle; Deacons, John G. Harbottle, Samuel Wilson, G. Cook, R. Thornton, John Frost, and H. E. Parson; Treasurer, C. A. Waterman; Trustees, John G. Harbottle, Dexter Wilder, C. A. Waterman, H. E. Parson, and Dr. C. M. Johnson.

At the present time the church is thronged with attentive hearers, and in every way is meeting with the greatest success.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Episcopal service was performed in the town of Watertown early in 1812, at the old school-house, on the site of the present Universalist church, by the Rev. Daniel Nash, of Otsego county. On May 31, 1828, a legal organization was effected, under the Rev. Joshua M. Rogers, of Turin, of which Ira Wright and Wm. D. Ford were wardens, and Wm. Cowen, Samuel McClure, Philo S. Johnson, Loveland Paddock, Forrester Dexter, Henry L. Harvey, Henry Bronson, Wm. McCullock, and Walter Woodward were vestrymen. In 1829 they engaged the pastoral labors of the Rev. Hiram Adams, then a missionary of the united parishes of Watertown and Sacket's Harbor, at which places he preached on alternate Sabbaths. Services were at first held at the court-house. In 1829 a Sunday-school was opened, having at first sixteen scholars and two teachers, and for four years not more than twenty-five scholars were assembled.

In 1830 a subscription was circulated to obtain the means to erect a church, and a petition for aid was forwarded to Trinity church, New York; but these efforts failed. In the fall of 1831 the Rev. Mr. Salmon was hired six months, but remained a year, and in February, 1832, the efforts to raise means for building a church were resumed with vigor. A lot was secured, but the sum was still short of that necessary, when Henry D. Sewall engaged to build the house on the subscription, and take the sum to be received from the sale of pews to pay the balance. A wooden church was accordingly commenced in the spring of 1832, and finished externally the same year. In June, 1833, Trinity church, New York, gave $1000 to the society; and in 1833, Samuel Brown, of Brownville, raised $600 for this church in New York, and G. C. Sherman contributed liberally towards its completion. The church, being completed, was consecrated September 18, 1833.

The frame of this building was 40 by 60 feet, with a square tower of 16 feet base, projecting 8 feet from the front, with a belfry formed by two parallelograms crowning each other, with recessed corners, above which rose an octagonal tinned spire, tapering to a point at 100 feet from the ground. The church had two windows in the front and four on each side, with semicircular tops. The external design and details of the tower were modeled from a church in Cambridge, Mass. In 1834, Mr. Gear, of Brownville, was employed a part of the time, and in 1835 the Rev. —— Hickox, of Rochester, was called, and the church prospered much under his labors. From May, 1837, till April, 1839, the Rev. Charles Ackley was employed, and in September of the latter year the Rev. John F. Fish was engaged, and remained until Sept. 22, 1844. During his ministry the numbers of the church increased from 56 to

134; there were 94 confirmations, 127 baptisms, 142 marriages, and 55 burials.

In January, 1845, the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Carmichael was employed, and remained about a year, when he was succeeded, in August, 1846, by the Rev. Levi W. Norton, who continued the rector till the spring of 1853. On the 17th of July, 1853, the Rev. George Morgan Hills was employed. The Rev. Theodore Babcock, D.D., succeeded Mr. Hills as rector, serving from Nov. 15, 1857, to May 15, 1872. His rectorship was a long and prosperous one of nearly fifteen years. The present rector, the Rev. Leigh R. Brewer, succeeded Dr. Babcock June 23, 1872.

The church originally erected was burned in the memorable fire of May 13, 1849, and on May 14, 1850, the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid, with religious services, by the Episcopal clergy of the county. The building is after the plans of Mr. R. Upjohn, of New York, and is purely Gothic. The dimensions of the nave are 50 by 100 feet; those of the church 25 by 21 feet. The building was consecrated by Bishop De Lancey, Jan. 23, 1851. The parish now numbers about 250 families and 400 communicants, with a Sunday-school of 250 children and 30 teachers.

GRACE (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

The parish was organized August 14, 1867, the bishop of the diocese at that time being Right Rev. A. C. Coxe. The following persons were incorporated as the vestry: F. W. Hubbard and C. D. Wright, wardens; L. H. Brown, J. F. Starbuck, George A. Bagley, L. J. Dorwin, G. H. Sherman, W. R. Trowbridge, A. H. Hall, and C. H. Vanbrackle, vestrymen. The society at first held its meetings in the court-house. The first rector was Rev. W. H. Millburn. A few months after the organization a chapel, situated upon the corner of Jay and Sterling streets, was secured for the worship of the parish, at a cost of $6000. The following is a list of the rectors of the church since its organization: W. H. Millburn, W. A. Ely, John A. Staunton, W. H. Hopkins, William L. Parker, and the present rector, Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier.

At the time of its organization the society had but 43 communicants. Since that time the number has increased to nearly four times that number. The parish is in a prosperous condition, and proposes to erect a substantial church edifice within a reasonable time. The Sunday-school has an attendance of 110 scholars, and is supplied with a library of about 300 volumes. The present officers of the church are Joel F. Blood and F. W. Hubbard, wardens; G. F. Starbuck, George A. Bagley, L. F. Phillips, G. H. Sherman, A. H. Hall, C. H. Vanbrackle, C. D. Wright, and A. H. Herrick, vestrymen. The ladies of the parish have formed a society, called the "Ladies' Guild," the object of which is to promote the interests of the church and the social feeling among the parishioners. There is also a society called the "Young People's Choral Society," which was organized for the purpose of promoting church singing among the youth of the parish.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist Society was organized April 26, 1820, at the court-house. A legal society was formed, January 3, 1825, of which James Sheldon, R. Goodale, J. M. Honell, Jona. Baker, and E. Makepeace were the first trustees. A church organization was formed June 21, 1823, of fourteen members, under Pitt Morse, the first clergyman, who remained until 1825, and, after a year's absence, for many years afterwards. This society built a stone church upon the site of the present edifice, in 1824, at a cost of $7000, which was dedicated Nov. 10, 1824, and burned Sept. 29, 1850. The present church was erected in 1851–52, at a cost of $10,100, and dedicated Nov. 4, 1852. Its present value, with additions and improvements, is about $25,000. Rev. Mr. Morse was succeeded by Rev. William H. Waggoner. After four years Rev. H. Boughton was employed, and he was succeeded by Rev. James H. Stewart. Subsequent pastors are as follows: Revs. A. A. Thayer, E. W. Reynolds, I. M. Atwood, D. C. Thompson, Harvey Hersey, and G. F. Babbitt, the present incumbent.

The church is situated at the east end of Public Square, with a frontage of 66 feet, and is one of the best-appearing churches in the city. Its audience-room is 45 by 82 feet, with a seating capacity of about 600. Spacious schoolrooms are located in the basement. The number of communicants is 149. The Sunday-school has 150 scholars, and a library of over 700 volumes. The present trustees of the church are: H. M. Ball, S. T. Bordwell, and W. G. Williams; H. S. Gipson is secretary and treasurer.

ST. PATRICK'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH SOCIETY.

One of the first Roman Catholic families that came to Watertown to reside permanently was that of Mr. John O'Dougherty, who arrived there from Ireland September 23, 1820. About that time a Catholic church was erected at the village of Carthage, where he frequently attended mass until a society was formed in Watertown. Mass was first celebrated in Watertown in the house of Daniel Branagan, in the year 1830, as nearly as we can ascertain, at which time there were no more than six Catholic families in the village.

French and Irish Roman Catholic missionaries from Kingston, Ont., and Utica and Syracuse, N. Y., occasionally visited the village and said mass in the houses of the different members of the society.

Rt. Rev. John Du Bois, bishop, said mass and preached in the old court-house in the year 1832. He urged upon the little congregation the necessity of building some kind of a church in which to worship. Rev. Bradley, of Utica, Revs. Waters and Donahue, of Syracuse, and priests stationed at Carthage, attended to the wants of the society during the years 1833–35, using private houses for places of worship, and the school-house which formerly stood where the Arsenal street school-house now stands.

Rev. John B. Daily, a Benedictine friar, also did missionary work in the village during these years, residing a portion of the time with Patrick O'Dougherty and Thomas Bellerd. During the years 1836–37 and a portion of 1838 the society rented the "Beebee school-house," which stood near where the depot back of the Woodruff House is now situated, at the rate of fifty cents per week. Services were held there fortnightly, principally by Revs. John B. Daily and Michael Gilbride.

The last time mass was celebrated in the school-house was on Easter Sunday, 1838. On Sept. 1, 1838, the society, which then consisted of not more than a dozen families, purchased of the Baptist society of Watertown the church situated on Factory street, now occupied by the French Catholics, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. The price paid for this church was $600. Mass was first celebrated in this church on Oct. 29, 1838. A lot of one and one-quarter acres, adjacent to the church, was purchased at the same time for $750.

Rev. Michael Gillbride was the first pastor of this church. The society rapidly increased in numbers, and in ten years from its purchase the church would scarcely accommodate one-half of its members. Rev. M. Gilbride has been succeeded by Revs. Philip Gillick, R. O'Dowd, Francis P. McFarland, J. Fennily, P. McNulty, and James Hogan, who is now assisted by Rev. P. H. J. Ryan.

The present church—St. Patrick's (Irish) Roman Catholic—is situated on Massey street, and is one of the finest church structures in northern New York. Its erection was begun in 1856 by Rev. P. McNulty, and completed by Rev. James Hogan, who for the last eighteen years has been its devoted and respected pastor. The church was incorporated under the State law of 1870. It is built of brick, is 150 by 80 feet, and has 1000 sittings. The church and parsonage are valued at $35,000. The number of communicants is about 1400, and the Sunday-school numbers 200. The present church officers are as follows: Trustees, Rt. Rev. E. P. Wadhams, bishop of Ogdensburgh, Rev. J. Mackey, V. G., Rev. James Hogan (pastor), and John J. Hartigan and Edward Kennedy. The executive committee is John W. Griffin, D. J. Pease, and Thomas Phillips. Treasurer, Henry Purcell.*

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC).

The society which at the present time worships at the church known as *St. Mary's*, on Factory street, was organized July 5, 1857, under the title of "*Société Catholique Française de Watertown, New York.*" Its members had previously worshiped in the same house while it was occupied by the united Roman Catholic church of the city and vicinity, and, until its abandonment as a house of worship, upon the erection of St. Patrick's church, on Massey street. The edifice on Factory street was built by the Baptist society in 1828, and used by them until 1838, when it was purchased by the Catholic society, and duly consecrated, under the name of "St. Mary's church." The growth of the church from thenceforward up to 1856 had necessitated, and finally consummated, the erection of St. Patrick's commodious edifice; but the difference in nationality, language, and associations still keeping the French and Irish populations socially somewhat apart, and deterring many of the former from following to the new sanctuary, and there continuing religious exercises, it was thought desirable to institute a separate church organization. In pursuance of this object, Mr. John J. B. Primeau and other associates made a thorough canvass of the town and vicinity, for the purpose of learning the exact number of the French Catholic population, and the probabilities of being able to accomplish the desired end. There were found to be 50 families, including about 300 souls, in and around the village of Watertown, constituting a respectable nucleus for the proposed new organization. As before stated, the organization was effected July 5, 1857, the meeting for the purpose being held in Fairbanks' block. The first officers elected were: President, Edward Benoit; Vice-President, Charles La Berge; Secretary and Treasurer, Alexander Contois; Directors, John J. B. Primeau, Louis Leduc, Hyacinthe Deserve, C. Marin.

Numerous difficulties were encountered in the work of procuring a house of worship, but everything was finally overcome, and at a meeting held October 18 following, it was resolved to purchase the old Factory street Catholic church, of which a title-deed was secured on the 26th of the same month. The building was thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and Rev. Louis Lepic, of Cape Vincent, was engaged as pastor. The first mass was solemnly celebrated in the new edifice on January 1, 1858. The following-named gentlemen were chosen as the first board of trustees for the new society: John J. B. Primeau, Edward Benoit, and Antoine Lalonde.

Rev. Mr. Lepic, during his pastorate, which continued satisfactorily and successfully until October, 1866 (when he was transferred to a charge involving less labor, on account of advancing age, and infirmities), officiated twice a month in Watertown, once a month at Evans' Mills, and the remainder of the time at Cape Vincent and Rossie. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles F. Turgeon, who continued from October, 1866, until May, 1873, when Rev. P. Clerc succeeded him, and remained about one year. After him came Rev. P. Larose, who remained until the accession of the present pastor, Rev. John Baptiste Chappel, in December, 1875. The present trustees are Moses Morcille and John E. Bergevin.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.

This institution is of recent date. The parish priest, Rev. Father J. B. Chappel, is a member of the society of the "*Missionaries of the Sacred Heart*," whose principal establishment is at Issoudan, France. His appointment to St. Mary's church in Watertown determined this religious society to establish a branch of their order in the city. With a view to the accomplishment of this design, Rev. Father Joseph F. Deerin was appointed to take charge of the work, and in May, 1876, he purchased a house and lot on Thompson street, in the north part of the city, under the sanction of the sovereign Pontiff, and his Lordship E. P. Wadhams, bishop of Ogdensburgh, and proceeded to establish a novitiate and course of study for young men who may be desirous of joining the order. As soon as possible the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart intend to open schools for the young Catholics of the city and neighboring places. Father J. B. Chappel will devote himself exclusively to St. Mary's parish duties, and Father Joseph, with the assistance of the priests belonging to the society, will direct the missions of Brownville, Chaumont, Rosiere, and Cape Vincent, which have been confided by Bishop Wadhams to the care of the society.

* October, 1877.

It is the intention of the missionaries eventually to erect a fine, substantial church upon their grounds in Watertown, fronting upon Lynde street, in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The site is a beautiful one, and the plan of the proposed edifice grand and imposing. Its completion will mark an epoch in the history of Catholicism in Jefferson County, and the hope is indulged by those in charge that every proper encouragement will be given by the people of the city and surrounding country.

The school is in a flourishing condition, with every indication that the expectations of the projectors will at no distant day be fully realized.*

THE PERIODICAL PRESS.

The *American Eagle* was begun at Watertown, by Henry Coffeen (Abram Taylor, printer), about 1809; Republican in politics, as the name then signified; but an acrostic, that was published inadvertently, brought ridicule upon the name, and it was soon changed. It was purchased in January, 1812, by Jairus Rich; its name was changed to the *American Advocate*, and by him it was issued several years.

In 1817, Seth A. and Dorephus Abbey, owners of a job office in Albany, concluded to start a paper somewhere west. D. Abbey and John H. Lord, Jr., a journeyman in the office, accordingly removed to Watertown. The press of Mr. Rich, being at the time of their arrival under a sheriff's levy, was bought, and soon after the *Jefferson and Lewis Gazette* appeared, in the spring of 1817. It was of the royal size (20 by 26 inches), Republican in politics, according to the light then had, and issued at two dollars per annum, until April, 1819, when it was stopped. Seth A. Abbey then commenced the *Independent Republican*, which was issued weekly until February, 1825, when the house and office of the publisher were burned. It was, however, revived in May, 1828, as the *Independent Republican and Anti-Masonic Recorder*, of five columns, two dollars per annum, and continued till 1830.

THE DAILY DESPATCH AND WEEKLY RE-UNION.

These are the only Democratic papers in Jefferson County. They are published by the Watertown Printing Company, Charles J. Hynes, manager, George Moss, editor.

The *Re-Union* is one of the oldest papers in the State, having been established as the *Watertown Freeman*, on Jan. 29, 1824, by Mr. Perley Keyes, the then leader of the Democracy in the county. The *Freeman* was a folio, five columns, the sheet 20 by 24 inches; little more than half its present size. Its price then was $2.50 per annum, "delivered by carrier." Dr. Hough, in his history of Jefferson County, thus refers to the *Freeman:*

"A. L. Smith was afterwards editor, and during the campaign of 1832 it supported Jackson. Early in October, 1833, the name was changed to the *Democratic Standard*. It continued to be published by Smith until July 29, 1835, when it was united with the *Watertown Eagle*, and became the *Eagle and Standard*, edited by Alvin Hunt and Asahel L. Smith." *The Eagle* was founded by J. Calhoun, September 11, 1832, and was a folio, weekly, six columns to the page, at $2.50 per annum, delivered to village subscribers, and Democratic in politics. On the 28th March, 1833, Alvin Hunt became associate editor, and in August following purchased the interest of Calhoun, and continued the publication until the consolidation with the *Standard* above mentioned. "In October, 1836, Mr. Smith withdrew from the *Eagle and Standard*, and on the 30th of November, 1837, the name was changed to the *Jeffersonian*, under which name, or that of the *Watertown Jeffersonian*, it has continued without change of politics until the present time." (1854).

On the 15th of December, 1851, Mr. Hunt became associated with John W. Tamblin (now deceased); March 15, 1853, Mr. J. C. Hatch took the place of the latter, and in September Tamblin succeeded Hatch. In 1854, the paper was published by Hunt and Tamblin, at $1.50 per annum. The *Daily Jeffersonian* was begun at this office May 10, 1851, and continued two and a half years. There was also published at this office, by Mr. Hunt, during the campaign of 1840, a small sheet at 25 cents, edited by a committee of young men, and devoted to the support of the Democratic party. It was called the *Aurora*. On the 29th of August, 1846, the *Democratic Union* was founded, and in the April following it was owned by Stephen Martin and Lysander H. Brown. In September Martin was succeeded by John A. Haddock, and June 29, 1848, Mr. Brown retired from the editorial charge, which had been continuous from the commencement of the *Union*. Mr. Haddock continued the publication until November 19, 1851, when he sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Brown, who was again its editor (and publisher) until the latter part of 1854, when Mr. Haddock again became the proprietor for a short time, and was succeeded by Mr. Elam Comstock, who united it to the *Jeffersonian*, calling the combined papers the *Jefferson Union*. Messrs. Tamblin and Chamberlain were the next proprietors, and in December, 1856, E. J. Clark and Royal Chamberlain bought out Mr. Tamblin, Chamberlain retiring also at the end of three years. The paper remained under Mr. Clark's management until 1st January, 1865. In that year the paper passed through several changes, and was purchased by Mr. A. H. Hall, who changed the name to the *Watertown Re-Union*. Mr. Hall conducted the paper until September 12, 1870, when he sold it to George Moss and Walter A. Boon. These two gentlemen, on June 24, 1872, started the *Daily Morning Despatch*, and continued its publication, and that of the *Re-Union*, until March 31, 1874, when their interest was purchased by W. C. Haven & Co., George Moss continuing as editor. In July, 1876, Mr. Charles J. Hynes purchased the entire establishment, and in August following disposed of it to a stock company, which now publishes the daily and weekly, with Mr. Hynes as manager and Mr. Moss as editor.

The office is located on Arcade street, in a fine brick block (three stories and basement), and is abundantly supplied with all the necessary machinery, steam-engine, presses, type, etc., to constitute it a model printing-establishment in newspaper, book, and job work.

The size of the daily is 28 by 40 inches, and of the weekly, 32 by 46 inches. They are modern newspapers in every respect, fully abreast with the times, lively, entertaining, and reliable. The daily *Despatch* is the only morning newspaper published north of the Central Railroad

* We are under obligations to Mr. Lebarge, Mr. J. B. Primeau, and those in charge of the institution for the above items.



ELAM BROWN.

(PHOTOS. BY GENDRON, WATERTOWN.)



MRS. ELAM BROWN.



RESIDENCE OF ELAM AND CHAS. E. BROWN, WATERTOWN, N. Y.



REV. GARDNER BAKER.



MRS. GARDNER BAKER.

REV. GARDNER BAKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Minden, Montgomery county, N. Y. September 11, 1802. He was a son of Thomas Baker and Mary Hall, who had a family of nine children, and were themselves natives of Rhode Island. Until he was eighteen years of age he worked on the farm of his father summers, and attended school winters. At the age of eighteen he became the subject of that wonderful change which gave a new direction to his whole being, and for the two following summers attended a select school at Trenton. In the spring of 1823 he entered Lowville academy, having about the same time been licensed to exhort by the Methodist church. Through the counsel of the presiding elder of the Black River district (which then included nearly all of the present Black River conference), he accepted a circuit (Indian River) which extended from Carthage to within six miles of Ogdensburgh. Left school, and through the kindness of his brother, an attorney, at Springfield, New York, obtained an outfit consisting of a horse, saddle, bridle, saddle-bags, two valises, and a whip. His colleague on this great circuit was William Jones. There were thirty appointments, to meet which each had to travel some three hundred miles every four weeks. There was no church edifice in the circuit, and their meetings were held in log houses, shanties, barns, and in the open air. His home was in the saddle, and his inn wherever night overtook him. The year's compensation for each, including gifts, orders on stores, etc., was sixty dollars. Like the pioneer farmer the pioneer minister endured privations of every sort, but felt it an honor to be employed in any way to advance the cause of the Master. Using his own language, "I never have been happier in my whole life than when preaching the gospel to the poor in their log school-houses, and enjoying the hearty Christian hospitality of their log cabins." During the half-century of his public life he has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his brethren, both in the ministry and in the laity, to a remarkable degree. He has held the office of presiding elder for thirty-one years, has spent five years in circuits, twelve years on stations, and six years at "Pilgrim's home" (a term used by him to designate his home in Watertown). Twice, on account of the absence of the bishop, he has been appointed president of the Black River conference. During a quadrennium (1860–1864) he served as a member of the New York book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church. By the general conference of 1860 he was appointed fraternal delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Canada. At the late general conference at Baltimore, he was the eldest delegate present, and was the recipient of many marked attentions, being honored with a seat upon the platform with the bishops during the entire session.

In the year 1827 he married Miss Esther, daughter of Enos and Puella Scott, of Perch River. Her father was well known throughout the county, and lived to the advanced age of nearly one hundred and one years.

Mrs. Baker has endured the hardships and toils of an itinerant's life with Christian zeal and patience, and is justly beloved by a wide circle of friends.

To Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born five children, viz.: Mary A., Kate C., Gardner C., Esther A., and William B. Baker. Of these, Mary A. died in Chicago, Illinois, 1875. Kate C. married Mr. George H. Tallett, resides in Watertown, and has two children, William H. and Nellie B. An engraving of their residence and their portraits will be found on the opposite page of this work. Gardner is married and resides in Des Moines, Iowa. Esther A. married Professor J. Dorman Steele, of Elmira, New York.

Rev. Gardner Baker had been spending his summer at his cottage at the Thousand Island park. He arose Sunday morning, August 12, 1877, as usual, went out, and not returning, his family became anxious, and, upon search, found him near by, but life was extinct.

At the completion of the fiftieth year of his ministry he was presented with a gold-headed cane, bearing this inscription: "Presented to Rev. G. Baker, by the Northern New York Conference, 1824–1874," which he carried to the close of his life.

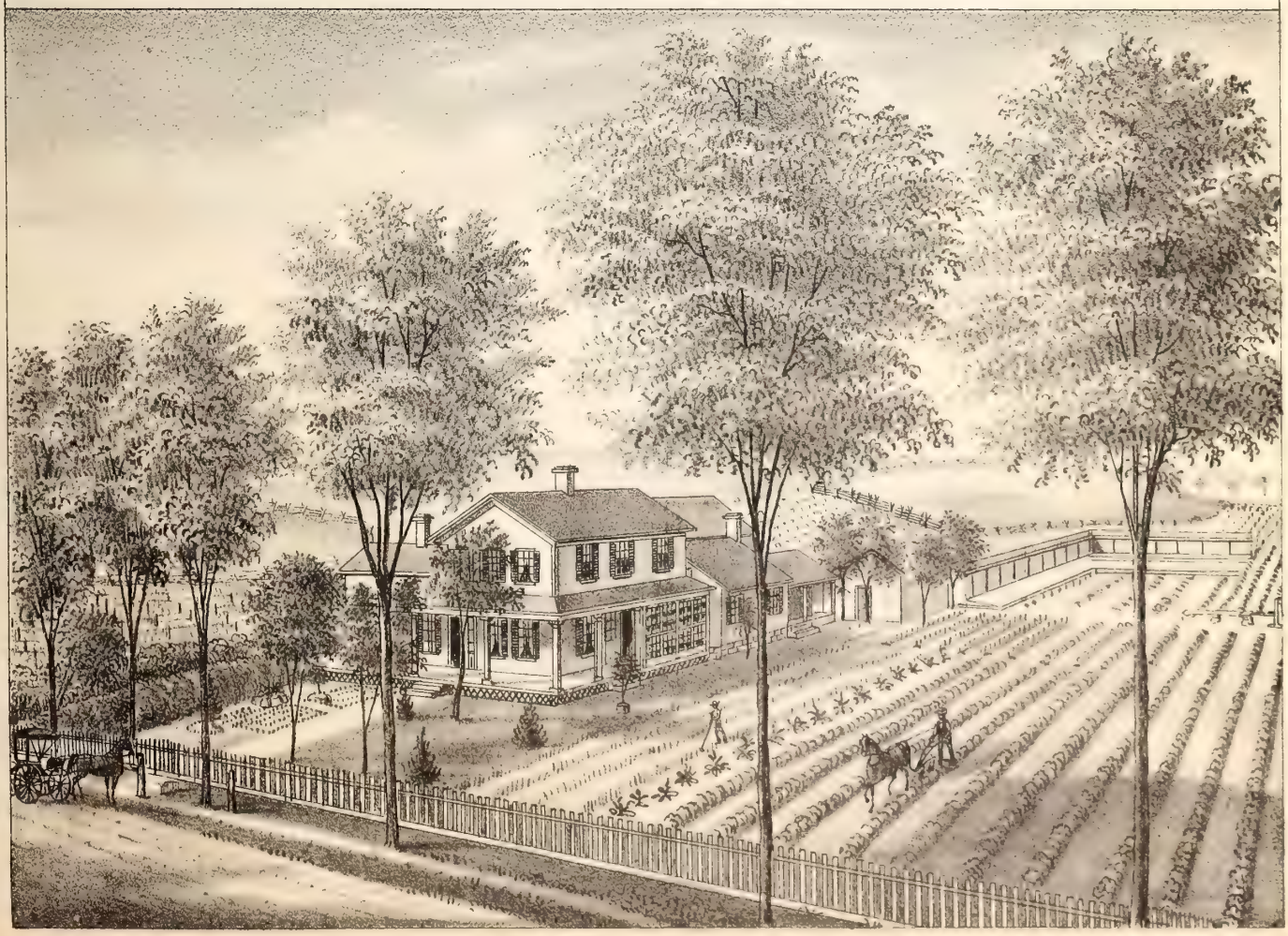
His beloved and devoted wife and widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Tallett, and is now in her seventieth year of age.



G. H. TALLETT.



MRS. G. H. TALLETT.



RESIDENCE AND GARDEN OF G. H. TALLETT, NEAR FAIR GROUND, WATERTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

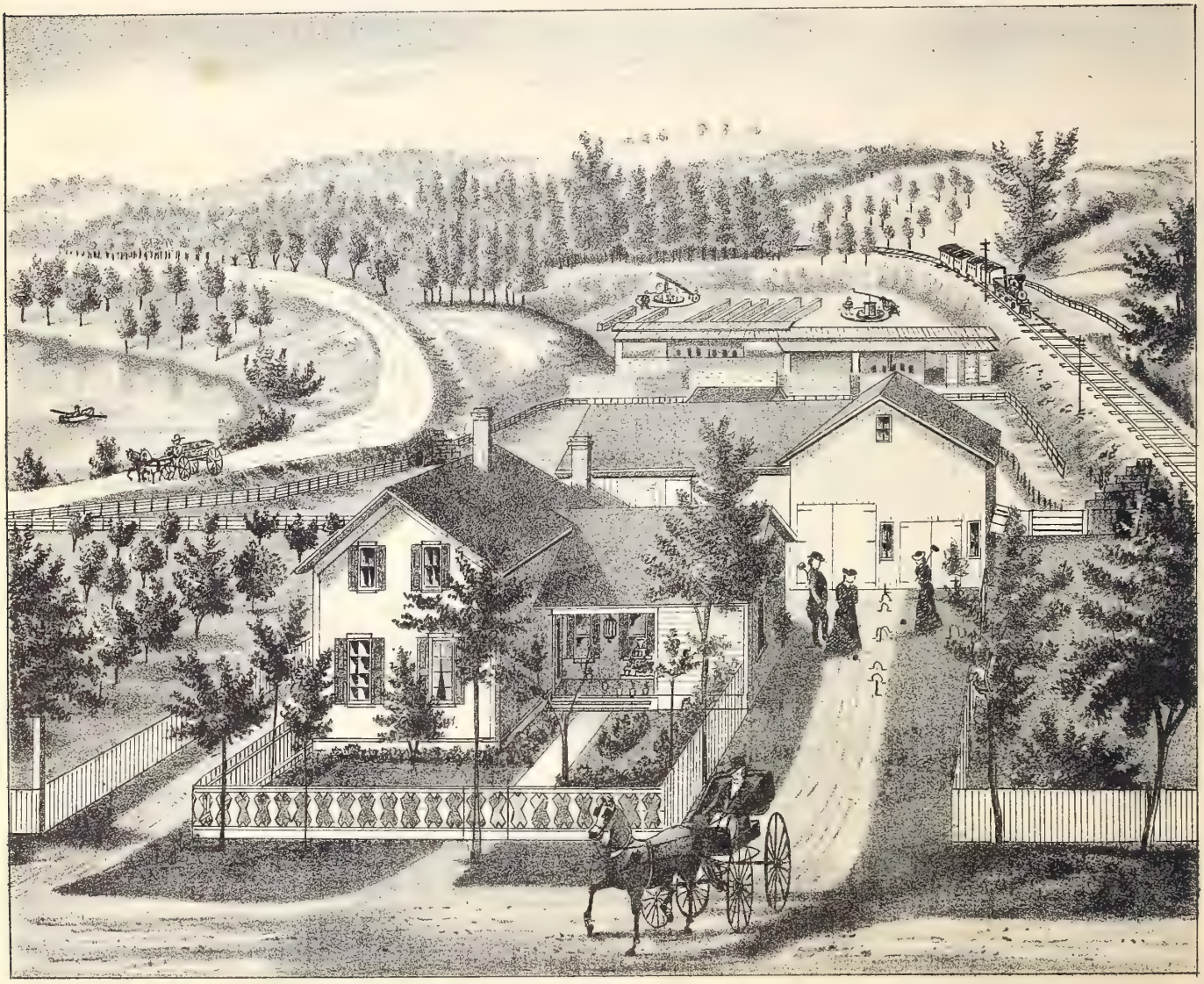




GENDRON PHOTOGRAPHER WATERTOWN, N.Y.

EGBERT D. WHITNEY

MRS. EGBERT D. WHITNEY.



RESIDENCE & BRICK YARD of EGBERT D. WHITNEY, WATERTOWN, N.Y.

in the State, and the only one receiving the dispatches of the National Associated Press.

The weekly is made up from the cream of the daily editions, and has a wide influence and extensive circulation throughout northern New York. It is the largest paper in the county, and contains by far the largest amount of reading matter, and its influence is believed to be unequaled. Speaking of the two papers, "Pettingill's Newspaper Directory" says,—

"The daily has a circulation of 1900, the weekly 3500. The Watertown *Morning Despatch* is a live daily, containing all the important news from abroad and throughout the county, latest telegrams, and corrected markets every morning. It is brighter and better than ever. Terms $6 per year, in advance. The *Weekly Re-Union* is a first-class weekly Democratic journal, devoted to the interest of the masses. It is filled to the brim with the most interesting news of the day, and has complete correspondence from every part of the county. It is the best advertising medium in northern New York. Price, $1.50 per year. These are the only Democratic papers in Jefferson County, the population of which is 65,000."

The establishment publishing these papers gives employment in its editorial, reportorial, and other departments to twenty-one people, several of whom are married men with families more or less numerous.

Thursday's Post was commenced October 19, 1826, at Watertown, by Theron Parsons & Co., five columns, weekly; politics, Clintonian; sixty-six numbers were published, the last being January 17, 1828. The press was then sold to Henry L. Harvey, who (January 24) commenced *The Register*, with the same size and politics. Mr. Harvey had commenced a temperance paper, called *The Genius of Philanthropy*, previously, which afterwards united with the *Watertown Register*, both names being retained. On May 1, 1830, Benjamin Cory became a partner in the paper, and May 15 the name became *The Watertown Register and General Advertiser*. In May, 1831, Cory became sole proprieter and publisher. In the fall of that year, from being neutral in politics it became the organ of the Whig party in the county. September 19, the latter part of the name was dropped, and on March 25, 1835, its name was changed to *The North American*, with John Haxton editor. It was continued under this name till September, 1839, when its name was restored to the *Watertown Register*, under the direction of H. S. Noble; the size, terms, and politics remaining unchanged. Joel Greene was afterwards taken into the partnership, and he subsequently became the proprietor. In March, 1842, the editor and publisher was William H. Hough. Mr. Greene continued the paper as the *Black River Journal* from the spring of 1843 till August, 1846, and by him it was considerably enlarged. In the spring of 1846, Mr. Greene commenced publishing the *Daily Journal*, which failed to meet the expectations of the publisher, who changed it to the *Watertown Journal*, a tri-weekly folio of four columns to the page. This was continued until the press was sold and the name changed to *The Northern State Journal*, by Ambrose W. Clark, which was begun August 26, 1846, and, like its predecessors, was considered the organ of the Whig party in the county. In August, 1848, G. W. Smith and H. S. Noble (the latter formerly engaged on the *Watertown Register*) became the publishers. John Fayel subsequently became a partner, and September 18, Mr. Clark again became one of the publishers, since which time the paper was conducted by Clark & Fayel and others up to the year 1868–69, when the office and publication were purchased by Hon. Lotus Ingalls, and merged in the office of

THE WATERTOWN REFORMER.

This is a weekly newspaper, published at the office of the *Watertown Daily Times*, of which establishment the *Reformer* was the original plant, and has become the trunk in the *Times-Reformer* office. It was commenced August 29, 1850, under the title of the *New York Reformer*, its founders being Lotus Ingalls, A. H. Burdick, and L. M. Stowell. The late Solon Massey, author of a series of articles of local biography and history, under the signature of "A Link in the Chain," giving reminiscences of Watertown and its pioneers, was one of the editors, as was also Wm. Oland Bourne, for a time. John A. Haddock, Isaac M. Beebee, and L. J. Bigelow were also subsequently connected with the paper, both as proprietors and editors. Like the *Times*, since its first appearance the *Reformer* has been a discriminating champion of the principles and measures of the Republican party since its organization in 1855, having previously been independent in politics, and devoted to temperance and general reform. Its present proprietor, Beman Brockway, became associated in its ownership and editorial management March 1, 1860, and has been connected with it, to a greater or less extent, ever since. Mr. Brockway is a native of Hampshire county, Mass., where he was born in 1815. He served a regular apprenticeship at the printing business, and entered on the first experiences in his long and successful career in journalism at Mayville, the capital of Chautauque county, N. Y., at the close of the year 1834, when only nineteen years of age. He remained in that establishment most of the time, as proprietor and editor, until the spring of 1845, when he removed to the city of Oswego, to take charge of the *Oswego Palladium*, which he had purchased. The publication of the *Daily Oswego Palladium* was begun under his auspices, and continued through his ownership, which ceased by sale in 1853, when he removed to New York, and took a position on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*. This he resigned from choice after two years of arduous but acceptable service, and returned to Oswego to engage in other pursuits. In the fall of 1858 he was chosen member of assembly from the third district of Oswego county, and took a prominent part in the deliberations and actions of that body. He removed to Watertown in 1860, to re-enter the field of journalism. While thus engaged as associate editor he was, on January 1, 1865, selected by Governor Fenton as his private secretary; but he had discharged the duties of the office but a few months when he was appointed a canal appraiser. This responsible position he filled with unquestioned fidelity and credit until the close of his term in January, 1870.

In June, 1870, Mr. Brockway returned to Watertown, and, in connection with Lotus Ingalls and Charles R. Skinner, again devoted himself to the cares and toils of daily newspaper life, by engaging in the editorial management and control of the *Daily Times* and *Weekly Reformer*.

Having successively purchased the interests of Messrs. Ingalls and Skinner, he finally became the sole owner and manager in 1874, and has since continued as sole proprietor and editor-in-chief to the present time.

THE WATERTOWN DAILY TIMES,

which is now the peculiarly representative issue of the establishment, and the offshoot of the *Reformer*, was commenced in 1861. It was founded in response to the growing wants of the city and its vicinity, and in its infancy was a small sheet, and indifferently conducted. Under better auspices and a more enterprising spirit, as well as greater diligence and ability in its management, it has become one of the most respectable and influential dailies in the interior of the State, and reflects credit on the beautiful town in which it is published.

THE TIMES AND REFORMER PRINTING-HOUSE,

which is a complete newspaper brick building of four stories, situated on Arcade street, belongs with the establishment, the institution representing a capital of forty thousand dollars, employing a manual force of from thirty-five to forty hands. Its machinery, which is ample in the news and jobbing departments for all classes of printing work and binding, is driven by steam, the several apartments of the building, together with the counting-room, situated in the Paddock Arcade, being warmed by the same agent. The establishment does a business of some forty thousand dollars per annum, the circulation of the daily *Times* being fifteen hundred, and of the *Reformer* three thousand. The advertising in each journal is very large, and the job work very extensive. The heads of the different departments and operative parts of the establishment are as follows: B. Brockway, editor-in-chief; L. L. Pratt, news editor; B. D. Adsit, city editor; J. W. Brockway, general superintendent of operative departments; H. A. Brockway, cashier, presiding in the counting-room.

The Censor, an anti-Masonic paper, was commenced by Theron Parsons, at Adams, July 1, 1828, and continued until Jan. 13, 1829, when it was removed to Watertown. It was a small weekly folio of five columns to the page. In June, 1830, Enoch Ely Camp was announced as the editor. The bitterness of party spirit was at the time excessive, and its enemies having christened it *The Cancer*, its name was changed by Camp to the *Antimasonic Sun*. It was afterwards published thirty-nine weeks by Dr. R. Goodale, commencing Dec. 13, 1830, as *The Constellation*, and subsequently it passed into the hands of Abner Morton, now of Monroe, Michigan, who enlarged it to six columns, called it the *Jefferson Reporter*, and published it till Jan. 21, 1834, when he removed west, taking his press. Elder Joel Greene, after selling the *Journal*, in January, 1847, began the *Watertown Spectator*, a paper devoted to the temperance reform. At the end of the second year it was stopped, with the view of enlargement, when it was prevented by the great fire of 1849, which destroyed the form on the press.

THE WATERTOWN POST

was founded in July, 1870, as an independent literary family paper, in connection with the job printing-office and bindery of Hanford & Wood, and was edited by George C. Bragdon, an accomplished writer and a partner in the newspaper venture of the office. In November, 1871, Mr. Bragdon sold his interest to Wm. C. Plumb, who became the editor. He conducted its editorial columns for a year or so, when he sold his interest to his partners, Hanford & Wood, and retired from the concern. For a year or thereabouts the paper was edited by N. A. Oaks, late a crockery dealer of the city. In August, 1874, the entire establishment was bought by the present proprietor, Lotus Ingalls, who changed the form of the paper from a small eight-page paper, with a literary supplement published in New York, and folded into the issue at the office of publication in Watertown, to a large four-page paper as it at present appears. Mr. Ingalls also changed its character from a strictly neutral paper in politics to an independent Republican journal, which discusses all questions of public and political interest on the basis of the "greatest good to the greatest number," thus taking the paper out of the category of merely literary papers, and placing it on the side of journals alive to public interests, yet losing nothing in its literary merit and domestic features, and wielding an influence for good in the community. Another positive feature was given to the paper at this time, which still continues to mark its issues: it discussed the agricultural interests of the country, in which it is having a salutary influence by inducing better husbandry outdoors and better living indoors. The circulation of the *Post*, at the time of its purchase by Mr. Ingalls, was about 1500 copies, and this, too, among the influential classes, who took but little interest in the questions that agitated society. It soon, however, under its new management, gathered force, and ran up its circulation till it had over 4500 subscribers, adding to its list the active political and social classes; more particularly among the farming population of northern New York, so many of whom had in years past made the acquaintance of Mr. Ingalls as editor-in-chief of the Watertown *Daily Times* and weekly *Reformer*, papers which he was chiefly instrumental in founding,—the *Reformer* in 1850, as a temperance advocate, and the *Daily Times* in 1861, at the breaking out of the war, when a daily paper became almost a necessity in this part of the State. During the first years of Mr. Ingall's editorial career the *Reformer* attained a circulation of 5500 copies weekly. As the agitation of the slavery question became fierce and threatening, the paper took the Republican side of the issue, and carried on at the same time a persistent advocacy for a reform in the assessment laws, Mr. Ingalls being the first man in the State to recommend the creation of a State board of assessors to equalize the assessments between counties; and he first urged the importance of a bill for the same, which was carried through the legislature two or three years afterwards. Mr. Ingalls, too, was an unceasing advocate of a free-school system, and was the first to urge, editorially, the distribution of the public-school money on the basis of attendance at school. In 1869, Mr. Ingalls took a trip to Colorado, corresponding with the papers of the county, which correspondence, delineations of Rocky Mountain scenery and incidents, increased his reputation as a descriptive writer, and lent an additional interest to the publications in which the same appeared. His re-

lations of his California experience were characterized by P. T. Barnum as the most vivid descriptions of the wonderful visions there he had ever read.

These events, and the long editorial experience of Mr. Ingalls, served to draw to his subscription list of the *Post*, on his assumption of his management, thousands of his old readers who had been interested and instructed by his former writings.

The *Post* is a thorough *reform* paper, its editor believing the people pay vastly too much for being governed. It possesses the confidence of the people, and enjoys the largest circulation of any weekly paper in northern New York.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Besides these papers before named, there have appeared the following, generally from the press of the regularly established papers of the county: *The Herald of Salvation*, a Universalist magazine, by Rev. Pitt Morse, 1822–23, semi-monthly, printed by S. A. Abbey, afterwards by W. Woodward. It was united with a magazine in Philadelphia. *The Monitor*, a small folio, cap size, quarterly, beginning Jan. 1, 1830, and devoted to the record of the benevolent societies of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. *The Student*, one year, monthly, beginning Aug. 1, 1837, quarto, edited by the students of the B. R. L. & R. Institute, printed by B. Cory, and made up of original papers by the students. *The Voice of Jefferson*, summer and fall of 1828 (Clintonian), small weekly, quarto form, edited by a committee of young men, printed by Harvey & Hunt. *The Veto*, a small campaign paper, begun Sept., 1832. *The Spirit of* '76, edited by a committee of young men, printed by B. Cory, three months in 1833. *The Patriot and Democrat*, a small campaign paper, was commenced Oct. 20, 1838, and seven numbers were issued. Printed by Randall D. Rice, for a committee, at Watertown. *The Pioneer Phalanx and Independent Magazine*, 8vo, in covers; edited by A. C. S. Bailey, and begun Nov., 1843, monthly; and it is believed but one number was issued. It was to be the organ of the Fourier association in Watertown. *The Sinai and Calvary Reporter*, quarterly, octavo, Rev. Joseph Livingston, begun Oct., 1852, first number issued at Watertown, and second at Gouverneur.

The Telegraph was a little daily, about the size of a commercial note-head, which was published a few weeks in 1858, by J. D. Huntingdon, then the telegraph-operator at Watertown, now one of the prominent citizens and dentists of the city. It contained the market reports and cablegrams of the then newly-laid ocean cable, and expired with the last echoes of the famous dispatch over the latter, "All right! De Sauty." *The Christian Witness* was published monthly during the years 1875–76, by the Young Men's Christian Association; Chas. E. Holbrook, printer.

THE BOOK AND JOB PRESS.

Besides the newspaper offices in the city there are two book- and job-printing offices, viz.:

Chas. E. Holbrook, *steam* printing, established in 1872, as Kenyon & Holbrook, Mr. Kenyon retiring in 1876, and Mr. Holbrook becoming sole proprietor, as at present. His establishment is admirably equipped for its purposes of book and job work, having four steam-presses and one hand-press, and a full assortment of type and material. Mr. Holbrook employs ten operatives, and occupies the basement and upper floors of the fine marble-front building of the Agricultural Insurance Company, for which company and the Watertown Insurance Company he does a large amount of work annually, amounting to $10,000 and over. Mr. Holbrook's investment in his business is about $15,000.

J. S. Robinson, *steam* printing, now located in the Northern Insurance Company's building, corner of Stone and Washington streets, began his present business in 1873, in the Paddock Arcade, with a fifteen-dollar press and his own hands. His establishment operates two steam-presses, and employs three men, and a capital of $2500. He does very neat work, and is young and energetic.

The book-bindery of R. J. & R. B. Holmes, in connection with C. E. Holbrook's printing-office, is a well-equipped and well-conducted establishment, employing four operatives, and does a large amount of miscellaneous work in addition to extensive contracts for the insurance companies in binding and ruling.

THE PROFESSIONS.

The resident bar of Watertown, of the present time, includes the following-named attorneys- and counselors-at-law, viz.: Laban H. Ainsworth, Bernard Bagley, Milton, Ballard, William B. Breen, Levi H. Brown, Lysander H. Brown, L. J. Dorwin, Fred. Emerson, E. C. Emerson, Francis N. Fitch, Henry S. Gipson, D. G. Griffin, S. H. Hammond, John W. Hogan, G. S. Hooker, William H. Hotchkin, Charles W. Hubbard, Judge F. W. Hubbard, Thomas F. Kearnes, C. A. Kelsey, W. S. Lamb, Hon. Robert Lansing, John Lansing, F. Lansing, J. C. McCartin, Allan McGregor, George W. Moak, A. B. Moore, A. J. Moore, Hon. Joseph Mullen, Joseph Mullen, Jr., Allen Nims, E. North, D. O'Brien, Henry Purcell, Wilbur A. Porter, Wilbur F. Porter, Stephen R. Pratt, F. H. Remington, William M. Rogers, Charles A. Sherman, Fred. D. Sherman, Judge A. H. Sawyer, Hannibal Smith, J. F. Starbuck, S. S. Trowbridge, Charles H. Walts, Nathan Whiting, P. C. Williams, Bradley Winslow, Judge Charles D. Wright, Edmund B. Wynn.*

The medical staff of the city at the present time is composed of the following physicians and surgeons: Charles W. Burdick,† Alfred W. Cole (homœopathic), J. Mortimer Crawe, Henry H. Dean, John Grafton, Kilbourne Hannahs, E. G. Howland, Charles M. Johnson, S. C. Knickerbocker (homœopathic), W. T. Laird (homœopathic), Lois F. Mansfield, S. L. Parmelee, Alden R. Rudd, E. Sill, H. G. P. Spencer, James D. Spencer, Henry W. Streeter, E. W. Trowbridge, W. R. Trowbridge.

Surgeon-dentists.—W. E. & J. P. Dunn, E. A. Holbrook, J. D. Huntington, H. D. Payne, S. M. Robinson, and E. L. Sargent.

* Mr. Wynn has placed the historians under heavy obligations by his courtesies in extending to them the free use of his extensive law and miscellaneous libraries.

† Dr. Burdock was thrown from his carriage, October 31, 1877, and so severely injured that he died thirty-six hours afterwards.

CEMETERIES.

The oldest burial-place in the city is the Trinity churchyard, wherein several of the old residents of the county were laid to rest, the remains of many of whom have since been exhumed, and reinterred in "Brookside." The monument of Phineas Sherman, deceased in 1813, and his wife, who died in 1847, still remains in the old burial-place. The receiving-vault for the dead of the city, for use in the winter season, is located in this burial-ground, and was built by the city in the year 1873. It is a solidly-built stone structure, standing in the rear of Trinity (Episcopal) church, and cost the sum of over $4000.

The first plan of a cemetery was adopted October 27, 1823, by the village council, the land having been previously bought of Hart Massey, in the west part of the village, on Arsenal street, west of the railroad. In December, 1825, the lots, one rod square, were balloted for, each taxable inhabitant being entitled to one share. To non-residents the lots might be sold, the proceeds to be applied to the building of a tomb. Four lots were to be drawn, one for each of the clergy in the village. The old Catholic cemetery adjoins this old cemetery on the west, but neither of them are now used.

Among all the belongings of the city of Watertown none are more interesting or beautiful than that other city, lying just outside of the limits of the first one, the intercourse between which, though sad and sorrowful at times, is none the less imperative, and which latter city is bound to the former by tokens of affection and imperishable memories; links in a chain more potent than railways to bind together the two cities,—the city of the living and the city of the dead.

BROOKSIDE CEMETERY.

The ample grounds of wood and open, situated on the terraced slopes of the hills to the southward of the city of Watertown, are a charming spot, whether in the heats of summer, when the shade of the pine and hemlock invites to repose, or when the spicy October breeze rustles the royal garniture of crimson and gold that adorn the beech and maple. The Association was organized September, 1853, at the court-room in the Perkins' hotel in Watertown, under the name of the *Watertown Cemetery Association*, at which date the following board of trustees was elected: Talcott H. Camp, Hiram Holcomb, F. W. Hubbard, James K. Bates, F. H. Gregory, Willard Ives, Daniel W. Rickerson, Joseph Mullen, Thomas Baker. The trustees met Sept. 3, and organized by electing Joseph Mullen, president; Willard Ives, vice-president; James K. Bates, treasurer; and F. H. Gregory, secretary. Committees on grounds and by-laws were appointed, and at a subsequent meeting an executive committee was appointed, consisting of Joseph Mullen, F. H. Camp, and F. W. Hubbard. On Sept. 20 the board agreed with Rogers and Gardner to purchase of them a certain quantity of lands for cemetery purposes, at $46 per acre, and did purchase the same. The cemetery was dedicated June 20, 1854, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, officiating as orator, and R. Johnson as poet. The price of lots was first fixed at six cents per square foot for those in the open, and eight cents for those wooded; but subsequently and successively changed to ten cents, fifteen cents, and again to the present price of twenty-five cents per square foot. All monuments are to be erected under the supervision of the superintendent, and grave-stones are regulated to a certain height. The grounds of the cemetery include about seventy acres, and are very eligibly and beautifully located, some two and a half miles from the city, and are divided into four tracts by ravines, whose sloping sides add to the natural beauty of the grounds largely. They are artistically laid out according to beautiful designs of the landscape-gardener, adapted to the natural conformation of the surface; the banks of the creek being covered with a dense growth of hemlock and pine. That portion of the grounds not cleared off is covered with beech and maple, except that portion bordering on the creek. Interspersed among these trees are evergreens and mountain ash, planted out by private parties or the Association, the bright green of the one and the rich scarlet fruitage of the other adding much to the picturesque beauty of the place. All over the wooded space, and scattered somewhat sparsely throughout the open, are elegant and costly monuments and mausoleums and tasteful marbles, of various forms of beauty and styles of architecture. The most noted work in the grounds is the granite mausoleum of Henry Keep, deceased, erected by his widow, at a cost of $70,000. The granite mausoleum of Howell Cooper is a solidly-constructed tomb, as is also that of Orville Hungerford, which is built of the bird's-eye limestone. Among the monuments, that of Loveland Paddock is the most striking and costly. It is a massive granite shaft supported by an equally massive base, the whole surmounted by a gigantic statue of a female, cut in the same material. The monument of Alexander Copley, a shaft cut from the Chaumont quarries; the granite shafts of George C. Sherman, John Winslow, George B. Phelps; the Mundy casket of variegated marble; the exquisitely-sculptured white marble pile of Gilbert Bradford; and scores of others, neat and costly, attest the taste and wealth, as well as the affection, of those who erected them as memorials of their dead.

The total receipts into the treasury of the Association, from 1863 to 1877, both years inclusive, aggregate $31,386.82, of which amount the sum of $21,901.39 was the proceeds of the sales of lots and interest thereon, and the balance is receipts for improvements made on lots, and for interment fees. The gross expenditures, including improvements and superintendence, aggregate the sum of $25,011.78. The lands have cost about $3000. The balance on hand for use in carrying forward projected improvements is $8500, with the further income to arise from future sales of lots, etc. There have been 976 interments in Brookside since 1862. The officers of the Association have been as follows: *Presidents:* 1853–55, Joseph Mullen; 1855–59, Adriel Ely (Mr. Ely died April, 1859); 1859–60, F. W. Hubbard; 1860–68, Charles D. Wright; 1868–78, Joseph Mullen. *Vice-Presidents:* 1853–55, Willard Ives; 1862–64, R. E. Hungerford; 1864–65, C. G. Harger; 1865–66, Alex. Campbell; 1866–68, C. G. Harger; 1868–76, J. H. Fisk (Mr. Fisk died February, 1877); 1877–78, John A. Sherman. *Treasurers:* 1853–59, James K. Bates; 1859–60, Alex. Camp-

bell; 1860–62, F. W. Hubbard; 1862–64, W. C. Browne; 1864–74, G. R. Hanford; 1874–78, Addison L. Upham. *Secretaries:* 1853–55, F. H. Gregory; 1856–58, A. P. Sigourney; 1859–60, W. C. Browne; 1860–62, F. W. Hubbard; 1862–64, W. C. Browne; 1864–74, G. R. Hanford; 1874–78, Addison L. Upham. *Superintendents:* 1856–59, Milton Miner; 1859–65, A. Tripp; 1866–77, John Donahue.

Another beautiful resting-place for the dead is

CALVARY CEMETERY.

This Cemetery association was organized, September 29, 1869, for the purpose of the burial of such as should die in the communion of the Roman Catholic churches of the city and adjacent country. A board of nine trustees was elected, who subsequently elected the officers of the association, the said trustees being as follows: Rev. James Hogan, president; Dennis O'Brien, vice-president; John J. B. Primeau, treasurer; Thomas Keenan, secretary; Thomas Conroy, James M. Holloran, John Griffin, David McDermott, John Fay, and Daniel McCormick. An Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of John Griffin, J. J. B. Primeau, and Thomas Conroy; and John C. Wingel was appointed superintendent, subsequently. Grounds were purchased, pleasantly and eligibly located, about two miles east of the Public Square, on one of the most graceful and broad-sweeping curves of the Black river, at the foot of a terraced hill rising grandly above it. The plat is covered with a good growth of hemlock, beech, and maple, the murmurs of the foliage, and the rippling and plashing of the water on the beach below, being the requiem Nature chants above the children she gathers into her friendly and ample bosom. The grounds have been tastefully laid out and improved under the superintendence of Mr. Wingel, and further improvements are projected, that within the near future make Calvary a beautiful and charming spot, filled with tokens of love and affection, and clustering with sweet memories. The road to the cemetery from the city passes along the bank of the river, and affords a delightful drive amid the charming scenery of this portion of the valley. The present officers are as follows: President, Rev. James Hogan; Vice-President, Rev. Joseph F. Durin; Treasurer, John E. Bergevin; Secretary, Thomas Keenan; Trustees, Rev. James Hogan, John E. Bergevin, Rev. Joseph F. Durin, Thomas Keenan, Bart. Flynn, Andrew Weldon, Edward Benoit, Lawrence Riley; Superintendent, M. Holloran.

NORTH WATERTOWN RURAL CEMETERY

is a little plat of about two acres situated on Bradley street, on the north side of the river, and laid out in the year 1838 as the "Pamelia burying-ground," Bernard Bagley, Jacob Cramer, and Olney W. Reynolds being the trustees thereof at the time. On December 3, 1866, the North Watertown Rural Cemetery Association was organized, nine trustees being elected; Jacob Cramer president, and Wm. Usher secretary and treasurer. The present officers are as follows: Trustees, Wm. Morrison, president; Jno. L. Weeks, vice-president; Nathaniel Haven, Geo. Van Vleck, Dorephus A. Wait, Geo. Adzitt, Allen H. Herrick, Chas. L. Weeks; J. C. Lepper, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent; Wm. D. Oliver, sexton.

ASSOCIATIONS.

WATERTOWN LODGE, NO. 49, A. F. M.,

was first instituted as "Eastern Light Lodge, No. 136," by a warrant from the Grand Lodge of New York, bearing date June 17, 1806, with the following officers and members: Powell Hall, W. M.; Samuel C. Kennedy, S. W.; Zelotes Harvey, J. W.; Benj. Allen, Treasurer; Isaiah Massey, Secretary; Hart Massey, S. D.; Josiah Farar, J. D.; Benj. Pool, S. S.; Samuel Foster, J. S.; Andrew Bassenger, Tyler,—and Gershom Tuttle, Jr.,—all of whom are now deceased. The Worshipful Masters of the lodge were: 1806–08, Powell Hall; 1809, S. C. Kennedy; 1810–13, Calvin McKnight; 1814–15, Isaiah Massey. On the 15th of November, 1815, the warrant of the lodge was surrendered, and Egbert Ten Eyck, Wm. Smith, and Hart Massey were appointed a committee to procure a new warrant for a Master Mason's Lodge. April 2, 1807, Jacob Brown (after Maj.-Gen. of the U. S. Army) was admitted a member of this Lodge.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1817 a new warrant, dated June 5, was issued for a Master Mason's lodge at Watertown, under the title of

WATERTOWN LODGE, NO. 289,

with Isaac Lee as W. M., Timothy Burr, S. W., and George Smith, J. W., who were so named in the warrant. The Worshipful Masters of this lodge were as follows: 1817–19, Isaac Lee; 1820–21, Dyer Huntington; 1822–23, Abner Baker, Jr.; 1824, D. W. Bucklin; 1825–26, Abner Baker, Jr.; 1827, Isaac H. Bronson; 1828–29, Ithamar B. Crawe; 1830–32, Isaac H. Bronson; 1833, Asher N. Corss. The charter was forfeited by reason of a lapse in the annual elections, but was restored again in 1835, when a new election was held Dec. 16, and W. H. Shumway chosen W. M. In December, 1836, A. N. Corss was chosen W. M., and served eight years successively, until December, 1844. In 1840 the number of the lodge was changed as at present—*Number* 49. The W. Masters have been since 1844 as follows: W. H. Shumway, 1845; Calvin Auborn, 1846; Lysander H. Brown, 1847; Peter Horr, 1848; Lysander H. Brown, 1849–50; Alexander D. Button, 1851; Randolph Barnes, 1852–55; Wm. B. Farwell, 1856; Wm. A. Loomis, 1857–58; Stephen L. Potter, 1859–60; Allen C. Beach, 1861; E. L. Sargent, 1862; N. H. Pierce, 1863; S. N. Hodges, 1864; G. W. Nimmocks, 1865; Allen C. Beach, 1866; Fred. Emerson, 1867; A. H. Sawyer, 1868–70; J. A. Lawyer, 1871–72; T. C. Chittenden, 1873–74; L. C. Greenleaf, 1875–76.

Officers of 1877: James R. Miller, W. M.; Watson M. Rogers, S. W.; Leslie B. Cook, J. W.; John S. Coon, Treas.; Lewis F. Phillips, Sec'y; Edgar C. Emerson, S. D.; Alanson D. Seaver, J. D.; Chas. P. Folger, S. M. C.; Sherwood D. Andrus, J. M. C.; Joseph J. Bragger, Tyler; John C. Armstrong, Marshal; James R. Miller, Trustee.

The lodge owns a fine hall in Paddock block, and numbers 231 members.

WATERTOWN CHAPTER, NO. 59, R. A. M.,

was instituted February 7, 1817, the first Grand Council consisting of Egbert Ten Eyck, H. P., Amasa Trowbridge, K., and Isaac Lee, S., who served nine years, until 1826. The succession of High Priests has been as follows: 1827–28, G. W. Wells; 1829–33, Abner Baker; 1834–38, Ithamar B. Crawe; 1839–40, Orville Hungerford; 1841–44; H. K. Newcomb; 1845–46, Ithamar B. Crawe; 1847, Peter Horr; 1848, Lysander H. Brown; 1849, H. K. Newcomb; 1850, O. Hungerford; 1851, P. Mundy; 1852–54, Peter Horr; 1855–62, Lysander H. Brown; 1863–66, Allen C. Beach; 1867–69, Roswell P. Flower; 1870, Nelson H. Pierce; 1871–72, John C. Armstrong; 1873–74, Louis C. Greenleaf; 1875–77, Thomas C. Chittenden. Officers of 1877: Thomas C. Chittenden, H. P.; Leslie B. Cooke, K.; A. W. Wheelock, S.; J. Addison Lawyer, Treas.; Julius A. Quencer, Sec'y; Chas. B. Fowler, C. H.; Chas. D. Bingham, P. S.; Wilbert F. Bingham, R. A. C.; Edgar C. Emerson, Geo. P. Bretch, Jno. K. Tufts, M. of Veils; Joseph J. Bragger, Tyler; Thomas C. Chittenden, Trustee. Number of members, 140.

WATERTOWN COMMANDERY, NO. 11, K. T.

In the beginning of the year 1826, on the petition of Orville Hungerford, Adriel Ely, Isaac H. Bronson, and others, a dispensation was granted by the Grand Commander of the State of New York to organize an encampment of Knights Templar at Watertown, under the title of "Watertown Encampment, No. —," the said dispensation bearing date February 22, 1826. The first officers, appointed by the Grand Commander, were Orville Hungerford, G. C.; Adriel Ely, Geno.; Isaac H. Bronson, C. G. The first conclave of the encampment was held, March 24, 1826, with the above-named officers, and T. R. Brayton Prelate, and G. C. Sherman Recorder. From March 24, 1826, to April 17, 1829, the orders were conferred on twenty-one candidates. In 1829, '30, and '31 there was but a single conclave held each year, the same being the annual election, and soon after the election in 1831 the encampment surrendered its warrant, in consequence of the bitter political crusade waged against the Masonic order during those years.

On or about the 1st of February, 1850, the surrendered charter was reissued on petition of Orville Hungerford, Jas. H. Meigs, Sol. Robbins, Jr., Joseph C. Partridge, John Mullen, Sr. and Jr., Pitt Morse, Hugh Wiley, J. Whitby, Sylvester Reed, and John McQuillen; and March 29 the encampment, as No. 11, resumed its work and elected a corps of officers, and has not ceased its regular conclaves since. Its commanders have been as follows: 1826–29, Orville Hungerford; 1829–31, Adriel Ely; 1831, Isaac H. Bronson; 1850, O. Hungerford; 1851, Sylvester Reed; 1852 to March, 1861, Geo. C. Sherman; 1862–69, Pearson Mundy; 1869–70, J. A. Lawyer; 1871–72, Thos. C. Chittenden; 1873, John C. Armstrong; 1874, J. A. Lawyer; 1875–76, A. H. Sawyer.

Officers of 1877–78: Louis C. Greenleaf, E. C.; Robinson E. Smiley, Geno.; Addison W. Wheelock, C. G.; A. H. Sawyer, Prelate; Jas. R. Miller, S. W.; Chas. R. Skinner, J. W.; J. A. Lawyer, Treas.; Chas. B. Fowler, Rec. The commandery musters 176 knights.

On the occurrence of the abduction of William Morgan the anti-Masonic excitement pervaded this, with other sections, and nearly every lodge in the county surrendered its charter. The matter soon got into politics, and several papers were successively established at Adams and Watertown, as more fully stated in our account of the press. In 1830 thirteen Masonic and five anti-Masonic supervisors were elected, and in 1831 an equal number of each. This question unsettled former political organizations, and in innumerable instances made political friends those who had previously been opponents.

ODD-FELLOWS.

"Black River Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.," was instituted September 24, 1844, with Fred. S. Hawley as N. G., Wm. H. Shumway as V. G., and Edwin Clark Secretary, the District Deputy Grand Master, Charles W. Rogers, organizing the work. "Iroquois Lodge, No. 161," was instituted in May, 1845, by D. D. G. M. W. H. Shumway, with Benjamin Jervis as N. G., R. M. Chittenden, V. G., and Alexander Wilson Secretary. On May 13, 1849, the great fire that laid waste the business portion of Watertown destroyed the property and records of these two named lodges, and they were consolidated into one named the

JEFFERSON UNION LODGE, NO. 124,

which was instituted August 4, 1849, by D. D. G. M. Theodore Caldwell, with Ira F. Rowlson N. G. and Wm. A. Loomis V. G. This lodge has ever since maintained its work. The hall in which its meetings are held is owned by the Odd-Fellows' Hall Association, which is composed of Jefferson Union Lodge and Montezuma Encampment, the former owning two-thirds and the latter one-third of the stock. Fred. Eames and James M. Sigourney, members of this lodge, have both filled the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York. The officers of 1877 are: N. G., O. F. Joy; V. G., C. F. Stewart; Sec., O. A. Freeman; Per. Sec., Gustave Schoenfeld; Treas., Duane A. Green; Trustees, Thomas E. Beecher, Thomas S. Graves, Wm. Howard. Number of members, 143.

WATERTOWN CITY LODGE, NO. 291, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted September 20, 1871, by D. D. G. M. A. G. Wheeler, with 20 charter members from Jefferson Union Lodge. The first officers were Lucius Gill, N. G.; W. S. Carlisle, V. G.; W. P. Brown, R. S.; M. V. Kitts, F. S.; Daniel Lee, Treas. The officers of 1877 are as follows: W. O. Smith, N. G.; J. P. Dunn, V. G.; J. R. Pawling, R. S.; F. C. Webb, F. S.; George H. Seiple, Treas; Trustees, Chas. Drexel, D. C. Middleton, J. C. Harbottle. Its membership numbers one hundred. It is a vigorously-growing body, and meets in a distinct hall from Jefferson Union Lodge at the present time.

MONTEZUMA ENCAMPMENT, NO. 27,

was instituted Nov. 19, 1837 (as No. 56), by D. D. G. P. Nathan Randall, of Onondaga district, with J. J. Safford, Chief Patriarch; Sylvester Smith, H. P.; Wm. H. Sigour-

ney, S. W.; John H. Smith, J. W.; Benj. Lewis, Scribe; Morris Livingston, Treas. The present officers are: Merrill L. Raymond, C. P., Levin Phillips, H. P.; Charles Drexel, S. W.; Robert J. Holmes, I.; James White, J. W.; Wm. Howard, Treas.; Thomas I. Graves, F. S.; John B. Hart, D. D. G. P. for Jefferson district. Number of members, 68.

INDUSTRIAL.

The "Jefferson County Industrial Association," a joint-stock company, was formed in May, 1843, at Watertown, having for its object a union of labor and capital after the plan of Fourier. It at one time numbered nearly 400 persons, but after existing a little more than a year it was dissolved. An establishment was formed two miles east of Watertown, at Cold Brook, in which vicinity about 600 acres of land had been purchased, mechanic shops fitted up, and conveniences for families erected.

"The Watertown Mechanics' Association" was formed August 13, 1844. The objects of the association were the cultivation and improvement of the moral, social, and intellectual faculties, by diffusing information upon subjects connected with the mechanic arts, by exhibiting improvements, by discussing the principles of mechanism, collecting statistics, and in such other ways as might be deemed useful. Mechanics, artisans, and manufacturers might become members of the association by signing the constitution, and paying one dollar in semi-annual payments. Fairs might be held at such times as might be appointed, and weekly discussions and debates were held. The following officers were elected at the first meeting; viz.: William H. Robinson, president; Gilbert Bradford, first vice-president; W. Y. Buck, second vice-president; Avery Thomas, recording secretary; George Martin, corresponding secretary; James H. Ryther, treasurer; John A. Haddock, collector; Lorenzo Finney, O. L. Wheelock, C. E. Hubbard, John Jordan, Timothy Turner, managers; George Burr, A. Freeman, A. H. Burdick, commissioners finance. The association continued its organization until 1861, and then dissolved.

"Mechanics' Mutual Protections" were formed at Watertown, Brownville, and Theresa, but were of short continuance.

"The Watertown Manufacturers' Aid Association" was formed in 1875, to promote the objects indicated by its name. Under the auspices of the Association, a "history of the settlement and progress of Watertown, and a description of its commercial advantages as a manufacturing point, its location, its unsurpassed water-power, its industries, and general features of attraction to capitalists and manufacturers," was published in 1876, the same being compiled by Mr. C. R. Skinner. The book was very neatly printed by the *Times-Reformer* press, and is a credit to the house, the Association, the compiler, and the city whose claims it ably advocates.

The first article of the constitution of the association is as follows: "The *object* of the association shall be to make an organized and systematic effort to develop and aid the manufacturing interests of the city of Watertown."

Its first and present officers are as follows: Gen. Bradley Winslow, president; Dr. H. M. Stevens, vice-president; Charles R. Skinner, cor. secretary; W. C. Haven, recording secretary; John F. Moffett, treasurer; board of trustees: Bradley Winslow, Jno. C. Streeter, Chas. W. Sloat, C. D. Palmeter, Moses Eames, Rozelle H. Hall, Levi A. Johnson, Thomas S. Graves, A. D. Remington.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (POMONA) GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

organized May 4, 1876, with Luke Fulton, Master, and S. R. Pratt, Secretary. Numbers 75 members.

WATERTOWN GRANGE, NO. 7,

was organized July 12, 1873, by C. D. Beman, of Waukon, Iowa, deputy of the National Grange, with twenty-five charter members, A. H. Hall being elected Master; G. C. Bradley, Overseer; Jno. W. Tamblin, Lecturer; L. D. Olney, Treasurer; and S. Curtis Terry, Secretary. Elliott Makepeace was Master in 1874–5, and L. D. Olney, 1876–7. W. O. Tolman has served as Treasurer, and L. T. Sawyer as Secretary, continuously since Jan., 1874. The membership had doubled at the election of 1874, and at the close of the year was nearly treble its charter members. Since then large additions have been made both by initiation and the consolidation of two neighboring granges with Watertown Grange. The present officers are: Master, L. D. Olney; Overseer, Henry Barbour; Lecturer, Elliott Makepeace; Steward, W. A. Lyttle; Assistant, Chas. Wilson; Chaplain, Samuel Green; Treasurer, L. T. Sawyer; Secretary, W. O. Tolman; Gate-Keeper, Geo. B. Kimball; Ceres, Mrs. Adaline Olney; Pomona, Mrs. Angeline Makepeace; Flora, Mrs. Frances Fuller; Lady Assistant, Mrs. Fanny Green; Executive Committee, W. C. Baker, Geo. H. Kimball, Frank Haddock.

"Sovereigns of Industry," organized ——, with W. A. Portt, President, and W. A. Lyttle, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

The first instrumental organization effected in Watertown was one known as the "Watertown Band," organized in 1835. Capt. Rugg led the band with a "C" clarionet, the other members being John Parmelee, "C" clarionet; Fay Horth, "F" clarionet; Dr. Sikes, "serpent;" Fred. White and Geo. Bascom, "bassoons;" Cronkite, "B" bugle; Albert Barney, "valve trombone;" Charles Clark, piccolo. This organization continued until 1841, and often furnished music for military reviews and general trainings. One notable occasion was a review in 1839 at Brownville, when several distinguished military dignitaries were present.

In 1841, the "Watertown Sax-Horn Band" was organized, with James Elder as leader. It contained eleven Sax-horns, a tenor drum, and cymbals. This organization continued until about 1856, when the first Watertown Cornet Band was organized, under the leadership of Mr. Elder and several of the best musicians of the old Sax-horn band. This organization continued up to the breaking out of the rebellion, when a number of the members enlisted and went into the service. The organization, however, was preserved to the end of the war by Thomas Forrester, who filled up the vacant places in it with other musicians. In 1867, M. L. Elder assumed the leadership, and continued

in the position until some time in 1868, when the band was reorganized under the leadership of Prof. H. M. Lewis, with the name of "The Old Watertown Band," and continued thus up to 1871, when the Davis Sewing-Machine Company purchased new instruments for the band, and gave the use of them to the organization on condition the name "Davis Sewing-Machine Co. Band" was assumed, which proposition was acceded to. The *personnel* of the organization at that date was the same substantially as now, viz.: Leader, Henry M. Lewis, 1st cornet; M. L. Horth, 2d cornet; Thomas Forrester, E-flat clarionet, Geo. Jones, 1st B-flat cornet; James Bonner, 2d B-flat cornet; Austin, solo alto; Fay Horth, 2d alto; Wm. R. Baker, 1st tenor; I. D. Graves, 1st tenor; Walter Bliss, 2d tenor; N. S. Snell, 2d tenor; Silas J. Snell, baritone; Joseph Horton, tuba; S. Green, tuba; Frank Horth, bass drum; L. Hutchins, tenor drum; Edw. Trowbridge, cymbals. This organization, with but few changes in members, continues to the present time. In 1874 the band competed for and won the $1000 international prize at Toronto, Ontario, having as competitors much larger bands, among them the Hamilton (Ont.) band, of twenty-eight pieces, and the Grand Trunk band, of Toronto, with thirty-three pieces. The evening following the tournament, the U. S. Consul, Hon. A. D. Shaw, a Jefferson County man, gave the band a grand reception at the Queen's Hotel. A grand ovation and banquet was tendered the band by the citizens of Watertown on its return at the Woodruff House. The reputation of the organization is second to none outside of the great cities for the rendition of difficult or classical music. The band has serenaded civil officers of every grade from "aldermen to President of the United States," doing that pleasing service for President U. S. Grant on his visit to Watertown. On the visit of the Count and Countess St. Paul Le Ray de Chaumont to Carthage, a few years ago, the band was engaged in the reception of the distinguished guests, the descendants of the pioneers of Jefferson. In Sept., 1877, the band was again reorganized under the name of the *Watertown City Band*, and incorporated with the following officers: Soranus H. Tripp, president; Austin Jones, vice-president; Norman S. Snell, secretary; S. D. Graves, treasurer; Henry M. Lewis, musical director; the remaining members being the same as in the D. S. M. band. The band is splendidly uniformed and well drilled in marching movements, and present a fine appearance on parade, besides charming the ear with their exquisite harmony. It is the just pride of the city, whose citizens gather about the park on pleasant summer evenings in crowds, to listen to "the concord of sweet sounds," that float out upon the evening air from the silver-throated helicons.

"The Watertown Amateur Orchestra," composed entirely of amateur artists, was organized December, 1874. It comprises eleven instruments, viz.: 1st violin, John W. Miller, conductor; 2d violins, W. W. Scott (sec'y. and treas.) and John Gutzman; viola, Geo. Yager; basso, H. L. Baldwin (president); 1st and 2d clarionet, Frank Horth and De Witt Graves; flute and piccolo, D. J. Pease; cornet, L. M. Waite; trombone, Jason M. Fenn.

"The Watertown Choral Union" was organized in 1873, and consists of sixty-five members, with officers as follows: President, John C. Knowlton; Vice-President, C. R. Remington; Sec'y., M. B. Sloat; Treas., E. Q. Sewall; Conductor, Samuel Adams; Vice-conductor, Fred Seymour.

LITERARY.

The "*Young Men's Association*" was formed by the appointment of officers, December 3, 1840, and the adoption of a constitution, which provided for the annual election of a president, two vice-presidents, a recording and corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and eleven managers, who were to constitute, together, an executive committee, appoint a librarian, and have the general charge and supervision of the interests of the association. Citizens of Watertown, between the ages of sixteen and forty, might become members by paying one dollar admission fee, and two dollars annually. An act of incorporation was passed, April 17, 1841, by which D. D. Otis, O. V. Brainard, S. S. Cady, Abraham Reamer, J. M. Clark, George R. Fairbanks, and Samuel Fairbanks, were constituted a body corporate, under the name of "The Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement in the Village of Watertown, with the usual liabilities and immunities, and power to hold real and personal estate, to an amount not exceeding $10,000."

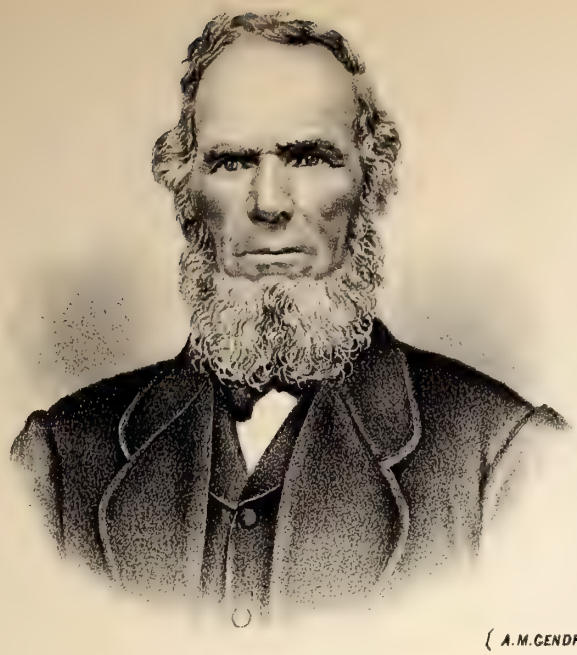
The introductory address was delivered by the Hon. Joseph Mullin, December 17, 1840, and weekly lectures and debates were continued during the winter seasons. A library with about 400 volumes was opened April 3, 1841, and had increased to nearly 2000 volumes, when the premises occupied by the association were destroyed in the great fire of May 13, 1849, and no further efforts were made to revive it.

The first officers elected were D. D. Otis, president; Orville V. Brainard, first vice-president; Ithamer B. Crawe, second vice-president; Joseph Mullin, corresponding secretary; W. Genet, treasurer; Geo. W. Hungerford, S. Fairbanks, James F. Starbuck, A. M. Corss, R. Barnes, J. H. Dutton, J. C. Patridge, F. W. Hubbard, K. Hannahs, M. Beebee, and T. H. Camp, managers.

"*Factory Square Lyceum*" was, in its day, one of the institutions for good in Watertown, and proved a good educator for the times. It was organized about the year 1845, and continued to hold its meetings regularly until 1848, or thereabouts, in a hall in the building then known as Sewell's Hall. Among the prominent members of the Lyceum were Jonathan Sawyer, Nathaniel and John Farnum, Lewis C. Therry, A. D. Button, Samuel Haddock, John M. Sigourney, and Gilbert Bradford. Many able essays and stoutly-contested discussions were read and conducted under the auspices of the Lyceum, including a course of geological lectures by a noted geologist of that day. Other lectures were delivered by Judge Mullin, Prof. O. B. Pierce, H. D. Sewell, and other prominent men.

RELIGIOUS.

"The Young Men's Christian Association" was organized in 1869, by such men as Geo. B. Massey, John F. Moffett, F. R. Farwell, Geo. L. Davis, Homer Bartlett, C. C. Case, Wm. M. Penniman, and others of that stamp of character, Mr. Case being the first president. The association occupies a suite of rooms in Washington Hall block,





(A.M.CENDRON, PHOTOGRAPHER, WATERTOWN, N.Y.)

PLINY MONROE.

MRS. PLINY MONROE.



RESIDENCE OF PLINY MONROE, WATERTOWN, N.Y.



L. D. Hill

Lorenzo Dow Hill was born in Richfield, Oneida county, New York, July 31, 1808. His father, Asa Hill, was a native of Holleston, Massachusetts, and his mother, Catharine Hill, of Connecticut. Mr. Hill came into Oneida county in 1800, remaining there until 1810, when he removed with his family into the town of Rodman, Jefferson County, where he and they enjoyed the pleasures, and endured the hardships and privations consequent upon pioneer life, remaining upon the farm, changed by his own hand from a forest to cultivated fields, for more than forty years. Mr. Hill died in 1856, aged eighty-six years; Mrs. Hill, in 1859, aged seventy-eight.

Lorenzo, at the age of eighteen years, by an arrangement with his father, was allowed to launch upon "life's troubled sea," and carve his own fortune. He was employed by the late Judge Egbert Ten Eyck upon his farm, and his industry and fidelity to business secured him a good and unchanged home, and constant employment for four years; when at the age of twenty-two, he purchased fifty acres of land in the southeast part of Watertown, upon which he commenced farming for himself.

At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Amanda R., daughter of Septimus G. and Dorothy Adams, of Watertown. Mrs. Hill had received the advantages of a good education in early life, and followed the profession of teacher with marked success for a series of years, which profession she abandoned, and assumed the duties and responsibilities of domestic life. Having spent several years upon their farm, and upon his adjoining farm in Rodman, they sold the whole to his brother, Calvin P. Hill, and removed to Burr's mills, in Watertown, having purchased the "Deacon Caleb Burnam farm," so called, of one hundred and eighty-seven acres, where Mrs. Hill died August 4, 1850, at the age of forty-two years, leaving two daughters, Caroline A. and Emma C. These daughters both survive their parents. Mr. Hill married, for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Welch, daughter of Hosea and Chloe Brown, of Ohio, who survives him. He also leaves two sons, children of the second marriage, to accompany their mother through the remainder of life's journey.

Mr. Hill was a model farmer, as the condition of his premises has always attested; was a man of indomitable industry, energy, and perseverance; and by their application, with economy, free from parsimony, seconded and assisted by his partners in life, he became one of our first farmers in wealth and importance, leaving a liberal inheritance to those for whom he had labored so long and faithfully.

In 1869 he left his farm, which he retained until his death, in charge of his son-in-law, Mr. George R. Bell, and removed to the city of Watertown, for the double purpose of relieving himself and wife from the labors and cares indispensable to conducting the business of a farm, and the accomplishment of the higher object of increasing the facilities for furnishing his sons, Herbert M. and Lorenzo D., with an education. The former is now a student in Hamilton College, and the latter in the High School of the city of Watertown.

In politics, Mr. Hill was a Republican, never participating in political excitements or seeking political preferment.

In 1840, Mr. Hill united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he remained a consistent working member for the balance of his life, appropriating liberally of his means and time for its sustainment. He was a man of sound judgment, shrewd, cautious, and safe in his business, always avoiding contingent and illegitimate enterprises; decisive, firm; a good neighbor, a consistent Christian, a valued citizen; kind and indulgent, not only in his family, but to all. He died at his residence, No. 92 Franklin street, city of Watertown, August 14, 1877, honored and respected by all who knew him.

where a free reading-room, library, and geological and mineralogical cabinet are maintained, and kept open to the public. Public religious services are also held every Sunday afternoon and Monday evening, the same being under charge of a board of managers appointed by the several Protestant churches of the city. A course of lectures has been maintained each winter since the organization of the association, also a coffee-room has been kept open one or two winter seasons. There are at present one hundred and twenty sustaining members in the association, who have paid into the treasury ten dollars each for the furtherance of its objects for 1877–78. The present officers and managers are as follows: President, John D. Huntington; 1st Vice-President, Clark Witherby; 2d Vice-President, Foster Rhines; Treasurer, Geo. B. Massey; Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Penniman; Recording Secretary, T. C. Murray; General Business Secretary, F. Z. Wilcox; Managers, First Presbyterian church, Henry J. Munson, H. D. Waite; Stone Street Presbyterian church, Ed. Bush, Lewis Emmerich; State Street M. E. church, John F. Moffett, C. D. Palminter; Arsenal Street M. E. church, Jesse M. Adams, P. Norton; Baptist church, Dr. C. M. Johnson, John Frost. The association published a monthly periodical called the *Christian Witness*, during the years 1875–76.

BENEVOLENT.

The "Catholic Benevolent Society" was organized in 1860, with twenty-three members, Captain John Lacy being chosen the first president. The present officers are James Carlan, president; John Muldoon, vice-president; John Hardman, corresponding secretary; Michael Hogan, treasurer; William Mooney, door-keeper.

The "Knights of St. Patrick" Society was organized in 1869, the first officers being James Muldoon, president; Edward Kennedy, vice-president; Thomas Durkin, secretary; Wm. J. Farrell, corresponding secretary; Peter Clasey, treasurer. The succession of presidents has been as follows: James Muldoon, 1869–71; Edward Kennedy, 1871–72; William Haffarty, 1873–75; John Hartigan, 1875–77. The society has about sixty members.

"St. John Baptiste Benevolent Society" was organized 1876, and suspended the same year. E. De Marce was the president, and John Picket the secretary.

The House of Shelter for friendless and fallen girls and women was instituted April 25, 1877, at which date the first public meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, a preliminary meeting having been held on the 17th of April preceding. Forty-nine ladies were present at the second meeting, and "The Ladies' Christian Union" was organized, which met from week to week until September 1, when the "Shelter" was established at 111 Washington street, in a rented house, with Mrs. Weeks as matron and two girls as inmates. This number increased to six at one time. The "House of Shelter" is still young, but it is one of those real charities which, organized and maintained by the noble women of our country, extend their sheltering arms to the unfortunate of the female sex, and are therefore worthy the benison of every good citizen. The founders of this charity hope much for it. The officers of the society are Mrs. D. W. Baldwin, president; Mrs. J. G. Harbottle and Mrs. W. Sage, vice-presidents; Mrs. C. A. Simmons, secretary; Mrs. Wm. W. Wood, treasurer. Membership, 393.

The struggle of the Greeks for independence excited the sympathies of our citizens in common with other sections of the State, and on December 19, 1826, a meeting was held at D. Hungerford's hotel, in Watertown, to express their interest in the measure. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the contributions, aggregating quite a sum, applied as intended. In 1847 the citizens of Watertown contributed for the relief of the Irish, who were suffering from the failure of the potato-crop, about $400 in money, and some $3000 worth of articles collected was sent from the county for this object.

REFORMATORY.

"The Jefferson County Temperance Society," auxiliary to the State society, was formed by a convention assembled for the purpose in January, 1846. The formation of town societies was strongly recommended, statistics of intemperance to be collected, and strong efforts made to stop the sale of ardent spirits by withholding licenses by vote at a popular election, which had been a short time previously directed by the legislature to be held.

A "Carson League" was also formed in 1853 for the enforcement of the laws regulating the sale of ardent spirits.

Sons of Temperance.—This order arose in 1846–47, and spread rapidly throughout the Union. Divisions were established in Watertown as follows: Morning Star, 156; Meridian, 303. In March, 1851, there were twenty-eight divisions and 1116 contributing members in Jefferson County; but they ceased to work in 1854–56, and other organizations took their places, notably the Good Templars.

Good Samaritans.—"Cataract Lodge, No ——," was formed at Watertown, February 22, 1853, with seventeen charter members, but suspended soon after.

Good Templars.—This order succeeded to the place left vacant by the Sons of Temperance, and began to number its adherents in 1853. In Watertown the following lodges were instituted: "Cascade Lodge, No. 37," with 40 members, George H. Harlowe, now Secretary of State of Illinois, being the first Worthy Chief Templar, and H. F. Ferrin, Secretary. In 1854 "Union Harmony Lodge, No. 128," with 22 members, was instituted, L. M. Stowell being the first W. C. T., and W. W. Wright, Secretary. In 1855, on the lapse of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, both of the foregoing lodges surrendered their charters, and between that year and 1866 no lodges existed in Jefferson County, or Grand Lodge in the State. In the latter year the order revived, the Grand Lodge was re-established, and the present organization, "Watertown Lodge, No. 90," was instituted, August 20, 1866, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, with thirteen charter members, H. F. Ferrin being W. C. T., and C. H. Seever, Secretary. The membership of the lodge increased rapidly, insomuch that it numbered at the close of the first quarter 187. There have been at one time on the rolls of the lodge 492 contributing members. It has initiated 1200 members, and can point to more than one hundred reformed drinkers who have kept the pledge they pronounced before its altar. The present officers of the

lodge are Lysander H. Brown, W. C. T.; Miss Fanny Pierce, W. V. T.; M. V. Rose, Secretary; Myers Thompson, Treasurer. H. F. Ferrin, the first W. C. T. of the present lodge, was the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York from 1867 to 1871 inclusive, and during that time disbursed $118,000.

In 1874 there were 1000 lodges in the State, with a membership of over 100,000. There were in 1869–70 forty-nine lodges in Jefferson County, with 4600 members, and every county officer at or about that time was a member of the Good Templar lodges. In September, 1868, the Grand Lodge met in Watertown, with 531 lodges represented. In 1867 a "county lodge," the *first one in the State*, was formed in Watertown, to operate as a district grand lodge, composed of delegates from the subordinate lodges of the county. It has met once each quarter in various parts of the county ever since. The first W. C. T. of the county lodge was James Johnson, and the first Secretary, H. F. Ferrin. The present county chief is Samuel Hopper, of Antwerp, and eight constituent lodges send delegates to the sessions of the county lodge.

The Watertown Reform Club was organized December 18, 1875, by McKelvey and Dobney, temperance evangelists, with forty members, the first officers being as follows: President, John I. Inglis: Vice-Presidents, Moses Cross, W. H. Semple, J. G. Harbottle; Secretary, George Dawson; Treasurer, E. A. Dory; Chaplain, Thomas Norton. Prominent among the workers for the organization and maintenance of the club were Judge F. W. Hubbard, Dr. J. D. Huntington, Rev. J. W. Putnam, and J. J. Porter. During the winter of 1876 the club sent several effective speakers into the country round about, to evangelize in its cause, with good results. In March and April of 1876 the membership ran up to over 800, but fell off again, as work became plentier, later in the spring. The club now numbers 150 members, and claims that less than ten per cent. of its heaviest membership have relapsed to their former dissipation. The club-rooms are at present in the American Hotel building. The present officers are George Dawson, president; Peter Major, Jr., vice-president; M. G. Dillenbeck, secretary; C. W. Seger, treasurer; Thomas Norton, chaplain; Hon. F. W. Hubbard, W. H. Semple, S. M. Douglass, executive committee.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society was organized in March, 1871, and has now a membership of one hundred and twenty, and a cadetship of sixty boys between the ages of ten and fourteen years. The presidents of the society have been as follows: 1871–72, Father Hogan; 1872–73, Henry L. Stimson; 1873–74, John Bemis; 1875–76, James McManus; 1876–77, James Muldoon. The present officers are James Muldoon, president; Robert Tough, vice-president; James McManus, secretary; James Hogan, corresponding secretary; John Burns, treasurer; John O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms.

MILITARY.

The 35th battalion of the 16th brigade of the 4th division of the National Guards, State of New York, has its division- and brigade-headquarters in Watertown, and the roster of the same is as follows:

DIVISION STAFF.

Major-General, Tilley R. Pratt, Watertown.
Assistant Adjutant-General, C. H. Von Brakle, Watertown.
Inspector-General, Joseph Mullin, Jr., Watertown.
Engineer, Charles Waite, Jr., Watertown.
Judge Advocate, A. H. Sawyer, Watertown.
Surgeon, John H. Benton.
Inspector Rifle Practice, Lewis F. Phillips, Watertown.
Ordnance Officer, H. H. Wray, Watertown.
Quartermaster, R. H. Huntington.
Commissary of Subsistence, A. H. Hall.
Major and A. D. C., Romaine Freeman.
Major and A. D. C., J. Edw. Massey.
Captain and A. D. C., Norris W. Mundy.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Brigadier-General, Bradley Winslow, Watertown.
Inspector-General, Geo. McComber, Watertown.
Surgeon, J. Mortimer Crawe, M.D., Watertown.
Inspector Rifle Practice, H. D. Babbitt, Watertown.
Ordnance Officer, F. D. Hill.
Quartermaster, E. M. Gates, Watertown.
Commissary of Subsistence, O. G. Staples, Watertown.
Captain and A. D. C., Wallace Gleason.

BATTALION STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, Alfred J. Casse, Watertown.
Major, John Ward, Watertown.
Adjutant, Andrew J. Moore, Watertown.
Quartermaster, J. Chase, Jr., Watertown.
Commissary of Subsistence, G. B. Huntington, Theresa.
Surgeon, James D. Spencer, M.D., Watertown.
Inspector Rifle Practice, Wm. L. Palmer, Watertown.
Chaplain, Rev. J. W. Putnam, Watertown.
Q. M. Sergeant, George H. Wood, Watertown.
Armorer Sergeant, Richard Smith, Watertown.
Drum-Major, Andrew W. Menck, Watertown.
Band-Leader, Thomas Forrester, Watertown.

The battalion comprises four companies, whose location, officers of the line, and numerical strength are as follows: Co. A, Watertown, 2d Lieut. Commanding, Marvin J. Dillenbeck; 86 muskets. Co. B, Watertown, Capt., John A. Inglis; 1st Lieut., John J. Hartigan; 2d Lieut., J. Nelson Webb; 77 muskets. Co C, Watertown, Capt., Jas. R. Miller; 1st Lieut., John L. Phelps; 2d Lieut., Thornton J. Corwin; 76 muskets. Co. D, Theresa, Capt., Jerome Cooper; 1st Lieut., Joseph Howland; 2d Lieut., Warren F. Swan; 63 muskets. The battalion numbers about 450 officers and men, including the brigade and division staff and musicians.

The battalion musters for drill and review four times per year, at Watertown. The last review was held September 25, 1877, and included, besides the companies before named, another company from Lowville (Lewis county), under command of Capt. Henry E. Turner. The manœuvring of the battalion, and also the company movements, were very creditably executed, and the marching in review in the field was especially fine. The exercises in the manual of arms showed a commendable degree of proficiency. The battalion is armed with the Remington repeating rifle, and if ever called upon to do active service in the field of war, it would seem as if its record should be a brilliant one. A splendidly drilled and equipped drum-corps, under command of Drum-Major Menck, and the finely uniformed and skillful Watertown City Band, by their soldierly bearing and excellent music, added not a little to the *esprit* of the occasion.



J. A. Thurman

THE "WATERTOWN RIFLE ASSOCIATION" was organized in 1876. It has a very excellent rifle range fitted up and equipped with funds appropriated by the State, for which appropriation the militia have the right of the range for two days in each week for rifle practice. The ordinary rules and regulations of rifle club practice have been adopted by the association, and the different ranges up to and including six hundred yards. The range is on Bradley street, on the north side of the river. The present officers of the association are as follows: President, W. F. Belknap; Vice-President, Capt. James R. Miller; Secretary, Sherwood D. Andrus; Treasurer, A. L. Upham; Range Superintendent, C. B. Fowler. The club-rooms are in Winslow block.

SOCIAL.

"The Watertown Pioneer Club" was organized in 1872, by eighteen young gentlemen of the city who cast their first presidential vote that year (and for the successful candidate). They camped out on Grindstone island the season of 1872 for ten days, and at so trifling an expense for the amount of pleasure gained, they organized a permanent club, and purchased an island in the St. Lawrence, in the town of Alexandria, and in the spring of 1873 erected a club-house costing $1000, and kept open house for all comers during the season. Their hospitality was lavishly bestowed, and the end of the season found their expense account largely augmented thereby. Nevertheless, the club-house is occupied each season by more or less of the number, and much real physical benefit is gained from the relaxation enjoyed on the island. The officers of the club first chosen remain unchanged at the present time, and are as follows: President, Dexter Van Ostrand; Vice-President, C. H. Herrick; Secretary, C. A. Harger; Treasurer, A. L. Upham; Trustees, Dexter Van Ostrand, C. A. Harger, M. H. Sternbergh.

"Watertown League of Friendship," Wm. A. Portt, A. M.; W. A. Lyttle, secretary. Organized, ——.

"Waverly Association," organized ——; A. M. Knickerbocker, president; Robert P. Oakes, secretary.

SPORTING.

"Watertown River Park Association" was organized 1863–64. The association purchased fifty-five acres of land adjoining the grounds of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, on the banks of Black river, in 1865, and laid out a mile course and erected buildings, and have held two "meetings" yearly, until 1876, where some fine exhibitions of speed have been given. The present officers are John C. McCartin, president; J. Stears, Jr., secretary.

"Watertown Base Ball Association," organized in 1873. W. D. V. Rulison, president; Chas. A. Settle, secretary. This association is one of the constituents of the New York State Base Ball Tournament Association, which latter body was organized April 4, 1876, by delegates from the Base Ball Associations of Syracuse, Watertown, and Herkimer. The president of the Watertown Association is the present secretary of the State Association. Three tournaments have been held by the Watertown Association.

"Jefferson Sportsmen's Club," Dr. Wm. R. Trowbridge, president; A. M. Kenyon, secretary. "State Park Club," Chas. S. Hart, president; A. W. Wheelock, secretary. "Field and Forest Club," C. Partello, president; W. H. Matson, secretary.

A DISASTROUS FLOOD

in the Black River valley occurred on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of April, 1869, occasioned by the breaking away of the State dam of the North Lake reservoir, which covered an area of 5000 acres. Upon the breaking of the dam, the waters rushed into and down the valley, bearing dismay and leaving ruin in their pathway. Messengers were dispatched in breathless haste to inform the dwellers and manufacturers in the valley of the impending flood, and means were at once instituted to strengthen the State dam at Forestport, so as to enable it to resist the torrent; but all to no purpose. Though the structure was deemed proof against any assault by flood, it proved but as a straw against the combined rush of waters and the accumulated *débris* of rafts and forest-trees. Huge logs, sixty feet long, were turned end for end in the seething mass, like toys, and as the rafts broke up and jammed, their constituent logs were peeled, splintered, and broken into fragments like scantling. The loss was immense in the valley, nearly every dam on the river, from the break to the mouth, being carried away, with more or less damage to the manufactories themselves. The water-works were suspended in Watertown, by reason of the carrying away of a portion of the wheels operating the force-pumps, and with the exception of the Cataract and Gill's mills, which continued to work, every manufacturer on the river in the city was obliged to shut down, being more or less damaged. The Remington Paper Company and Bagley and Sewall were but little if any damaged. The losses in the city were estimated at half a million by the *Daily Reformer* of April 22. The only dam in the city not carried away was Taggarts' and Davis', and that was saved only by reason of the south wing going out, the rush of water taking away a portion of the Eagle mill, situated thereat. The State was obliged to pay heavy damages to property-owners in the valley, much litigation ensuing in consequence of the flood.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN A. SHERMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Rutland, Jefferson County, June 13, 1809. He is the eldest son of Alfred Sherman, and grandson of Dr. Abel Sherman, who was a native of Massachusetts, and whose ancestors were among the early settlers of the New England States, and of English descent. His mother, Susan Hull, was an adopted daughter of Roswald Woodruff, who came to Jefferson County when it was a trackless wilderness, and was one of its pioneer men.

His grandfather, Dr. Abel Sherman, was a physician by profession, and removed from Brimfield, Massachusetts, to Clinton, Oneida county, New York. He only remained there a few years, and removed to Jefferson County, town

of Rutland, in the year 1803, and settled upon two hundred and twenty acres of timber land, which, in the course of time, he cleared and made tillable. He was the first sheriff of the county, and among its earliest pioneers.

Alfred Sherman, father of John A. Sherman, was a farmer by occupation, and in comfortable circumstances; but, during the War of 1812, as contractor of the army, lost most of his property.

Crippled for want of means, he was unable to give his children the advantages of anything more than a common-school education. At the death of his father, 1827, John A., being then seventeen years old, took charge of his father's farm, and supported the family, which consisted of his mother and six children.

At the age of twenty-three, and in the year 1832, he married Miss Julia Ann Larned, of Rutland, and in the year 1834 purchased a dairy of twenty cows, and opened the dairy business for Jefferson County, and at the close of that year sent his cheese, packed in salt-barrels, to New York, taking twenty-one days for shipment by the canal, and only brought six cents per pound when in market. This was the first dairy of cheese manufactured in Jefferson County. He soon became a dealer in butter and cheese, entering into partnership with Henry Hopkins, of Rutland, shipping to New York; and in the year 1844 he opened the produce business in that city, shipping mostly from Jefferson and adjoining counties. This business he continued in connection with his farming at home for some seven years. Returning to Rutland township, he gave his entire attention to farming, and became one of the first intelligent and judicious tillers of the soil in the county.

In the fall of 1856 he removed to Watertown city, and purchased the property known as the Washington Hall block, which he still retains. In the year 1855 he was made a director of the Agricultural Fire Insurance Company, of Watertown, New York, and upon the death of its first president, John C. Cooper, he was elected president of that company. He is also a stockholder and director in the Watertown Fire Insurance Company.

In politics John A. Sherman was originally a Democrat of the old school, but became a warm supporter of the Union at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and has since held firmly to the principles of the Republican party.

He was elected to the office of supervisor by the Democratic party in the town of Rutland, before removing to the city, and was president of the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sherman was born one daughter, named Caroline, who married David S. Marvin, of Ohio, and resides with her father in Watertown city.

Mr. Sherman is officially connected with some of the banks of the city, and is classed among the representative and judicious business men.

An engraving of Mr. Sherman's residence and surroundings, corner of Stone and Massey streets, will be found in connection herewith.

JOSEPH MULLIN.

The subject of this sketch was born August 6, 1811, near Dromon, county of Down, Ireland. He was the youngest of eleven children of John and Martha Mullin. Part of the family emigrated to the United States about 1820, and the rest shortly thereafter, and settled first at Brownville, and soon after in Watertown, where his home has been ever since.

About 1826 he entered the printing-office of Theron Parsons & Co., of Watertown, as an apprentice, and continued with them until the dissolution of the firm and transfer of the paper to Mr. Hovey, one of the firm. He was then employed to work upon the newspaper published by him. While in the employ of Mr. Hovey, Mr. Parsons established a paper at Adams, and, by the consent of Mr. Hovey, he went to aid Mr. Parsons in getting out his first paper. He remained there only a few weeks, and returned to Watertown, and for several months worked for Alden Abbey on a paper published by him in that place. At an early age he entered Union Academy, at Belleville, of which Mr. Charles Avery was principal.

By the advice of his teachers and friends he commenced the study of the languages, with a view of entering college, and ultimately studying law. Acting upon their advice, he entered the junior class of Union College in the fall of 1831, and graduated in 1833. During the same year he was employed as principal of Union Academy, and served in that capacity one year. Returning to Watertown, he engaged in the Watertown Academy for a short time, but left it and commenced the study of law with Hon. T. C. Chittenden, of Adams, where he remained until September, when he returned to Watertown as principal of the academy.

In 1836 he entered the law-office of Messrs. Sterling & Bronson, of Watertown, and remained with them until the fall of 1837, when he was admitted to practice, having previously studied law with Messrs. Rogers, Mason & Co., and also with Mr. Eldridge, of Belleville.

Immediately after his admission he entered into partnership with Messrs. Sterling & Bronson, and remained with them about two years, and at the expiration of this time opened an office of his own in Watertown.

In January, 1839, he married Miss Lydia M., daughter of the Hon. Egbert Ten Eyck, of Watertown. Judge Ten Eyck had previously been, and subsequently was, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mullin have been born five children,—three daughters and two sons. The eldest son, Anthony Ten Eyck, entered the navy in 1861 as third assistant engineer. On the 19th of September, 1877, after being absent for two years on the United States steamer "Richmond," he came home on a visit, and died almost instantly the same day. The youngest, Joseph Mullin, Jr., is practicing as an attorney- and counselor-at-law in Watertown.

Joseph Mullin was appointed Examiner in Chancery, Supreme Court Commissioner, and Commissioner in Bankruptcy under the bankrupt act of 1841.

In 1846 he was elected member of Congress, and represented the Jefferson district in the XXXth Congress. In





1857 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court in and for the fifth judicial district, New York State. He was re-elected to the same office in 1865 and 1873 without opposition. He received from the trustees of Hamilton College, and also from the trustees of Union College, the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1870 he was appointed by the governor presiding justice of the general term in and for the fourth judicial department, and was reappointed after his last election in 1873. He is now in his sixty-seventh year of age, having been an active attorney for twenty years, and justice of the Supreme Court subsequently for the same number of years.

JENERY T. GOTHAM.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Watertown, March 10, 1813. He was son of Colonel John Gotham and Nancy Penniman. In his father's family there were four children, of whom Jenery was eldest son. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his grandfather was of English birth, and emigrated with his brother to America to avoid the draft into the English army.

His father came to Jefferson County and settled in Watertown when he was about twenty-one years of age. This was about 1804. At the age of twenty-three, and in the year 1805, his father married Miss Nancy Penniman, of New Hampshire, who was born in the year 1781.

Together they began life for themselves in an almost trackless wilderness, and commenced clearing off the forest and making the land tillable. In the year 1812 he enlisted as corporal, under Captain Lampson, to defend the frontier of the Empire State against the attacks of the British, and was in the battle of Sacket's Harbor. At the close of the war he actively engaged in the State Militia Rifle Company, and was regularly promoted until he received the title of colonel.

He came to a premature death, being drowned in Lake Ontario November 15, 1840, at the age of fifty-seven years.

The subject of this memoir lived at home until he was twenty-six years of age, at which time he married Miss Caroline Hutchinson, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Hutchinson, of Saratoga county, and their forefathers came originally from New England, and were of English descent. After four years, and in the year 1843, he removed to Lewis county and settled on a farm, but remained only three years, and returned to Watertown village, and remaining there only a few years, removed to the place where he now resides and has been for the past twenty-eight years. An engraving of his residence, under the portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work, showing the results of a life of labor and toil by himself and wife.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gotham were born three children, viz., John H., Zeruah, and Darwin B. Gotham. All are living. John H. married Miss Cyntha Kelsey; have one child, and live in the town of Watertown. Zeruah married Merrit Fish; have four children, and reside in Rutland. Darwin B. married Miss Lizzie Mallet; have one child, and reside in Watertown city.

He is a Democrat in politics, has been an active and industrious man, and is honored and respected by all who know him. He is now in his sixty-fifth year.

JOHN G. HARBOTTLE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Trenton, Oneida county, New York, June 4, 1819. He was son of John Harbottle and Sophia Vassar. His father was born in the county of Northumberland, England, March 9, 1779, and at the age of twenty-two, and in the year 1801, emigrated from England and settled at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York. His mother was sister of Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, New York State, and daughter of James and Annie Vassar, of English birth. Sophia Vassar, his mother, was born in the county of Norfolk, England, December 11, 1784, and emigrated to America with her father and family when she was twelve years of age, and in the year 1796. The Vassar family are of French descent, and this line of the family left France during the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in England.

His father was married May 10, 1806, in Poughkeepsie, New York. Engaged soon after in the manufacturing of cloth, and is said to have been the first man in this State who carded wool by machinery. Following the clothing business, he was located severally at Oriskany, Trenton, Oneida county, Chittenango, Madison county, Mottville, Cayuga county, and in 1833 settled in Watertown, New York. He died in 1843. His wife died in 1861. John Guy was sixth son and eighth child of his father's family of eleven children, and was fourteen years of age when the family settled in Watertown. Returned to Poughkeepsie, remaining four years, and learned the tin-smith trade, came back to Watertown 1838, and for some six years was foreman for Norris M. Woodruff & Son, in the same business. Afterwards for the Coopers, and in the year 1852 established business for himself. Receiving no assistance pecuniarily, by economy and judicious management has become one of the most successful business men of the city.

In politics Mr. Harbottle is a Republican. In persuasion he is connected with the Baptist church, uniting with that body at the age of nineteen. Always taking a very active part in the councils of that body, and having held the office of deacon for many years.

At the age of twenty-two he married Mrs. Victorine R. Huntington, daughter of Lathrop Huntington, of Watertown. Of this marriage was born one son, George Vassar, who died at the age of fourteen. The wife and mother died 1843. For his second wife he married Miss Marcia Ann Crydenwise, daughter of John Crydenwise, of Otsego county, and of German descent, May 28, 1848. Of this marriage were born eleven children, of whom only three are living, viz.: John Clark, Edward Guy, and Frank Vassar, all living at home. An engraving of the residence and surroundings of Mr. Harbottle will be seen on another page of this work, together with the engraved portraits of himself and wife, showing something of the result of a life of labor and toil.



P. G. Keyes

The subject of this sketch was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, February 24, 1774. He was a lineal descendant, of the sixth generation, of Solomon Keyes, who emigrated from England as early as 1653, as his name is found on the Newbury, Massachusetts, records of this date.

Judge Keyes, as he was called, was without early educational privileges, and, like many of his contemporaries, was being launched upon the world unaided and alone. He had a powerful frame, a well-balanced brain, and a sanguine temperament. At the age of fifteen he struck out into the busy world for himself, and, with his brother Frederic, went into the pine regions of Saratoga county and engaged in the lumbering business on North river. After some time he returned to New Hampshire, and in the year 1796, November 20, married Miss Lucinda White, a young lady of more than ordinary ability. In the year 1799 he, in company with his brother, William Keyes, and Amos Stebbins, came by the way of Montreal and Kingston, and settled in the town of Rutland, this county, and their names are among the first, with one single exception, who purchased land in that town. Now settled with his wife and young son, Perley G. Keyes (whose portrait is found above this sketch), he began clearing off the forest, which to the men of that day was pastime.

That part of the county was then known as Survey 3 of the "Black river tract." The town people being met together for town purposes, it was agreed that he who should furnish liquor for the party should have the honor of naming the town. Mr. Keyes proposed to take the honor, and named the town Rutland. He was early appointed justice of the peace. Although with neither lawyer or school-master learning, he had that native talent and good sense that he acquitted himself as a conservator of the peace, and fitted him to be the leader of a political party in northern New York. In 1805 he was appointed one of the judges of the county court with Joshua Bealls. In 1808 he was appointed sheriff of Jefferson County, and removed to Watertown in the fall of 1809, exchanging one hundred and thirty-five acres of land in the town of Rutland for fifty-five acres fronting on Washington street, with Dr. Isaiah Massey, and getting $1000 to boot.

He was appointed collector of the port of Sacket's Harbor in 1814, and held the office for four years, and elected State senator the same year, and held that office for four years. Was re-elected for a second term in 1824. Becoming a member of the council of appointment, he began to exert that controlling influence in the politics of the State which made him the head and front of his party.

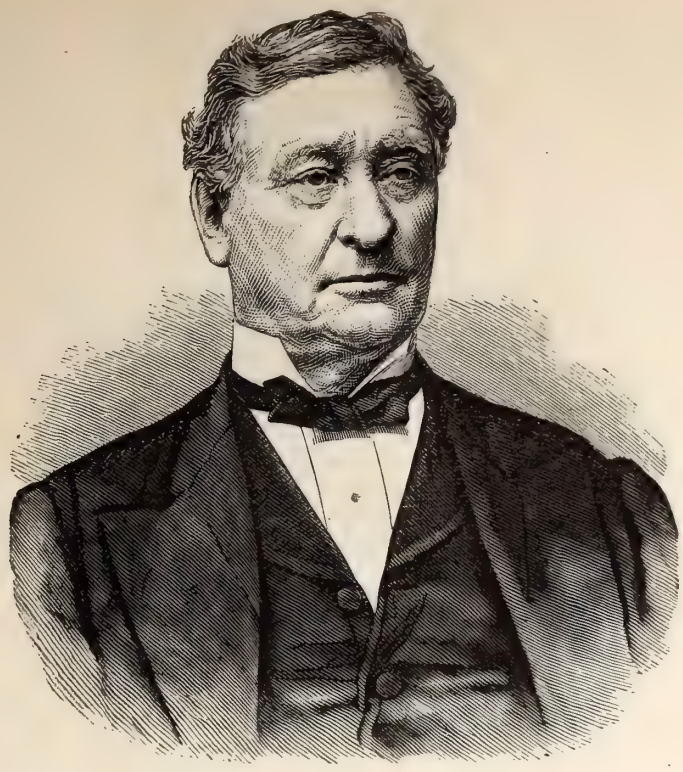
In 1831 he was recommended by Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Jr., and others, to the office of governor of Wisconsin Territory, then about to be created. The political activity and firmness of Judge Keyes, for a long series of years, was only equaled by the remarkable clearness and power of his native mind. In this State there are few men whose services for his friends, in our heated and frequent conflicts, are to be remembered with more gratitude or less regret than his. But the best evidence offered in his favor is that, in the midst of the most bitter conflicts, he twice returned to the legislature from a district where other Republican candidates failed.

He was a plain, unassuming man. Such as he was he became, almost untaught and unassisted, in spite of circumstances that might have been pleaded as an excuse for failure by men of less brain and stern, uncompromising will. He died in a fit of apoplexy, May 13, 1834, aged sixty years.

Perley G. Keyes, his son, was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, September 6, 1798, and resided in Watertown from 1809 until his death, November 25, 1856. He early espoused the cause of anti-slavery, and was among a half-dozen in the town to advocate its principles and vote for its measures. At the age of thirty-four he was admitted to practice in the courts of this State as a lawyer. He was a man of high personal integrity, rendering him scrupulously honest, warm in his affections, and social in his nature, which gave him many friends and an extensive acquaintance throughout the country. He connected himself with the Arsenal street church at the age of forty, and remained an active member of that body, and prominent in its councils, until his death.

Perley G. married Laura, daughter of Garret and Sally Becker, of Watertown, March 7, 1824. She died June 8, 1828, aged twenty-three years. He married for his second wife Lydia, daughter of Allen and Gertrude Pearce, of East Bloomfield, New York, September 22, 1829. By his first wife he had two children, Richard G. and Laura. The daughter died in infancy. The son, Rev. Richard G. Keyes, occupies the old homestead on Washington street, the house being erected by Judge Keyes, his grandfather, in 1831.

It may be added here that no picture of Judge Keyes was ever taken, but that he resembled very much his son, Perley G. Keyes, whose portrait is placed above this sketch.



Isaac Munson

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, March 4, 1812. His father was a well-to-do farmer. He remained at home, working upon the farm during his school vacations and sometimes most of the summer, until he was seventeen years of age, when he left home to attend the Fairfield academy, and in a few years entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, located at Fairfield, and at that time the most noted medical college north of Philadelphia. He remained at this place until January, 1834, when the college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after he left his native county and located in the Black river country, forming a copartnership with the late Dr. Ira A. Smith, of Evans' Mills, in this county. This business connection lasted for three years. Having in the mean time formed a more intimate partnership with Miss Cornelia Stebbins, of Rutland, which occurred May 24, 1836, he was at the solicitations of relatives and friends induced to locate in that town, where he remained following his profession for thirteen years and until the fall of 1849. Being elected clerk of the county, he removed to Watertown in December of that year, and entered upon the duties of that office January 1, 1850. During his term as county clerk a movement was started to organize an insurance company, to be exclusively devoted to the insurance of farm property, and, as he had at this time quite a large farming interest, he was induced to unite with others as corporators of the "Agricultural Insurance Company," of Watertown, New York, which organization was effected 1853, he being elected vice-president.

As a student, Dr. Munson pursued his studies with great perseverance, graduating at the age of twenty-one years among the first of his class. As a physician, he enjoyed the respect of his professional brethren, and by his kindness and strict attention to business, combined with a well-cultivated medical ability, he endeared himself to the community in which he practiced his profession. As county clerk, he discharged his duties satisfactorily to the public, and during this time taking up the study of the law, rather as a necessity in connection with the duties as clerk, was at about the time of the close of his clerkship admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

The most eventful acts of his life are connected with his almost unparalleled success as the executive officer in the management of the Agricultural Company, which success has laid the foundation for the large insurance interests of the city of Watertown, the investments of which are now counted by millions, and, in our opinion, is destined to be one of the most important interests of the county and to figure largely in its future history. No city in this State (nor probably in the United States) of its size can speak of so large investments in this business. And with the same energy and caution in the future there is no good reason why Watertown may not in the future be a second Hartford, and it is to Dr. Munson more than to any other one man that Watertown will be indebted for the success of this enterprise. He was the moving spirit in February, 1855, that made the radical changes in the company that saved the farmers from being taxed upon their premium notes to pay the losses of the company, which would have resulted in winding up its business and disbanding the company. In May of the same year he was elected secretary of the company, and for ten years, so to speak, carried the institution in his pocket; and in that ten years the company accumulated a surplus of over one hundred thousand dollars, on a business for the first eight of the years confined to only a few counties. In 1863 an effort was made to largely increase the business of the company, and at this time the doctor gave evidence of the energy and executive ability he possessed. From one of the least companies of the State it became one of the nine of the one hundred and four doing the largest business, and but two outside the city of New York. This credit to Dr. Munson is not given in disparagement of the efforts of his co-laborers, who have so essentially aided in the prosperity of the company; but in its early history and until it was a success he had comparatively little help in its executive management.

When the enterprise became so large as to require more executive force, his voice was potential in selecting the able men and advisers that now surround him, and who have contributed so largely to the success of the company.



Thomas Baker

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 8, 1796. He was third son and fifth child of a family of eight children of Erastus and Lois Baker, who were both natives of Windham county, Connecticut.

His father in the year 1802 removed to Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, with his family; remaining there only a short time, removed to Paris, Oneida county; afterwards removed to Utica, and in the year 1807 came to Watertown, and settled on what is now Washington street.

In the year 1809, when Thomas was thirteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the late William Smith, a merchant of Watertown. He remained with him as salesman and book-keeper until he was of age, and for some two years thereafter. In the year 1820 he was appointed by the town authorities to take the census of the town, and at the same time having been elected constable, fulfilled the duties of that office. In 1822 he took charge of a store in Carthage for Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, which position he retained for some twelve years, and during that time held the office of supervisor of the town of Wilna for two years. Mr. Chaumont relinquished business in Carthage, giving Mr. Baker the highest recommendation for his integrity while in his service, and he returned to Watertown in 1835. Held the office of county treasurer in 1837. In company with Jason Fairbanks, Joseph Kimball, Isaac H. Bronson, and John Sigourney, he purchased the old cotton-factory, which was carried on for twelve years, and proved quite a profitable investment. He then purchased the Phœnix flouring-mill, which he ran for some seven years, and was then for about two years in the employ of the U. & B. R. R. R. Company in the construction of the road.

In the year 1859 he was elected justice of the peace for the town of Watertown, and from that time until the writing of this sketch (1877) he has held the office, with the exception of one term, either in the town or city. He has officiated as assessor of the village and city of Watertown for nine years, and two years as alderman of the city, in the third ward. He held the office of county treasurer from Nov. 1, 1837, to Nov. 1, 1838.

In politics, Mr. Baker was originally a Whig, but during the late Rebellion joined the Democratic party. He has never been very active in politics, but has regarded the right of suffrage a boon conferred upon every American citizen, and a duty for every one to use that right intelligently, casting his first vote in 1818.

Mr. Baker is now in his eighty-second year, and has lived to see the log cabin supplanted by the modern residence of grandeur and bespeaking the wealth and enterprise of the people, and many changes in all branches of industry and education coincident with a term of fourscore years.

For his first wife he married, in the year 1819, Miss Laura Nash, of Watertown, who bore him three children, two of whom are dead; the other, George, is living, and resides in Chicago. His wife died in May, 1863.

For his second wife he married Mrs. Hiram Davis, of Oswego, in 1864. They only lived together ten years, and she died in the year 1874.

Mr. Baker survives most of the men who were associated with him in middle life, and now looks to the end of life's journey as only a little way.



Hiram Dewey

The subject of this sketch was born in Warren county, New York, September 6, 1813. He was the son of David Dewey, who was of New England birth, and whose forefathers came to America from England about 1620. His mother, Polly, was a daughter of Benjamin Cole, of Rhode Island, who was a soldier in the battle of Lexington, and under General Washington when he defeated the Hessians at the battle of Trenton. Her forefathers were also of English birth. His father was in the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812, and when Hiram was only four years old removed to Washington county, and remained there until June, 1825, when he with his family, consisting of himself, wife, and eight children, removed to the town of Adams, Jefferson County, New York. The father died February, 1826. The mother lived until October, 1859, and died at the age of seventy-two. Hiram was the fourth child and third son of his father's family, and upon his father's death he with his elder brothers worked the farm and worked out by the month, to support the mother and younger children.

At the age of nineteen, and in the year 1832, he married Miss Sylva Marble, daughter of Nathan Marble, a resident of Jefferson County.

During the same year he purchased a saw-mill, and commenced lumbering, but was unfortunate, his mill being burned in a few days after his purchase. Not discouraged by reverses, although without money, he at once set about rebuilding, and in two months had erected another mill, which he ran for four years. He then removed to the town of Orleans, bought one hundred and eighteen acres of timber-land, and after a year erected a log house and began clearing off the original forest. From time to time since he has made additions to his first purchase, until he had four hundred and sixty-four acres, occupied as two farms, with commodious buildings. For the first fifteen years after he came on to this farm he lived in the rude log house, and cleared off some two hundred and fifty acres; and during the same years he was numbered among not only the representative men of his town, but also of the county, being assessor for one year, justice of the peace eight years, supervisor five years, and county judge five years.

In the year 1853 the "Watertown Agricultural Fire Insurance Company" was chartered, Hiram Dewey being one of the charter members and stockholders of the company and one of its first directors, which office he holds at the present time. The increasing business of this company demanded the time of its best men, and Hiram Dewey, retaining most of his real estate in the town of Orleans, removed to Watertown city, 1865, and gave his attention to the interests of the company, officially acting as general agent, which position he still fills. He is also a stockholder and director in the Watertown Fire Insurance company.

His wife died September 17, 1845, since which time he has been married three times, and now has nine children living. In the year 1860, Mr. Dewey was chosen an elector from his congressional district to represent it in the electoral college at Albany, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States.

A Whig originally, upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, and has since stood firm to its principles. At the age of twenty-one he united with the Baptist church, and retains his membership with that body, always contributing liberally for the support of any enterprise looking to the religious and educational interests of society and the support of good society in his city. Hiram Dewey is classed by those who know him among those men who form the bone and sinew of good society in his county. An engraving of his residence and surroundings, located on the corner of Washington and Paddock streets, will be found on the opposite page of this work.



Ward Hubbard.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, New York, September 26, 1797. He was the son of Noadiah Hubbard, of New England birth (Connecticut), who was a lineal descendant from George Hubbard, born 1616, emigrated from England 1630, settled in the New England States, married Miss Elizabeth Watts, daughter of Richard Watts, Connecticut, and died 1684. Of his father's family there were eleven children, of whom he was the third son. His father was a farmer by occupation in middle life, but earlier was also a merchant in partnership with his brother Stephen. His mother, Eunice Ward, was a daughter of —— Ward, of New England birth (Connecticut), and of English descent. His father about the year 1793 removed from Connecticut, and settled in Oneida county, but remained only a short time, and in advance of his family in the year 1797 he with David Starr and others came and took up timber land in the town of Champion, this county, and is said to be the first man who chopped a tree in Jefferson County for the purpose of settlement, and consequently was its first settler. In 1799 he moved his family thither, and began a pioneer life in a trackless wilderness. Struggling with poverty and the hardships coincident with a new country, he carved out a fine property, raised a family of nine children, and gave them as much of an opportunity for an education as his means and the facilities for obtaining the same could afford.

His father died in June, 1859. His mother died in November, 1849.

He lived at home and worked on the farm with his father, going to school winters until about the time he was of age, and still remained at home until he was thirty-three years of age, and in the year 1830 married Miss Clarissa S. Fish, daughter of Calvin B. Fish, originally of Connecticut, and of English descent, but at the time of his marriage of the town of Rutland, this county. He settled at first on a part of the old homestead, and by additions from time to time owned at one time some three hundred and fifty acres of land, a large part of which he cleared and caused to be cleared and made tillable, and during the entire time he lived in that town made dairying and grain-raising his business. A life-long Democrat, never taking a very active part in politics, but held in high estimation by his fellow-townsmen, who elected him to several important offices in the gift of the people of his town.

In the year 1862, and at the age of sixty-five, he sold his farm and removed to the city of Watertown, where he now resides with his wife and two surviving daughters, having reached his eightieth year, and is the oldest living resident settler in this part of the county.

His wife was born in Lyme, Connecticut, January 21, 1808, and is now in her seventieth year. She early united with the Episcopal church at Watertown, and was confirmed by Bishop De Lancey, and has since remained a steadfast member of that body, not only keeping her place and interest in church relations, but instructing her children in all that makes true and pure manhood and womanhood. A model wife and mother, possessing more than ordinary intellectual ability, unassuming, respected and honored by all.

He united with the same church at the age of seventy years, and is living a righteous and honorable old age.

Among the pioneers of Jefferson County few are spared as is Ward Hubbard to relate the incidents of the early settlement of the county, and pass through so many years of usefulness.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard were born seven children, viz.: Mary H., Cornelia, Emma Fish and Ellen Sterling (twins), Mary, Augustus, and Clara E. Of these children only Mary and Clara E. live to comfort and make happy their parents in their old age. They desire to leave with their daughters and friends this short sketch upon the pages of history of the county in which they have lived so long.



S. W. Ballard

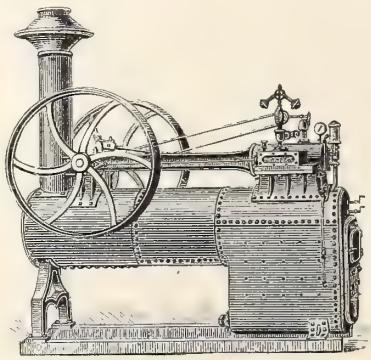
The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Brownville, Jefferson County, New York, August 7, 1812. He was son of James Ballard, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and whose ancestors were natives of Holland. His father settled in Brownville during the early part of this century, and carried on the business of a cabinet manufacturer in partnership with James McKenzie; afterwards carried on farming, and subsequently to that became a contractor and builder, and removing west, died in his fifty-sixth year, in Maumee City, Ohio. Samuel was the oldest son of the family of seven children, learned the cabinet business of his father, and stayed with his father until he was of age.

At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Mary A. Warren, daughter of Mr. Warren, of Brownville, this county, and after about five years removed to Maumee City, Ohio, and engaged in painting. At the end of three years he returned to Brownville, and in the year of the great fire in Watertown removed to that village (now a city), and engaged with the firm of Blood & Van Namee in the undertaking business, which business, in the year 1860, he established by himself and still retains. His opportunities for an education while young were very limited, but the careful training received from his parents while at home laid the foundation for judicious business operations in after-life. Taking the undertaking business when in a very low state, he has during his connection with it, in fact, raised it from small dimensions to its present very popular and great proportions, and his urbanity of manner, his adaptability to his business, his integrity of purpose in the accommodation of the afflicted, all, only bespeak the character and bearing of the servant of the people.

Connected with this interest for the past thirty years, Mr. Ballard stands in the front rank and at the head in the county; and a man so closely identified with the interests of all classes of society, and so extensively known, should have a place in the history of this county.



The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Otsego, Otsego county, New York, September 8, 1814. He was the son of Perez Bradford, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, who emigrated from England in the ship Mayflower, 1620, and settled in the State of Rhode Island. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and by occupation was a card-maker. Early in his history his father removed to Otsego county, New York, and carried on his business. During the War of 1812, the supply of wire being cut off by Great Britain, and none being manufactured in this country, his father built a wire-factory on the outlet of Schuyler lake, on a stream called Oaks creek, near Cooperstown, and began the manufacture of wire; but at the close of the war this article became so cheap that he gave up its manufacture, and afterwards removing to Onondaga county, returned to Otsego county, thence removed to Madison county, and died at Cazenovia, 1848, at the advanced age of ninety years. Gilbert was third son and fifth child of a family of nine children, and while young learned the business of card-making of his father. At the age of eighteen he learned the blacksmithing business, and continued at that trade for four years. He then took charge of the cotton manufactory at Butternuts for one year. In the year 1837 he came to Clayton, Jefferson County, and in the spring of 1838 settled in Watertown. During the few years past Mr. Bradford had formed a desire to connect himself with steam machinery, and came to Watertown on account of larger business in that direction. He at once connected himself with the woolen-factory then known as the "Hamilton woolen-factory," and superintended the erection and repairs of the machinery. He next took charge of G. Goulding & Co.'s machine-shops on Sewall's island, and remained there until 1850. While with this firm he constructed a machine for doing labor, as churning, etc., which proved a success, but was impracticable; but conceiving the idea that a labor-saving machine could be made to be driven by steam, he set about it and constructed two portable steam-engines which proved a success in their work, and were the first manufactured in the United States. Entering into a partnership with Mr. Charles B. Hoard, the company began the manufacture of portable steam-engines, which now are found driving printing-presses, grist-mills, saw-mills, cotton-gins, sugar-mills, threshing-powers, and every purpose where power is required. The late Horace Greeley, in the *New York Tribune* of July 13, 1850, alluded to this interest as follows: "The best thing I saw in Watertown was the turnout of two thousand people on a stormy night to hear a dry temperance lecture. The next best thing was a new portable steam-engine invented and manufactured by Hoard & Bradford. The time must come when every thrifty farmer with nearly every mechanic will have such an engine of his own, and chopping straw, turning grindstone, cutting wood, etc., will have ceased to be a manual, and become a mechanical, operation." The success of the enterprise carried on by this firm is known in every State of the Union. At the close of the war, 1865, the company known as the "Portable Steam-Engine and Manufacturing Company, of Watertown, New York," succeeded the sole owner, Mr. Hoard (Mr. Bradford having previously sold out his interest), and elected Mr. Bradford its superintendent and general



manager, and afterwards taking the name of the "Watertown Steam-Engine Company." The name of Gilbert Bradford is associated with the company as its president, which position he has held until 1876.

Really, Mr. Bradford was the originator of an enterprise that has reached every State in the Union, as well as neighboring countries, and awards have been given its propagators wherever this interest has been exhibited.

Mr. Bradford has been married twice,—first, to Miss Adeline Thornton, in the year 1841, she dying March 14, 1874; second, to Mrs. Myra Adams, widow of the late Ely S. Adams. He is now in his sixty-fourth year, respected and honored by his fellow-men. He has been a life-long Democrat, never taking an active part in politics, or neglecting business for office or political preferment. He is one of the charter members of the "Homestead Fire Insurance Company" of Watertown, and has been a director and a member of the executive committee since the organization of the company.

Mr. Bradford erected the suspension bridge over Black river, at Watertown; a substantial structure, which will be a monument to his energy and ambition years after its projector has passed away.



L. Ingalls

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Rodman, Jefferson County, January 12, 1820. He was son of James and Laura Ingalls. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and came to Rodman when only five years of age, and in the early years of this century, with his father. His mother was also a native of New Hampshire, and came to Jefferson County with his father about the same time. His father was of English descent, and his mother supposed to be of Scottish descent.

Until the age of twenty he worked on a farm, a part of the time receiving his education at common and select schools, and at the Black River religious and literary institute at Watertown. Subsequently he entered the law-office of Lansing & Sherman, teaching school winters to defray his necessary expenses. For twenty-five years or more Mr. Ingalls has been engaged in journalism at Watertown. In 1850 he founded the *Watertown Reformer*, and ten years later the *Daily Times* of the same city. At present he is editor and proprietor of the *Watertown Post*. In 1869 he visited Colorado, and, in 1870, California.

Always a Republican since the organization of the party, and previous to that a Free-soil Democrat, Mr. Ingalls has wielded large influence in the politics of northern New York, and has filled numerous places of public trust. He was a member of the county convention at which the Whigs and Free-soilers coalesced to form the Republican party of Jefferson County. Previous to that, in 1845, he held the office of town superintendent of schools in Watertown, and when the union system was adopted in 1867 he was made commissioner of city schools, and re-elected on the expiration of his first term. In 1864 he was delegated to procure the vote of the soldiers of Jefferson County, and in the performance of that duty visited the army of Virginia both at City Point and in the Shenandoah valley, being in the latter locality two days after Sheridan's great victory there. In the campaign of 1872 he was chairman of the Republican county committee. He rendered important service to the community where he resides by the active part which he took in promoting the construction of the Carthage and Watertown railroad, which has brought some of the most valuable sections of Jefferson County in communication with the centres of trade, and for four years he was director, secretary, and treasurer of the company. Through the newspapers and otherwise he has always been active in behalf of such projects of home improvements and public enterprise as have commended themselves to his judgment, being either in full sympathy with, or a little ahead of, public sentiment in this regard. He possesses the entire confidence of the citizens of his county, both because of his ability and sound judgment and his incorruptible integrity.

Mr. Ingalls was elected a member of the State legislature for 1876 by a majority of some five hundred and fifty-five over his Democratic opponent; and, upon taking his seat in the capitol at Albany, did efficient service as chairman of the committee on public printing, and member of committees on State prisons and engrossed bills. In his public life he has not been much given to oratory, but, when the occasion required, was able to make a sensible, argumentative, and well-directed speech.



The subject of this sketch was born July 27, 1805, in the town of Manchester, county of Bennington, Vermont. He was sixth child and third son of Stephen and Sally Boon, natives of the same place. In 1819 he came to Watertown with Elnathan Mattison, and worked on his farm until he was twenty-one years of age; the consideration for services being one hundred dollars, two suits of clothes, one pair of shoes, three months' schooling in winter. He so improved his opportunity during the school months as to be able in 1825 to teach school in the winter, and also for two successive winters. At the age of twenty he purchased one acre of land in Watertown, upon which was a house and tannery, and for the next ten years opened and carried on quite a large and profitable trade in Canada, taking there boots, shoes, and teas, and selling; and often, on account of scarcity of money, being obliged to take stock in payment, which he brought to this side the St. Lawrence for sale. This trade proved very lucrative to Mr. Boon, and placed him in circumstances to branch out and make additions to his real estate in Watertown. In 1834 he added thereto seventy-five acres of land, now in the city limits.

Four years after the organization of the Democratic party, 1828, he cast his first vote for president of the United States, voting for Andrew Jackson, and from the principles then adopted he has never swerved.

In 1837, Mr. Boon had, by his judicious management, sufficient means to control an interest in business circles. Erected a large hotel, now called City Hotel.

In 1837 he visited Chicago, this being the year of the great crash in banks, corporations, and general business. The time taken then to make the trip by steamboat, stage, horseback, and on foot was eleven days; now the time is thirty hours. About this time he took charge of the Pamelia mills, and ran them for the creditors of E. G. Smith. He was connected as stockholder and director of the Watertown bank for eight years from 1840. In the same year he built his present residence on corner of Stone and Benedict streets. In 1841, Mr. Boon gave his attention to building on his land, and altogether erected over one hundred houses, laid out several streets, erected a school-house in their midst, and hired a teacher at his own expense; started a Sunday-school which has been kept up for upwards of twenty-five years, and to which interest Messrs. J. C. Sterling, Fred. Farwell, George B. Massey, John Knowlton, and others, assisted by Mrs. F. R. Farwell, Misses H. Hagar, A. M. Massey, M. Farwell, S. K. Rice, have given much of their valuable time as instructors of the poor in gospel truth. By this enterprise the poorer classes of the village were enabled to secure a home cheap, and receive the advantages of both common-school and religious instruction. No one could have greater sympathy or appreciate the wants of the needy more than Mr. Boon, having passed through the same privations and endured similar hardships.

Held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Boon has been elected to several important offices in connection with his village and county, and when superintendent of the poor, in 1846, was said to have managed the business greatly to the advantage of the county and for the benefit of the needy. In 1854 he received from the State the appointment of appraiser of bank mortgages, and still retains the office, and in many instances has been selected as administrator, executor, etc., of estates He was by necessity early schooled in the habits of economy, industry, and early rising, which to the present time he carefully retains.

Although in his seventy-third year of age, he is among the most active men of his city, and seems to possess all the activity common to men of one-third his age, and by his regular and temperate habits retains the vigor of middle life. In the year 1832 he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Roswell and Innocence Wilcox, of Malone, Franklin county, New York, who bore him four children, viz.: Maitland, Helen, Willard, and Walter. His wife was a member of the Episcopal church of Watertown, and an active worker in the labors of the Sunday-school, and early impressed her children with lessons of morality and virtue and all that makes true manhood and womanhood. She died February, 1871.





The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, August 29, 1820. He was the eldest son of a family of ten children of Jacob Moak and Mary Graham.

His father was a native of New Scotland, Albany county, New York, and his great-grandfather was a native of Holland, and settled in Albany county in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His mother was of English ancestry, who first settled in the New England States.

His father was a farmer by occupation, and the subject of this memoir worked on the farm at home until he was twenty years of age, enjoying the advantages only of a common-school education, and, upon leaving home to go out into the world for himself, John had no assistance pecuniarily. Early having a desire for railroad enterprise, he began as a laborer in the construction of the Housatonic railroad, and remained at this work for six years, but during which time began the line of promotion as foreman of track repairs. He occupied various positions in relaying the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and building the Saratoga and White Hall railroad. He became superintendent of the track-laying on the Harlem railroad, and upon its completion was retained by the company as road-master, which place he held for seven years. He was subsequently engaged on the Milwaukee and Watertown railroad and the Chicago and Rock Island railroad until the year 1860, March, when he came to the then village of Watertown, Jefferson County, and engaged as road-master on what is now the Rome, Watertown and Oswego railroad, which position he held until January, 1869, when he was appointed superintendent of the same road, and still retains that office.

In the year 1849 he married Miss Emily Richards, daughter of James Richards, of Syracuse city, but formerly of the New England States, and of English descent.

Of this marriage was born one son, George W. Moak, who, after receiving the advantages of the schools of Watertown city, entered Bishops College, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec, and remained there for three years, and until the year 1870.

Returning to Watertown, George W. entered the law-office of Judge Merwin, and at the end of three years was admitted to practice in all the courts of this State. He is numbered among the representative young men members of the bar of Jefferson County.

John W. Moak is now in his fifty-eighth year, and classed among the active business men of his city, and his connection with the Rome, Watertown and Oswego railroad as its superintendent secures to the public the services of one in whom all have implicit confidence.



ASAHEL READ.



MRS. ASAHEL READ.

ASAHEL READ.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Schuyler, Herkimer county, New York, May 26, 1795. He was the son of Roger Read, of Bennington, Vermont, and whose ancestors were of English descent and emigrated to America about the time of the landing of the Pilgrims. His mother, Lydia Perry, was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, and whose father was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and was killed by a Tory.

His father, when he was only eleven years of age, with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, removed to Jefferson County, and settled in the town of Adams, in the year 1806. Asahel's part in moving from Herkimer to this county was to drive an ox-team the entire distance, loaded with household goods.

The family began really a pioneer life in this county in almost a trackless wilderness. Limited in means, and, as in those days, surrounded with a large family, the services of those of his children able to do labor being required, the father was unable to do much for his children by way of book knowledge, and in consequence of which Asahel received little education from books; but his successful business career has proved that all education does not come from books.

He lived at home and worked on the farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, and until his father had paid for his farm.

Soon after leaving home, and in the year 1822, he married Miss Mary Bartlett, born in Granby, Massachusetts, February 25, 1796, and daughter of Ebenezer Bartlett, of New England birth, and whose ancestors were of English descent.

At about the same time he purchased one hundred acres of land, which he began clearing and making tillable. He made additions to this from time to time until he had some two hundred and seventy-five acres, a large part of which he cleared of its original forest, and erected fine and commodious buildings. Here he lived until 1863, when, having accumulated a fine property and arriving at an age which told him that his days of hard labor were about closed, he removed to Watertown, where he and his wife now reside, he in his eighty-third and his wife in her eighty-second year, enjoying so far as may be the results of a life of labor and toil.

In politics, Asahel Read is a Republican, originally belonging to the Whig party, but upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks; never taking an active part in political matters, but regarding the right of suffrage a boon conferred upon every American citizen. At the age of forty he united with the Presbyterian church, and has since remained a member of that body, contributing always of his means for both the support of church and school.

His wife united with the same church at the age of seventeen, and has remained firm to the doctrines of that church until the present time, looking down to the end of life's journey as only a little way. Hospitable to all, charitable to those in need, she is numbered among the living pioneer women who have contributed so much to the early history of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Read never were blessed with any children, but have always been in sympathy with any enterprise looking to the education of the rising generation, or the propagation of the principles of morality in society.

Few are spared through a life of so many years, and a life of usefulness. Mr. Read is a plain, unassuming man, and unaided and alone has overcome the obstacles coincident with a pioneer life; respected by all who know him as an honorable member of society; and to such men Jefferson County owes a debt of gratitude for its present thrift and prosperity. The portraits of himself and wife are placed above this sketch as a memorial to their relatives and friends, and especially for their niece, Mrs. Amelia M. Webster, who cares for them in their old age.



Lyman Brown

was born December 20, 1808, at Brownville, in this county. His father, the late Henry Brown, came into the Black River wilderness in May, 1799, at the age of fourteen years. His family and that of the late Major-General Jacob Brown emigrated together from near the city of Philadelphia, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. They journeyed principally by water, and landed on the banks of the Black river, at the locality of the present village of Brownville. Both families traced their origin to the same English ancestry. In religious faith and worship they were Quakers, evincing a lively interest in everything relating to the original Quaker State, and especially to William Penn, with whom their progenitors were contemporary.

The subject of this notice was the oldest of five children. As soon as he was of sufficient age he was subject to a parental mandate, never disobeyed, that he should attend school punctually each year, during the winter term, and work on the farm through the season of farm-labor. From the district school he went to the academy at Belleville, and attended there two years, the first under Charles Avery, now in a hale old age, professor in Hamilton College, and the second under George W. Eaton, deceased, who was a professor in Madison University. From Union Academy he entered Union College, and graduated in 1834 with the maximum grade of acquisition in standing and scholarship. Hon. Joseph Mullin, of this city, was his room-mate, and Hon. George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, his class-mate in college. They also attended the academy with him; and Mr. Mullin was a class-mate with him at the common school in Brownville, when both were in their boyhood.

Immediately after graduating he took charge of an academy, or high school, in Champion, in this county, conducting it for four years with marked success throughout, as well for himself as for the patrons of the school. The course of study embraced the higher mathematics and the languages, as well as the usual primary branches. Several young men were prepared for college exclusively at this school, among them the late John P. Brown, who, at the time of his decease, was law-partner of Hon. Joseph Mullin; Cyrus S. Brown, State senator of Missouri; and Luther J. Dorwin, of this city, a prominent member of the legal profession, maintaining an extensive and effective practice, especially in the argument of causes in the appellate courts of the State. Dr. Henry G. P. Spencer, a thoroughly-read and skillful physician and surgeon of large, lucrative practice, and Merritt Andrus, an extensive and successful business operator, both of this city, were students at this school. Also Ambrose Spencer, of the Sandwich Islands; Gustavus Spencer, residing south; and George M. Brown and Alexander Brown, late of Carthage, both men of mental influence and extended business relations throughout the county; and also William E. Everett, of New York, an accomplished navy engineer, distinguished as a principal manager in the laying of the Atlantic cable, both in the first attempt and in the final success. These and many other young men, whose reputable achievements in their several callings have honored themselves not only, but the teacher of their young days, acquired the basis of future usefulness and creditable position at this institution, and they have hearty words of commendation for the old-time Champion school. Indeed, few schools of this region, in so brief a period, secured better or larger results in training and educating young men for practical work in the business and professions of active life.

In the spring of 1838, Mr. Brown relinquished his school in Champion, and took up his residence in the village, now city, of Watertown, where his first business was the study of the law, which he pursued principally in the office of Sterling and Bronson, then in charge of Joseph Mullin, Esq., just commencing practice. After a due course of study he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, and soon afterwards in the United States courts. He entered into practice, but in the course of a few years circumstances directed his efforts into other channels. Mr. Brown has ever been an unswerving Democrat. As early as 1838 he "took the stump" for Isaac H. Bronson, then the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Jefferson County district. In every political campaign since that time he has, more or less, been called to the public forum in the discussion of the various and sometimes grave questions that have divided political parties. He has not confined his public utterances to politics, but he has delivered lectures and addresses on most subjects of interest, general or special, and of late years particularly on the subject of temperance. Few men in the county, except those whose professions make them public teachers, have been more extensively or more acceptably engaged in addressing the people.

In November, 1842, he married Mary Ann Symonds, daughter of Israel Symonds, late of this city, with whom he lived happily till her decease, December 5, 1875. Together they reared to maturity a family of four children,—Mary L., now wife of Dudley C. Redpath, of the city of Boston; Israel S. Brown, an intelligent and accomplished printer, of this city; Helen E., wife of George Hall, of Ogdensburgh; and Fannie E. Brown, residing with her sister, Mrs. Redpath.

About the time of his marriage he was appointed superintendent of schools for the county, adjudging and certifying as to the qualifications of teachers, and having a general supervision of the schools. He held the office two years, and during that time made an elaborate and extended report to Hon. Samuel Young, State superintendent. It was considered one of the most valuable reports received at the department from the several counties.

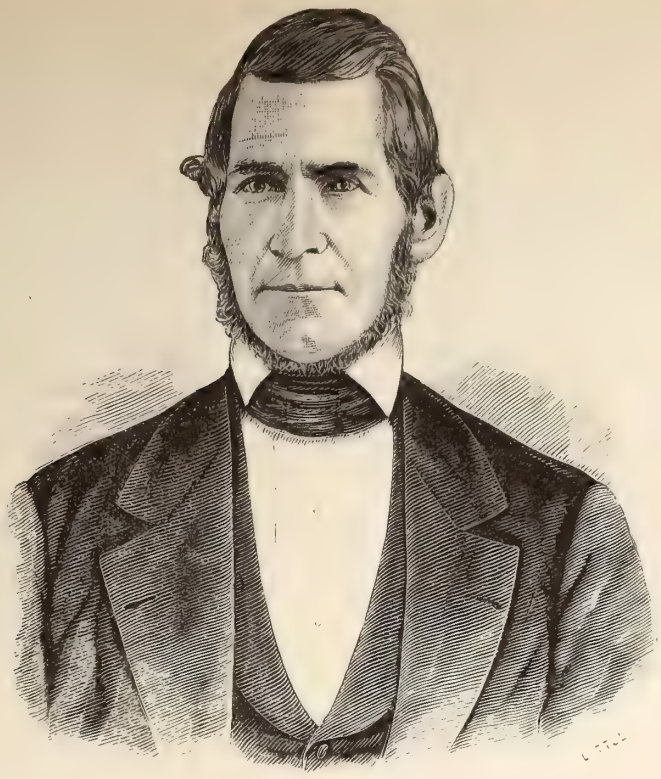
In November, 1844, he was elected a representative of the county in the State assembly, being one of the first candidates who adopted the southern and western custom of going personally before the people and addressing them throughout the canvass. In the legislature he took pronounced position as a ready debater and eloquent speaker. The late Sherman Croswell, then assembly reporter for the Albany *Argus*, esteemed him, to use his own words, as the "best speaker in the House." Hon. Horatio Seymour, at that time speaker of the House, in his distribution of committees appointed him chairman of the committee on colleges, academies, and common schools, to whom was referred everything relating to the educational interests of the State. In that capacity he made a comprehensive report in writing, and, upon his reading the report in the assembly, that body directed a large number of extra copies to be printed for distribution.

In the congressional convention of 1846 he was a candidate for Congress against Hon. Orville Hungerford, who defeated him by a small majority, after a sharp, severely-contested canvass. A short time previous to this Mr. Brown had commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper called the *Democratic Union*, which he conducted as editor and proprietor, with a single interval, till 1855. His editorials were very extensively copied throughout the State, especially by the leading papers. They embraced most subjects within the legitimate range of newspaper discussion.

In 1847 he was elected surrogate of the county,—the first under the constitution of 1846,—and held the office four and a half years, being the time appointed by the constitution as the duration of the first term. In 1849 he was a delegate to the famous State Conference Convention at Rome. That convention had two wings,—the "Hunker" and the "Barnburner." The wary New York statesman, William L. Marcy, was president of the former, to which Mr. Brown was a delegate. Hon. James F. Starbuck was a delegate from this county to the latter. They were two separate conventions; they were in session several days,—the object being to effect a union of the two factions of the party. They were notably successful at the time; but the union did not last. In 1854 he was the candidate nominated by his party for representative in Congress from the district composed of Jefferson and Lewis counties. He managed his own canvass, addressing public meetings through the district. The "Hunkers" and "Barnburners" had resumed the attitude of distinct organizations, and, there being three candidates, Mr. Brown was defeated, though running about 1500 in advance of his ticket. Frequently delegated by his party to various conventions, Mr. Brown was a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati in 1856. In 1858 he was elected justice of the peace of the town of Watertown. Since that time he has held the office and discharged its duties without interruption or vacation, first in the town, and then in the city after its organization, having been elected every four years,—sometimes the only one elected on his party ticket, and once by only two majority. He has thus been in the public service as justice nearly twenty years, and he holds the office at this writing. During this period he has been much of the time justice of sessions, elected by the county, and being associate judge of the county sessions. In 1867 he was nominated by the Democratic party for clerk of the county. The Republican majority was about 2000, while the majority over him was 1005. In 1869 his party again nominated him,—this time for State senator. He was again beaten, though running largely ahead of his ticket.

For forty years Mr. Brown has uniformly maintained the reputation of a terse and vigorous writer, and a ready, eloquent speaker, and not longer ago than the late Centennial celebration of the Fourth of July he delivered an oration which, in the estimation of good judges, is seldom surpassed.

About eleven years ago he became a member of a temperance organization, and ever since he has sustained the cause of total abstinence,—often in stirring, earnest words, sometimes with his pen, and always by an undeviating practical example. A few years after, he united with the Protestant Episcopal communion, receiving the rite of confirmation, and being admitted to membership in Grace church of this city, and continuing steadfastly in its fellowship.



I B Crawe

Dr. Crawe's superior professional attainments and high social position entitle him to a prominent place in the records of the county. Having been a man of mark in his life, his sudden decease, while yet in his prime years, created a corresponding void, especially in the immediate community where his worth and work were known and appreciated. Few men in pursuits not associated with official service, civil or military, leave a record more creditable in achievement or more unsullied in character. It was a record that awakened no regrets on the part of his living friends, nor detracted from their cherished memory of the dead. Such a man deserves the most generous of all tributes, the tributes of the heart.

Ithamar B. Crawe was born in Enfield, Connecticut, June 11, 1792. His father, David Crawe, was a direct descendant of the Plymouth Rock Pilgrims, and a captain in the War of the Revolution. The mother's maiden name was Sally Bingham. There were six children: Sally, David, Justus, *Ithamar Bingham*, Isaac Morris, and Lucretia. In 1802 the family removed to Madison county, New York. From his youth Dr. Crawe evinced a passion for the collection and study of plants, and having failed in health in 1811, he devoted some years to his favorite pursuit.

In 1817 he made two successive fishing-voyages to Newfoundland, from which he returned with restored health. The next year he commenced the study of his profession with Dr. Hastings, of Clinton, Oneida county. In 1821–22 he attended lectures at the New York University, and in April, 1822, he was licensed to practice medicine, receiving his diploma from the celebrated Dr. Mott. In the same year he engaged in the practice of his profession in Watertown. About the year 1836 he was employed in the superintendence of certain mining operations in Lubec, Nova Scotia. Afterwards he resided several years in Pontiac, Michigan, when he again settled in Watertown in the successful practice of his profession, not relinquishing, however, his researches in botany and mineralogy.

A short time previous to his decease, Professor Gray, of Cambridge college, communicated to Dr. Crawe that he would like to obtain from him some specimens of botany that were to be found on the borders of Perch lake, in this county. Having occasion to visit a patient near the locality, and after attending to his professional duties, Dr. Crawe procured a boat and two men to assist him. They proceeded to the marshes bordering the lake, and the doctor filled his specimen-book with a selection of rare plants and flowers, congratulating himself, no doubt, on being able to comply with the request, and thus to gratify the cultivated taste of his distinguished friend, *the Cambridge professor*. About 6 P.M. they started on their return across the lake, and when within about twenty rods of the shore for which they were making the boat filled and capsized. The two men reached the land,—one by clinging to the boat, and the other by swimming; but the doctor, though an excellent swimmer, bearing himself bravely up till quite near the shore, finally went down beyond a rescue. Thus suddenly and sadly the light of a valuable life went out. His body was recovered the next day, and taken to a home made desolate by the crushing affliction. The sympathies of a sorrowing community were deeply moved. His funeral was very largely attended, under the direction of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was an estimable and valued member.

Many men eminent in science, who were fond of studying Natural History by reading nature herself from the glowing pages written by her own creating hand, frequently visited Dr. Crawe. The most proficient of them could learn, not only from his conversation and extensive fund of information, but from his comprehensive and admirably-selected cabinets, especially of botany and mineralogy. Professor Gray was among the number, and it was natural that he should solicit one whom he knew to be an adept to make the search which induced Dr. Crawe to go on this fatal errand.

In 1846 the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Dr. Crawe by the regents of the University, on the recommendation of the State Medical Society. This honor is awarded to no physician who is not distinguished for erudition and skill in his profession. Only fifty-three physicians in the State received that degree from 1827 to, and including, 1846, and the instances are correspondingly rare since the latter date to the present time. We copy briefly from private letters, received by Mrs. Crawe in her severe bereavement. Hon. Isaac H. Bronson, afterwards deceased, who cultivated a life-long intimacy with Dr. Crawe, and who understood his professional worth and social qualities, thus writes from St. Augustine, under date of June 23, 1847:

"Truthfulness, the most unbending integrity, and purity of soul as well as firmness of purpose, were his in the highest degree, and these, combined with the most ardent attachment to those who were his sincere friends, made his friendship truly valuable." At the time of writing, Mr. Bronson was a judge of the United States courts, residing in Florida. His own genial heart prompted him to recognize the exalted character of his early friend.

Major J. Curtis Pattridge, at that time engaged in the Mexican war, writes from Monterey, July 20, 1847: "The doctor was not a common man. I can bear willing testimony to his many excellent traits of character, his uncommon fund of intelligence, his excellent heart, his amiable disposition. There was no one among my circle of friends who had fewer enemies."

Professor Dewey, who was intimately associated with Dr. Crawe in scientific research, writes from the impulses of a heart deeply moved by a sense of his own loss, as well as that of her to whom he writes. In a letter dated Rochester, June 10, 1847, he says: "But I come to speak of my own sorrows in this sore affliction. I had just written him. I was hoping again to hear from him, again to mingle our thoughts of interest on the common subjects of our pursuits, and then, he has fallen in his ardor of mind on these pursuits."

We copy a few lines from an extended obituary of Dr. Crawe which appeared in the *American Journal of Science*, edited by Prof. Silliman, of Yale, September, 1847: "He fell a sacrifice to his ardor in the pursuits of natural history. In the study of geology, mineralogy, and botany he had long been successfully engaged, and had accumulated a rich treasure of specimens in these departments, while he made himself, by his own discoveries and exchanges, the friend of many of the naturalists of our country and of Europe."

The Masonic lodge in the city of which Dr. Crawe was a member, and several other subordinate lodges, including St. John's Lodge, of New York city, and also the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State, passed resolutions highly and deservedly eulogistic of his character as a man and a Mason; and the State Medical Society, as well as many other associated organizations of physicians and surgeons, rendered prompt public tribute to the unquestioned merit of their professional brother.

Dr. Crawe married Charlotte Frances, daughter of John and Sarah Mortimer, April 15, 1830. Three children were born to them: John Mortimer, May 23, 1831; Francis Bingham, August 7, 1834; and Charlotte Frances, March 14, 1837. Francis Bingham was drowned at sea, November 16, 1854. J. Mortimer Crawe, the only surviving son, is a well-known and highly-esteemed physician and surgeon of this city, widely recognized and respected in social life, and conspicuous for skill and success in his profession; a worthy successor of an honored father. The daughter is the wife of Oscar Paddock, the well-known banker, also of this city. The widow is still living, residing with her son, the doctor, at the old homestead.

THE FAIRBANKS FAMILY.

The first of this numerous family who settled in America came from England with Governor Winthrop, about 1630, and settled in Massachusetts Bay. They were named Jonathan and Richard (probably relatives), both from Yorkshire. Richard was afterwards postmaster at Boston. Jonathan settled at Dedham, and built the family mansion, shown in the accompanying engraving, in 1636, sixteen years after the settlement of Plymouth, the first in New England. This remarkable dwelling has been kept in the family for *two hundred and forty-one years*, and is undoubtedly the *oldest dwelling* in the United States proper. Although in age it is not to be compared to the ancient ruins of Europe, yet relatively to the history of the Caucasian race on this continent it has a most remarkable antiquity, and is an object of special interest, not only to the descendants of those who first lived beneath its humble roof, but to thousands of neighbors and the people of the old "Bay State" generally. The old "Tower musket," about seven feet long, brought over in 1630, and several sets of antique chinaware, are still preserved in the old mansion. The building is a frame, and is in a good state of preservation, being occupied by a maiden lady (aged 83 years) of the Fairbanks family as a dwelling.

Jonathan Fairbanks had six children,—four sons and two daughters. From this family have descended the Fairbanks' of Watertown. The father and grandfather of Jason Fairbanks were both named Samuel. The first served in the "old French war" of 1756–60, and the second in the American army during the Revolution, and was also out during the celebrated "Shay Rebellion," in 1786.

Jason Fairbanks was a son of Captain Samuel Fairbanks, of Mendon, Massachusetts, and was born on the 9th day of September, 1785. At the age of thirteen he went

to Boston, and hired himself a year to the proprietors of a public-house, whose firm-name was Forbes & King. There was another young man who had been there before him, and who was better versed in the mysteries and secrets of fashionable hotel-keeping. After the house was shut up at night, in outside appearance, there was a room *away up in the attic*, which was opened to the initiated, for purposes of gambling with cards and other devices; and these boys took turns in waiting on the occupants, furnishing them with drink, cigars, and other refreshments from the lower part of the house, and were paid a dollar a night for their services, besides pretty liberal cash compliments for extra labor. The scenes to which he was a witness in that gaming-room were so revolting to his unsophisticated mind as forever to subdue any tendencies to the vice of gaming afterwards. At the end of the year—his father having removed with his family to the town of Thompson, in Connecticut—he apprenticed himself to Mr. James Bragg, a saddler and harness-maker of that town. He was at that time of slight stature, and weighed not more than 75 or 80 pounds.

In 1802 he removed with Mr. Bragg to Newport, in Herkimer county, N. Y., where he remained until 1807. His apprenticeship was to close in the fall, and Mr. Bragg sent him to the western portion of this State, known as "the Genesee Country," to make some collections for him, and at the same time give him an opportunity of judging from personal inspection and observation the relative and prospective advantages offered to young men without capital, as compared with the northern counties, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, etc. There was a great deal of fever-and-ague sickness in many portions of the then west; and he decided not to stick his stake until he had visited Ogdensburgh and Watertown, the leading villages and municipal centres of St. Lawrence and Jefferson. After his time was out with Mr. Bragg, in December, 1807, he went to Fairfield Academy three months, which was about all that the schools ever did for him; the fund of useful knowledge which he has acquired, and his capacity to discharge the varied duties of public as well as private life, are the result of a habit of reading and reflection, and a faculty which he possessed of arriving at his conclusions by a short-hand method of his own, a kind of prescience or intuition, by which he jumped at conclusions, as it appeared to others, though it was really a *method* that was as reliable for business purposes as the lower one of other people, in ciphering out all the various steps to the same result.

After returning from the "Genesee Country" he visited Ogdensburgh, and opened negotiations with Judge Ford, who seemed very anxious to secure him as a mechanic as well as citizen, assuring him that he would furnish him with all the facilities for opening shop to advantage. He almost decided on making a purchase of a village lot from Ford, for the purpose of building a shop; in which arrangement Ford offered to furnish materials on credit. But the negotiations were broken off in consequence of Mr. Ford insisting on a condition that he should build expensively within a very brief period. He then came to Watertown, and after looking about a day or two, without let or hindrance from anybody, he went to Sacket's Harbor, visiting Brownville on his way back. General Brown tried very hard to appropriate him, and made him some liberal offers of patronage and encouragement if he would stick his stake at that thriving village, which at that time was a powerful rival, disputing the palm with Watertown, notwithstanding the latter was the county-seat. He, however, could not be misled by the sophistry of interested persons, but readily came to the conclusion that, other things being equal, the fact of being the county-seat gave Watertown an advantage that no human ingenuity, neither the prestige of wealth nor family, could overcome or counterbalance.

It was true that Brownville was connected with the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario by locks around Fish Island (now Dexter) falls, and was the shipping port for the immense amount of potash that was being manufactured in the county, giving employment to a good many men and a very large cash capital. I have omitted to say that after his brief period was out at the Academy he spent some four or five months at Little Falls, working at his trade, at journeyman's wages, where he formed the acquaintance of Calvin McKnight, who was working at painting, and who had some three or four hundred dollars in cash, and with whom he kept up a correspondence, with a view to a future co-partnership in business as soon as he should locate. Mr. McKnight was a good business man, and attended to the out-door minutiæ of shop life, while Fairbanks did the work of the shop. They went on together one year, and then dissolved, leaving McKnight in the shop. He then conducted the business in another shop, which he fitted up for the purpose, from fall to spring, and then took into partnership a practical saddler and harness-maker by the name of John Smith, from Connecticut, with whom he continued on, in a shop on the site of the Safford block, for about two years. In the mean time, the firm of Fairbanks & Smith purchased a little tannery of one Oliver Taylor, on the State road (now State street), near the brick house known for many years as Baker Brown's, where they conducted a very brisk business in tanning and currying, under the faithful supervision of Orris Childs.

In 1811 he bought Smith out, and then purchased the five-cornered wooden building which a Mr. John Richardson had built on the site of the present "Flat-iron Block" on the Fairbanks' corner. In 1810 he added shoemaking to his other leather business, all of which he continued about forty-two years. In 1812 he was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal under Peter Courtenius, Esq., which office he continued to hold under Marshals Livingston and Darrow,—about twenty-eight years in all.

We now come to speak of the period of the War of 1812, during which Mr. Fairbanks began to manifest his capacity to manage successfully a large, varied, and sometimes complicated business, requiring talent of a high order, and energy that was as sleepless and untiring as it was active and laborious. His field of action was no longer confined to his legitimate leather business, but comprehended a vast series of operations, buying in one market to sell in another pork, beef, wheat, corn, butter, salt; in fine, every kind of property which could be turned to advantage; visiting for that purpose every portion of a range of country embraced in the northern and western counties of this State, as well as the Canada provinces; sleeping not more than four or

five hours in the night, and riding all the balance of the long night, between distant places, so as to be on hand for the transaction of business in the daytime. An instance of his power of endurance occurred in 1812, when he was lieutenant in a cavalry company commanded by Calvin McKnight. There was a general muster of the cavalry regiment at Denmark, in Lewis county; Fairbanks started off on horseback in season to reach the place of rendezvous at 9 A.M., the time appointed for the muster. The adjutant being absent, he was "launched" for that duty, which is a very active and laborious one, and after being in the saddle all day he returned home to sleep, having been fully thirteen hours on horseback. It was in this way he accomplished an amount of business, in his own proper person, which was almost incredible.

During the War of 1812 he was often required to ride for long-continued hours of the night, as well as day, in carrying messages to different corps in the U. S. service, and in rallying out the militia, as some threatened invasion made it necessary, to repel a vigilant foe.*

In 1821, February 12, Mr. Fairbanks was appointed sheriff of the county, and then was elected one term under the new constitution, which closed in 1825. It was during the first year of his appointment, in 1821, that he noticed in a Philadelphia paper that Pennsylvania had produced a grand jury whose average weight was 200 pounds. As he had the selection of such a jury at his discretion under the constitution, he availed himself of the opportunity which was afforded him of producing a grand jury in court whose aggregate weight was but 180 pounds short of three tons. The judge who presided gave him credit for having a jury of a good deal more than ordinary weight and proportions, physically, and he trusted mentally. At the noon recess he invited them all, together with the officers of the court, to dine with him, and then marched with them to the village hay-scales, where he had them accurately weighed. He had a list of their names, with their individual weight and their particular residence, for future reference, but it has been mislaid or lost, as has also the record which was made by the court.†

He had about the right kind of tone and temper for an executive officer, and, without prejudice to others who have been incumbents of that office, it may be confidently asserted that he was, in some important particulars, without a peer. It was at a period in the history of our country when money, as a circulating medium, was very scarce, and collections for debt depended so much upon the skill of the collecting officer that talent and capacity in judging of men's characters, and then adapting the appliances of the law to the infinite variety and shade of character, was indispensable in the office of sheriff or constable. This kind of talent was one of Mr. Fairbanks' chief characteristics. He seemed to read men as readily as men read books, and seemed to scan them through and through without effort, and to know just who to treat with lenity and forbearance and who to pounce upon with all the "terrors of the law." No man ever thought of hiding where his vigilance would not ferret him out, or of trying to escape from him after the first trial.

He held the office of county treasurer from 1828 to 1838 without interruption, and to the universal satisfaction of the people. In the course of his extensive mechanical operations he is supposed to have had nearly or quite 500 apprentices.

Here the narrative, as written by Solon Massey, ends. We need add but a paragraph to cover the six or eight years remaining of his stirring and romantic life.

The later years of Mr. Fairbanks' career have been industriously given to the cultivation of his farm, dealing in wood, lumber, collecting his rents, and gathering together the loose ends of a once large and diversified business. Though very liberal, he was withal a great economist. He could not bear to see things thrown away, and he saved everything that might have a use afterwards. His theory was that it was better to furnish the poor with employment, and thus enable them to earn a living, than to give them needful things to be consumed in idleness. Hence in his shops and on his farm he gave employment to very many poor people, thereby enabling them to earn their own subsistence. He lived on, enjoying good health, the society of his family and his friends, and his newspaper,—for he was a great reader,—till a few days before his death, which occurred on Sunday morning, January 10, 1875,—lacking but little of being 90 years of age.

Mr. Fairbanks' wife was Mary Massey, a daughter of Hart Massey, long a prominent citizen of Jefferson County. The old lady is living on Arsenal street, in the city of Watertown, in her 82d year, and with her faculties in a most remarkable state of preservation. This couple were blessed with six children, two of whom died in infancy. At the present time Samuel, the eldest, is living in Jacksonville, Florida; George R., at Sewanee, Tennessee, where he is connected with the "University of the South;" and Andrew J. and Jason M., at Watertown. George R. is quite a prolific writer, having published, among other works, a "History of St. Augustine and its Antiquities" and a "History of Florida." The family are connected with the Fairbanks' of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, the famous scale-manufacturers, and one of whom has been governor of the State.

* For an account of the "Whittlesey affair," see history of the city of Watertown.

† *Names of the "Fat Jury."*—Samuel Dyer (foreman), Curtis Man, George Crane, William Cole, Clark Saunders, Henry Myers, Caleb Tift, Miner Merrill, John Gotham, Solon Slate, Moses Cook, Daniel Sterling, Thomas Bones, Waldron M. Searles, Alijah Farwell, Thomas Loomis, Gilbert Miller, Johnson Bull, Asher Kilborn, Dennis Tuttle, Azariah Walton, George Andrews, Asa Smith, Jason Francis, Samuel McNitt, Joshua Peavy.

It will be seen that this list, as copied from the original, contains 26 names, two more than a complement for a jury. Why Mr. Fairbanks should have summoned the two extra men was probably to show that there was more of the same sort left. Tradition coincides with Mr. Fairbanks' recollection that the average weight of the 24 was 242½ pounds; that no man was competent to sit on that jury whose weight was under 200 pounds, while some of them exceeded 300 pounds. Take it all in all, it was such a jury as has never been equaled anywhere in point of bone, fat, and muscle, and is seldom excelled in sound judgment and weight of character.



"FAIRBANKS HOUSE,"

DEDHAM, MIDDLESEX CO., MASS. ERECTED IN 1636.

THE OLDEST DWELLING IN THE UNITED STATES,—NOW OCCUPIED BY ONE OF THE FAIRBANKS FAMILY.

[See description on page 196.]

GORDON P. SPENCER, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 29, 1789. He was the son of Eliphaz Spencer, a lineal descendant of the fifth generation of William Spencer, who, with his two brothers, Thomas and Jared, were among the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. William was at Cambridge as early as 1631, and at Hartford in 1639, being a Representative in 1634–35. He was of English birth. The father of Gordon P. Spencer was a farmer by occupation, possessing all that urbanity of manner and acumen that characterized the early settlers of the New England States. His mother was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hall, of East Haddam, Conn.,—a lady of worth, deriving from family position that influence which, joined with personal acquirements, gave weight to her character. He received private instruction in early life under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Crossman and Ammi L. Robbins, the former of his native town, the latter of Norfolk. He entered Williams College in 1807, and graduated from that institution with honors. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. North, of Goshen, and concluded with the famous Dr. Lee, of New London, obtaining his diploma from the Medical Society of New London in 1812.

This being about the time of the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, he obtained a commission from the Secretary of War, General Armstrong, to enter the army, and was ordered to report to the colonel of the Eleventh Infantry Regiment. He remained at his post with the regiment from that time until the close of the war, and actively participated in the sanguinary campaign in Canada, in which Lundy's Lane and Chippeway figured so conspicuously, and under date of July 6, 1814, wrote to his parents as follows: "Yesterday was fought at Lundy's Lane a battle desperate and sanguinary as any recorded in the annals of the old world. Although I have fully attested my skill in surgery with almost miraculous success, still, I find myself wanting in words to portray my feelings while witnessing the horrors of the scene. I dressed the wounds of two British officers, who during the whole time loaded me with imprecations, protesting that death was preferable to capture." . . .

He wrote again soon after the blowing up of Fort Erie, as follows: "How thankful I am for parents ever alive to the slightest incident that concerns my prospects, my health, my morals, and, above all, my devotion to that Being to whom you say you have committed your son!" Soon after the catastrophe at Fort Erie the army went into winter quarters, and the doctor was engaged in the hospital at Sacket's Harbor. The news of peace was received, and Dr. Spencer, on his way to his native State, being called to assist Dr. Durkee, of Champion, in attending a man who had his leg crushed, made arrangements with that gentleman for a partnership, upon which he entered after he had visited his parents and sister at home. Returning to Champion, he

began practice with Dr. Durkee, and the following year married Miss Deborah Mallery, of Rutland, but formerly of Litchfield county, Conn., a lady well calculated to facilitate his well-doing, as she possessed all that prudence so requisite in conducting his affairs during his absence, and in directing the studies of his four sons, all of whom are yet living. Dr. Spencer was a man of indefatigable perseverance, endured all kinds of weather to meet and administer to the wants of the suffering or the sacrifices he was constantly called upon to make. He had an extended practice, which led him into Lewis, Oneida, Oswego, St. Lawrence counties, and Canada. Few of the children of the present day know anything of the privation and hardships their parents endured and the sacrifices they made in the early settlement of the country. The books on which he kept his accounts since 1815 show over four thousand names and over thirty thousand dollars for which he received no remuneration, and for which none is ever expected. During the forty-two years he remained in Champion he had over two thousand cases of accouchement without losing a single patient; and in the whole time only absented himself from his practice to visit his native town. He rode one horse over twenty years, and until, it is said, the faithful animal was acquainted with the geography of the county for miles around.

His consulting practice was large, and he was universally considered by the physicians of the county contemporary with him an excellent diagnostician, and very clear and correct in his ideas and treatment.

He loved his profession, and his devotion to it for the good he might do often led him to send able and remunerative calls to neighboring physicians, while he would go to administer to the afflicted family of some indigent person wholly unable to pay for his services, and therefore unable to procure other professional aid. The poor were always his first care. He was essentially humanitarian and benevolent. In his practice his rule was never to amputate except as a last resort, or only to save life. He early recognized the truth of the saying, that the physician should be the minister and interpreter of nature. He ever studied the welfare of the sick and afflicted, ready and willing at all times to make any personal sacrifice of his means, comfort, and health for their benefit. He spent many years of his life on horseback, often sleeping while he rode, as exhausted nature demanded a certain amount of rest, and no other opportunity was afforded, as for many years he averaged eighteen out of twenty-four hours on duty. By his extensive practice for more than forty years the great variety of his cases taxed largely his skill and ingenuity as a physician, and as "necessity is the mother of invention," he devised and had made by the mechanics of his section instruments heretofore unknown, and of such importance as to be adopted into general practice, and are now universally used by the profession throughout the civilized world.

He was a conservative man in all his conduct,—social, political, and professional. He was public-spirited and charitable, always interpreting favorably all acts of his neighbors and brother physicians rather than criticising them. He was largely identified with and a strong advocate of the public school system, and contributed liberally to educational enterprises. For years he, with his accustomed liberality, hired teachers for the select school at Champion, always choosing the best that could be procured, guaranteeing to them a certain liberal compensation, and obligating himself to supply any deficiency that remained after the payment of the tuition-fee of the scholars, thus for years providing the means of good educational advantages to the youth of his own and adjoining towns. And in this connection, we may add that too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the generous enterprise and benevolence of the Masonic Fraternity for their aid in building and donating the free use, for school purposes, of a fine and substantial two-story stone temple of education, which still remains a monument to their public-spirited liberality.

In personal appearance Dr. Spencer was, in middle life, six feet tall, erect in his carriage, of rather slender build, with small bones, and a sinewy frame. His hands and wrists, feet and ankles, being small and finely formed. His face was thin, and, though intellectual, could scarcely be termed handsome; complexion, fair and healthy; eyes, bright blue, mild and benevolent in their expression; forehead, high, broad, and well rounded; head, somewhat bald. Countenance quiet, with infrequent smiles, showing deep and constant thought, amounting to almost entire abstraction; lips, thin and compressed, denoting great firmness of purpose.

He was a believer in Christianity, not only by inheritance and the influence of early teaching and example, but from conviction. Although a despiser of hypocrisy, he had the most profound respect for the true and exemplary Christian. His temper was even and his disposition amiable and full of good will towards all. He was ardent in his affections and friendships, and forgiving in his resentments. He had a high sense of honor, a manly independence of character, and thoroughly despised anything base or mean. The noble faculties of his mind were only excelled by the virtues of his heart.

He enjoyed uninterrupted good health until 1854, when he was seized by a malignant congestive fever, and it was nearly four months before he was able to resume his practice. Feeling his health would not permit him to comply with the numerous calls, encroaching upon duty to himself, he changed his residence to Watertown in the summer of 1857, where he remained to the close of his life, March 25, 1859.

He never sought political preferment, and his favorite adage was, "One self-approving hour whole hours outweigh of stupid starers and of loud huzzas." In habits he was temperate in every sense of the word, using neither spirituous liquors nor tobacco in any form. In the winter of 1858, worn out with fatigue, exposure, and sleepless nights, tired nature began to give way. Before his dissolution he often requested that an autopsy be made of his body, that the true condition of his heart might be known, as he was suffering and dying of heart-disease. Love of offspring seemed the only unbroken link that bound him to earth, and though he expressed his confidence in the atoning blood of Christ and a cheerful resignation to his will, yet the desire to see his absent son, whose return was daily hoped for, was the last earthly passion that occupied his mind.





Judge Thompson was born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., where his boyhood was spent in working on his father's (William Thompson) farm and devoting his leisure hours to study. The first years of his manhood were occupied in teaching school in Oswego, Madison, and other counties. So thoroughly did he master the text-books then used that he could repeat their entire contents without hesitation. His memory, naturally good, was so trained by his experience as a teacher, that when he entered the law he was able to retain minute points, even in lengthy cases, without an oversight or an error.

He studied law in Auburn, N. Y., with Judge Gridley, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He then removed to Adams in 1837, where he entered the law-office of Judge Chittenden. During the years he lived there his sterling qualities became well known, commanding for him the respect and confidence of all. His influence in the southern portion of the county, particularly in the towns of Adams, Ellisburg, Rodman, and Lorraine, enabled him to prevail against any political opponent. When in his prime he was their leader as well as counselor; few men excelled him in argument or ability. He never addressed a jury where he failed to impress upon them his honesty of purpose and desire to have impartial justice sustained.

In 1842 he married Miss Antoinette Chittenden, daughter of Judge Chittenden. The union proved a most happy one, blessed as it was with seven children, three of whom—two daughters and a son—are now living. In 1852, the family removed to this city, and have since lived here, enjoying the educational advantages and social opportunities which a large town affords.

Judge Thompson was elected county judge in 1851, and took his seat on the bench on the first of January the succeeding year. He held the position for two terms, and so high was his sense of honor that his interpretation of his duties would not admit of the reference of supplementary or summary proceedings; he heard them without additional pay. He was far from being a contentious man, usually advising his clients to avoid getting into law, if possible. Many thought and spoke of him as "The Peacemaker." In the course of his life he settled, or amicably adjusted, more suits than he ever carried into the courts. When we consider that to do this he was compelled to sacrifice prospective fees, we begin to realize, in a slight degree, what manner of man he was.

During the war he was active in advancing every scheme that would benefit the Union cause. He frequently addressed the people, to bring them to a true appreciation of the great principles at stake.

In his latter years he has devoted much time to the fitting up of his grounds and the cultivation of fruit. When relieved from his office cares his time was spent in his garden, where he watched the wonderful transformations of Nature with a never-failing interest. As a rule all men, as they advance in life, become more careful observers of the natural beauties surrounding them. "One of the most common, yet, when considered, one of the most touching characteristics of receding life, is in its finer perception of external nature. You find men who, in youth and middle age, seeming scarcely to notice the most striking features of some unfamiliar landscape, become minutely observant of the rural scenery around them when the eye has grown dim and the step feeble. They detect more quickly than the painter the delicate variations made by the lapse of a single day in the tints of autumnal foliage; they will distinguish, among the reeds by the river-side, murmurs that escape the dreamy ears of the poet." So wrote Bulwer in his "Caxtoniana," and it aptly describes the observing habits of our Judge Thompson, whose chief pleasure in his declining years was in horticultural pursuits.

No member of the bar was more universally respected. His life was a great success, not in the accumulation of an immense property, but in building up a reputation such as the mere possession of wealth cannot give. His good name is left to his family, and it is an inheritance of which they may feel justly proud.

He died January 12, 1876, in his sixty-sixth year. His son, William C., has entered the law-office of Hon. N. Whiting, with whom his father was a partner. His daughters, Nettie E. and Nellie C., have enjoyed the advantages of the best schools of their native city, and are graduates of the same.



John Winslow

The root of John Winslow's genealogical tree runs back to the days of the Puritans seven generations to Kenelm Winslow, a brother of Governor Edward Winslow, the first governor of Plymouth colony. John had many characteristics that indicated his Puritan origin. He bore himself steadfastly in whatever course he had marked out to pursue, moving onward with a well-defined purpose, and always acting from the promptings of his judgment and convictions. He was never borne away from the rock of principle on which he had placed himself by any sudden passion or impulse. His life, therefore, from boyhood to the ripe age of seventy-one years, flowed on in a strong, steady current, undisturbed by those adverse elements of mental constitution that make the lives of many men a never-ending sea of trouble.

Without attempting to follow the ancestral line forward from the original progenitor in this country, we will simply record that Samuel Winslow, the father of John, was born in Warwick, Massachusetts, April 21, 1765, from whence in his childhood he removed with his parents to Pomfret, in the State of Vermont, where they died. John's grandmother's maiden name was Goodspeed. His father, Samuel, married Lucy Frasier in 1794, and the twain commenced their life partnership at Woodstock, Vermont, where John, the fifth child, was born to them December 19, 1802.

His parents, eleven years after their marriage, in May, 1807, removed from Woodstock to the Black river country, then comparatively a wilderness. They settled on a forest-covered farm, two and three-fourths miles from the present city of Watertown.

The road passing through the farm, and on which the farm buildings are situated, is known as the Smithville or Field Settlement road. There was no road between the farm and the village of Watertown at that time. The dwelling into which the family moved was constructed of logs. The loft, which was the sleeping-apartment of the children, was open to the storm, and soon after the arrival of the family, in the night-time, a heavy storm came on, and John related that his mother covered himself and brother, to shield them from it, with a half skin. His boyhood surroundings were those of a pioneer life. The howl of the wolf, prowling in the darkness of the night in the forest surrounding the humble dwelling, was a sound familiar to his ear.

On that farm he spent his days, except the last five or six years of his life, during which he resided in the city of Watertown. He had but limited facilities for education, attending school for a few weeks on two or three different occasions, completing his education, so far as the schools were concerned, with one term at the academy at Lowville, Lewis county.

On October 18, 1827, at the age of twenty-five years, he was married to Betsey Collins, daughter of John Collins, who at that time lived about a mile and a half from the then village of Watertown, on what is known as the Beaver Meadow road. Five children were born of this marriage, namely: Lucy J., wife of G. W. Candee, Esq., Bradley, Norris, Jennie C., wife of Dr. H. B. Maben, and Bessie, wife of Rev. E. How, of the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The three first-named reside in the city of Watertown, Jennie C. resides at Utica, and Bessie resides at Elmira, New York.

John Winslow, in his early manhood, was interested in the condition and growth of the community with which he had grown to man's estate, and in which he lived. January 19, 1826, he was commissioned ensign of light infantry in the 76th regiment of infantry by Gov. De Witt Clinton. The next year he was promoted to be lieutenant, and commissioned by Gov. Clinton. Sept. 26, 1828, he was further promoted to the position of captain, and commissioned as such by Lieutenant-Governor Nathaniel Pitcher, acting governor of the State, in the same regiment. His mother died August 26, 1826, and his father died Dec. 21, 1832. About three years after the death of his father he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the homestead farm, which, with a small number of acres adjoining, and on which he had resided since his marriage, comprised a farm of about two hundred acres. At his father's death three sisters and himself were all that survived of his father's family of eight children. To raise money to purchase the interest of the heirs in his father's estate a mortgage had to be put upon the farm, and to the extinguishment of that mortgage, and to provide for his increasing and growing family, he diligently devoted his best energies. Prosperity attended him. But the quiet course of events with him was suddenly interrupted, and a great shadow fell upon him in the death of his wife. The life of this amiable, intelligent, Christian wife and mother came to a close at the age of thirty-seven years. The five children were all too young to realize that in that mother's death there was a loss to them, as well as to him, irreparable. Standing beside her open grave, the husband and father, with his mind filled with a sense of his terrible bereavement, his voice trembling with emotion, said that he had followed to their last resting-places father, mother, brothers, and sisters, all save one of his father's family, but no one of those afflictions had occasioned such intense sorrow as the parting forever in this world from his dear wife.

Mr. Winslow was called to different civil positions by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. He was several years assessor of his town, four years supervisor, was elected to the Legislature in 1849. (The daguerreotype from which the portrait at the head of this sketch was made was taken that year, when he was forty-eight years old.) Subsequently he was ten years one of the commissioners of excise for Jefferson County.

He took a deep interest in agriculture, and for many years was an active member of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society; was president of the society in 1853. For several years previous to his death he was a director and vice-president of the Agricultural Insurance Company, an institution devoted to the insuring of farm property. Mr. Winslow was again married May 23, 1844, to Miss Sarah Bates, daughter of Merrick Bates, Esq., of Hounsfield, who still survives him. By this marriage he had one son, John, born May 21, 1845, who resides at Watertown and is a hardware merchant.

Mr. Winslow was thoroughly domestic in his tastes and habits. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his children; was ready at all times to assist them by his counsels, and in a pecuniary way when necessary. He watched their course in life with tenderest solicitude. His life was free from every species of vice and immorality, his daily walk being a continuing precept and example of integrity and uprightness. He died at his home in the city of Watertown, July 7, 1874, in the presence of his wife and children and other relatives and sympathizing friends, after a brief illness, of congestion. A large concourse of his neighbors and fellow-citizens attended his funeral. His remains were interred in Brookside Cemetery, where a plain granite shaft—granite from Massachusetts, the home of his ancestors—marks his last resting place.

BRADLEY WINSLOW.

Incidents in the life of an individual are, in a large degree, an index to character. Ordinarily, circumstances do not more make the man than man the circumstances. Many times, it is true, famous people are made such by the exceptional occurrence of events. Notably, as an instance, is this true of General Grant; for it is universally believed that but for the happening of the great Rebellion General Grant would have lived and died comparatively an obscure citizen. In that great crisis of the nation's career the opportunities were found for the development of those characteristics that have made him one of the most illustrious men of his time. To become prominent as a citizen, and wield large influence in an educated and intelligent community, is a certain measure of success, indicating high capabilities and characteristics which justly entitle the possessor to honorable mention in the chronicles of the locality in which he lives.

The subject of this sketch, though yet in middle life, fills such a position. Bradley Winslow was born August 1, 1831, at the home of his father, the late Hon. John Winslow, on the Winslow homestead, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the city of Watertown. His facilities for education, in the early years of boyhood, were such as the district school afforded,—attending school for the first time at the school-house in the Graves neighborhood, about midway between his father's house and the then village of Watertown. His first teacher he remembers as Miss Mary Ann Stevens. The school district in that neighborhood having been discontinued, he attended several seasons the district school at Fields' Settlement, and was successively under the tuition of Miss McWayne, a sister of Andrew McWayne, Esq., of the town of Cape Vincent, William Scoville, Hon. Chas. A. Benjamin, of this county, and H. H. Smith, at present one of the Board of Education of the city of Watertown. When fourteen years old the brightness of Mr. Winslow's boyhood days was clouded by the untimely death of his mother, who was an amiable, intelligent, Christian woman. Although too young at her death to fully appreciate the value of such a mother's influence, he has never ceased to deplore her loss or to feel that had she lived her influence would have made his life brighter, better, and happier. March 21, 1847, he left his paternal roof and went to reside with Hon. Willard Ives, his uncle by marriage with his father's sister, Charlotte. Working through the summer on the farm on which Mr. Ives then lived, he attended with him, in September of that year, the State fair

at Saratoga Springs, and saw for the first time, at Rome, New York, the locomotive-engine and railway-car. About the 1st of December of the same year he was sent by his uncle to the seminary at Cazenovia, where he remained until the next spring. Returning, he worked during the summer on the farm and went back to the same seminary in the fall, and remained through the winter. In this way he spent alternate summers and winters on the farm of his uncle and at Cazenovia for two years. The winter of 1850–51 he attended school at Falley Seminary, in the village of Fulton, Oswego county. Then, remaining home until the fall of 1852, he entered as a student at Wyoming Seminary, where he remained during the school year. Returning home, he went to work on the farm near the village of Watertown where his uncle now resides. Though reasonably skilled in the manual labor of the farm, the prospect of the future as a farmer did not seem inviting, and he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hon. James F. Starbuck in the fall of 1853, at the age of twenty-two. He pursued the study of the law with Mr. Starbuck till the fall of 1854, when he entered the law-school at Poughkeepsie, where he remained until the next spring. Returning to Mr. Starbuck's office, he continued studying until July, when he was admitted at a general term of the Supreme Court, held at the Woodruff House, as attorney and counselor in all the courts of record in the State. He remained with Mr. Starbuck until January 1, 1856.

Mr. Winslow was married Nov. 15, 1855, to Miss Geraldine M. Cooper, daughter of John C. Cooper, of Adams. There are a son and two daughters the offspring of this union. The son, John Cooper Winslow, has recently graduated from Dartmouth College, and is pursuing the study of the law in the office of his father.

January 1, 1856, Mr. Winslow opened a law-office on Court street, in what was then known as the Peck block. In the spring of the same year he associated with L. J. Bigelow in law practice, under the firm-name of Winslow & Bigelow, conducting business in the same place. In the fall of 1859 was elected district attorney, entering on the duties of the office January 1, 1861. Served as district attorney until 1861, meantime conducting some important criminal trials with success, notably the trial of Sprague, for murder, who was defended by John Clark with the earnestness and great ability which characterized that gentleman's efforts in behalf of his clients. Mr. Winslow's summing up in that case to the jury, for so young a man, was warmly commended by those who heard him. The trial was conducted in Washington Hall, which was crowded to its fullest capacity during the closing scenes.



Bradley Winslow

The spring of 1861, memorable evermore as the opening of the great drama of our civil war, found Mr. Winslow a member of the Black River Corps, a military organization of the village of Watertown. Engrossed in the pursuits of civil life, he could not at once grasp the idea that the citizen soldier was summoned to the scene of actual and

bloody war. But shortly after the news came of the firing upon Fort Sumter, Mr. Winslow met John A. Haddock in the Paddock Arcade, who, with some asperity of tone, asked what the Black River Corps intended to do in the emergency, remarked that the organization was in the way of other people going to the help of the government. Mr. Winslow felt keenly from that moment that a responsibility rested upon him, and within an hour afterwards sought Captain Potter, in command of the corps, and urgently appealed to him to call a meeting of the members and ascertain their feelings with reference to offering their services to the country. Captain Potter was averse to the war at first, but so far yielded as to sanction the calling a meeting of the corps. Such a meeting was soon held, with the result that the corps would not go as an organization, but a company was organized in which a large number of the members of the old corps enlisted. Captain Potter was elected captain, and Mr. Winslow first lieutenant. The company proceeded to Elmira, one of the depots for the assembling of State troops, where a regiment was organized, mostly of Jefferson County troops. William C. Brown was elected and commissioned colonel, and Captain Potter was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. On the promotion of Captain Potter, Lieutenant Winslow was elected and commissioned captain, and, holding this position, departed with the regiment early in July, 1861, for the seat of war, taking up the line of march through Baltimore, over the very ground hallowed only a short time previous with the blood of the sons of Massachusetts. Captain Winslow's company had the right of the regiment, and was first in the column of march. On the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, in July or August, same year, Captain Winslow was promoted lieutenant-colonel. In October following, while the Thirty-fifth Regiment was encamped near Falls Church, Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow, in command of a scouting-party which had penetrated to the rear of the rebel outposts, surprised a reserve picket-post, and captured, up a tree, Lieutenant H. J. Segal, of Stuart's Cavalry. This incident was illustrated in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, under date of October 26, 1861. A few weeks later, while in command of another scouting-party, he surprised another picket-post near the same place. A rebel horseman, disobeying the order to surrender, was wounded, and his horse killed. So near did the party penetrate to Fairfax that they distinctly heard the "long roll" beaten at that place, where a large force was stationed. These incidents of the soldier's life have been alluded to because in the breasts of the few battle-scarred veterans who still survive, and who once in awhile meet in civil life to talk over the martial exploits in which they participated, they will revive pleasant memories of those heroic days.

Colonel Winslow was with his regiment in the march to the relief of General Banks at the battle of Cedar Mountain, arriving on the field in time to cover the retreat. He took part on that retreat in the skirmish at Rappahannock Station, and in the battle of second Bull Run. During that campaign Colonel Winslow contracted typhoid fever, which so impaired his health that he resigned from the service in December, 1862, and received an honorable discharge. His health becoming restored, when the call in 1864 for 500,000 men was issued, he assisted to raise the 186th Regiment N. Y. V., and in September of that year was commissioned and mustered into service again as colonel of the regiment. The regiment, soon after its organization, joined the army of General Meade, then making its last great campaign against the rebel army under General Lee, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps. During the remainder of the campaign the regiment was actively engaged in the trenches on picket duty in the lines before Petersburg; took part in the affair of the 31st of October, in the attempt to force the Weldon railroad. On the morning of the 2d of April, Colonel Winslow's regiment led the attack upon the fortification known as Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg, and, in a gallant charge, captured the work. In an attempt to get possession of still another fortification to the left, and in the same line with the one already taken, Colonel Winslow fell, shot through the body,—a minie-ball entering between the lower ribs on the right side, and coming out to the left of and near the spine. On the 13th of June following, General S. G. Griffin, who was the commander of the 2d Brigade, and who on the 2d of April succeeded Major-General Potter (the latter being wounded) to the command of the 2d Division, addressed General Winslow a letter, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 13, 1865.

MY DEAR COLONEL,—It is with sincere pleasure that I inform you that I have recommended your promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet for bravery and gallant conduct on the field at the assault on the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. . . . . I am very happy, Colonel, to make this acknowledgment of your meritorious services as commander of your regiment, and of the gallant and judicious manner in which you handled your regiment in my presence during the engagement of the 2d of April,—an engagement that will be forever memorable in our nation's history.

With sincere esteem, I have the honor to be yours, etc.,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

COL. BRADLEY WINSLOW, 186th N. Y. V., Watertown.

These words of commendation are those of an able and experienced officer, who voluntarily penned them as a sincere expression of his esteem. His recommendation went forward with the indorsement of General Parke, the corps commander, and of General Meade. In due time the President of the United States confirmed the appointment of Brig.-Gen. by brevet upon Col. Winslow, and it was confirmed by the senate. The commission thereupon issued by the President recites that it was bestowed for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, Virginia.

We cannot take leave of this honorable military record without mentioning the further fact that after the close of the war General Winslow was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of the 22d Regiment of U. S. Infantry. This appointment was wholly unsolicited, and was declined. And there remains still to be added the further fact that, in 1868, Gov. R. E. Fenton commissioned General Winslow a brigadier-general in the National Guard, and appointed him to the command of the 16th Brigade,—a position which he has since held. In the preparation recently made by the

governor of the State to suppress riots, General Winslow was placed in command of the 4th Division by special order from the adjutant-general's office.

In November, 1865, before his wound was fairly healed, he was elected district attorney for the second time, and held the office for the term of three years. During his term several important criminal trials occurred, including one indictment for murder in the first degree and others for high crimes.

In his profession General Winslow has attained to the front rank of the bar of Jefferson County. He was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, August 3, 1867, and to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, December 10, 1869.

In politics General Winslow is a Republican. In 1856, in his early manhood, he espoused the cause of that party, and has since been a constant supporter of its principles. He has spoken in nearly all the towns of this county in behalf of its principles and candidates, and in 1872 addressed meetings, with good acceptance, under the direction of the Republican State Central Committee, in different places in the counties of Cortland, Onondaga, Tioga, and Schuyler. In Dec., 1875, he was elected mayor of the city of Watertown. He left the mayor's chair at the close of his term with words of commendation from all parties for the excellence of his administration. In all the positions, civil and military, which General Winslow has held, he has discharged the duties appertaining to each with ability and fidelity.

Mr. Winslow's life from youth up has been one of constant activity. Though honors, military, political, and professional, are his as the result of his patriotism, ability, and energy, he is still in middle life, and turns to the practice of his chosen profession of the law with all the energy and honorable ambition which characterized his earlier years.

HON. ORVILLE HUNGERFORD

was born in Farmington, Oct. 29, 1790. He removed with his father's family to Oneida county, and in the spring of 1804 to Watertown. He soon after commenced a clerkship in Judge Foster's store, at Burrville, and in 1807 or 1808 removed with him to Watertown, and afterwards became a partner under the firm of Foster & Hungerford. This firm was extensively engaged in supplying, upon contract, provisions to the United States army at Sacket's Harbor, during the war. In 1815 he commenced mercantile business for himself, and continued in trade till 1842. In that year he was elected to Congress, and served the 19th district in our national legislature four years. At an early period in the history of the Jefferson County Bank he became a stockholder, and was concerned in its management for many years, as cashier and president. In 1847 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Comptroller, but was defeated, the vote being as follows:

Jefferson County.		State.	
For O. Hungerford.....	4463	For O. Hungerfield.....	136,027
For Millard Fillmore.....	3893	For Millard Fillmore....	174,756
For Lewis Tappan.....	489	For Lewis Tappan.....	10,408

In the promotion of the railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent, Mr. Hungerford engaged with great ardor, laboring with a zeal and energy that knew no weariness or discouragement, and the citizens of Jefferson County will ever have reason to be grateful to his memory for the efficiency of his efforts. He held the first office of president of the company at the time of his death, which occurred April 6, 1851, after a short but severe illness of twelve days.

His character has thus been summed up by the editor of the *New York Reformer:*

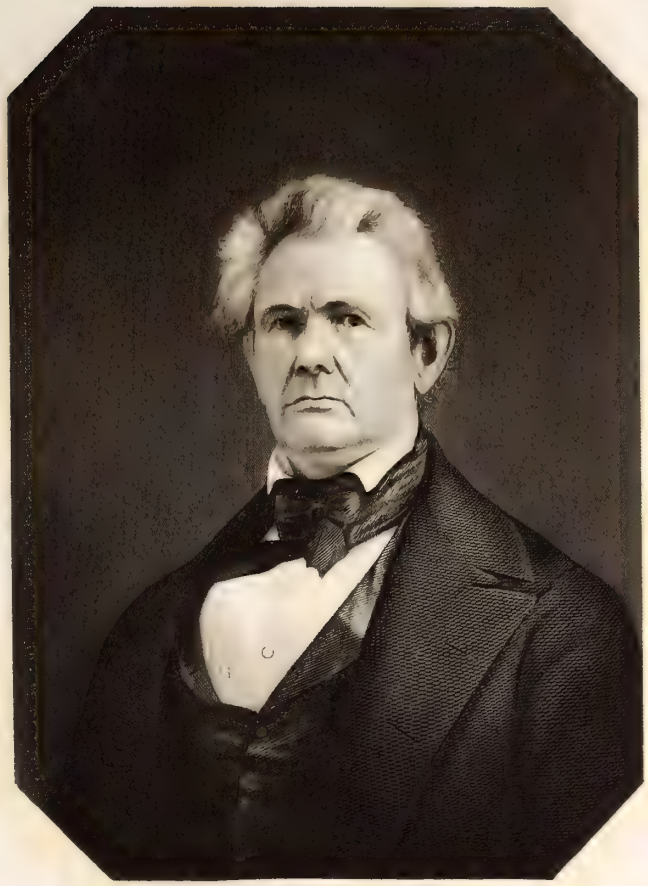
"As a man of business he was prompt, decided, active, and correct. His judgment was clear and sound, and he possessed the faculty of obtaining for his plans the entire confidence of his business associates. If in his private affairs he was exact, he was also rigidly honest. No deceit or guile ever found utterance, but manful uprightness characterized all his transactions. As a politician he was a conservative, shrewd and calculating; a man of but few words, but many thoughts. The Democratic party achieved many victories under his leadership, and were beaten but seldom. His plans were carefully laid and vigorously executed, his influence was exercised without effort, and he controlled without being felt. * * * In his private character he was exemplary, generous, and friendly. In his public bestowments, munificent. Institutions of learning received liberal indorsements from his generosity." While in Congress he was appointed, at the first session of his first term, on the committee of Revolutionary Pensions and on Accounts, and the business tact and ability which he displayed raised him high in the estimation of his associates; and at the next session he was placed on that most important of committees, that of Ways and Means, where he fully sustained the reputation he had acquired,—that of being a thorough business man. In all the domestic and social relations of his life his deportment was highly exemplary, and at his death meetings of the citizens of Watertown, of directors of the Jefferson County Bank, of the railroad company, and the associations of which he was a member, were held, to testify their sorrow for his death, and to extend their sympathies to his bereaved family.

He was a warm friend of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society. He took great interest in the Jefferson County Bible Society, and was for several years its president.

From the funeral sermon preached by his pastor we quote:

"In the death of Mr. Hungerford our village and the whole community has sustained a great loss. He had grown up with our village. Here he launched his bark upon the ocean of life, and here his voyage was ended.

"On account of his influence, and the important trusts which had been confided to his hands, being in the full maturity of his strength, his judgment ripened by experience and years and his natural force unabated, I know of no one in the whole community whose death would have been regarded as so great a calamity as his. The assembling of this great congregation, as a tribute of respect to his memory, shows how he was estimated. A prince has fallen in the midst of us. The death of such a man is a public loss."



O. Humphrey





A Trowbridge

Wm. F. Trowbridge.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. Amasa Trowbridge, was born in Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, May 17, 1779. His parents were farmers by occupation, and whose ancestors were early settlers of the New England States, and supposed to be of English descent. He labored on the farm at home until he was fourteen years of age, availing himself of the common school in the winter seasons. After that period he received the superior advantages of an academical education, when he made those attainments in classics and English which fitted him for a professional life. At the age of seventeen he commenced a course of study with Dr. Avery Downer, of Preston City, New London county, a veteran surgeon of the Revolutionary War. At the age of twenty he was admitted to practice, and received a diploma from the State Medical Society. He afterwards spent a year with Dr. Thomas Hubbard, a man of high reputation as a surgeon and practitioner in medicine. He soon after removed to Lanesboro', Massachusetts, and practiced in company with Dr. Jarvis.

Dr. Trowbridge entered upon his new field under disadvantages, contending with older and able competitors, and yet he was successful in gaining for himself high social standing and a good reputation in his practice. At the age of twenty-six, and in the year 1805, he married Miss Gloriana H. Billings, of Lanesboro', Massachusetts. With his wife he removed to Trenton, Oneida county, New York, where he, in company with Dr. Luther Guiteau, gained high rank in the practice of surgery, which in after-years became of so much service to wounded soldiers.

In 1809 he came with his family and made a permanent residence in Watertown, when he entered at once upon a large and extensive practice in company with Dr. Paul Hutchinson. The doctor was a Republican of the old Jeffersonian school, and took active part in the great political questions of the day, and became conspicuous in his party. He was the author of a series of political essays published by Thomas Walker, of Utica. The object of this series of essays was to sustain the administration by argument, relative to grievances so multiplied with our relations to Great Britain. It identified the author very strongly with the party with which he was connected.

A declaration of war passed both houses of Congress June 18, 1812. Brigadier-General Brown, of Brownsville, selected Dr. Trowbridge, and recommended to Governor Tompkins his appointment as surgeon in the militia of Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence counties. He was at once appointed, and, under General Brown's orders, organized and arranged suitable hospital quarters at Sacket's Harbor, Cape Vincent, and Ogdensburgh. This was a period of no small moment in the doctor's life, opening up a wide field for the practice of surgery, and affording an opportunity for reaching a position at the head of his profession. It would be impossible to portray his prominence and usefulness in the army without giving the marches, sieges, and battles of our armies during the entire war. His headquarters were mostly at Sacket's Harbor during the winter of 1812–13. From the beginning until the close of the war he was so identified with the army that his history involves the history of the war itself.

He was associated at this time with Surgeons Buchanan and Caton of the navy, and Prof. J. Watts, M.D., of McComb's regiment of artillery. Immediately on his return to private practice he was appointed assistant justice on the bench of this county, and in 1818 he was appointed judge. In 1819 he was appointed sheriff of the county, which office he held for two years, continuing his medical practice. In 1834 he was appointed Professor of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Willoughby University, of Lake Erie, in Ohio, where he gave annual lectures of eight weeks to his class in college. In 1838 he gave up his practice and ride in Jefferson County to his son, Amasa, Jr., and removed his family to Painesville, Ohio, ten miles from the medical college. In 1841 his hopes reposed in his talented son, with whom he had left his extensive practice, were suddenly blasted by learning of his death, which occurred in Watertown city, by a collision with a pair of runaway horses, which resulted in throwing the doctor to the pavement with such force as to break his neck.

The doctor upon the death of his son resolved to resume his old practice in Jefferson County, and in the year 1841 again settled in Watertown, where he remained until his death, April 11, 1859, aged eighty years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge were born nine children, viz.: Gloriana B., Amasa, Catherine, Amasa, Jr., William R., Andrew B., Frances C., Helen M., and Cornelia E. Trowbridge. William R. Trowbridge was born in Watertown, August 22, 1816. He, during his minority, received the advantages afforded by the best schools of Watertown for obtaining an education. At the age of twenty-one he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house; afterwards he went into business for himself. Previous to going to that place he had been in Utica and New York. Upon the death of his brother, Amasa, Jr., he came back to his native town, and began the study of medicine with his father. Attended lectures in Willoughby University, Ohio, and received his diploma from that institution, and entered a partnership with his father at home in the practice of his profession. Since that time (1846) he has ranked among the most active and eminent physicians of the county.

In 1862 he was appointed surgeon of the eighteenth Dist. regiment N. Y. V. by Governor Morgan. In the same year he resigned that position and returned to his practice at home. He is now in his sixty-second year, and is next to the oldest citizen living in this city that was born here.

In the year 1848 he married Miss Louisa M., daughter of Sylvester and Rose Smith, of Watertown.

They have five children: Edward, Helen R., Sylvester S., Frederick G., and William. All are living.

Dr. Trowbridge has always been fond of spending any leisure days and respite from his practice in prospecting among the works of nature, and has collected and has in his possession the largest private collection in the State of the various kinds of birds, animals, and minerals.



E. B. FOWLER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Steuben, Oneida county, New York, July 19, 1800. He was third son and fourth child of Silas and Betsey Fowler, who had seven children. His father was of New England birth (Massachusetts), and his ancestors of English descent. His mother, Betsey Hough, was also of Massachusetts and of English descent.

His father was a farmer by occupation, but prominently identified with the interests of his town and county, and was known as Squire Fowler. Limited in means, his father, having a large family, was unable to give his children anything more than the principles of a business education, and, as in the case of the subject of this memoir, these principles were so deeply laid as to result in a successful business career. He labored on the farm of his father until he became of age, going to school winters. At about the age of twenty-seven he went to Turin, Lewis county, and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, George J. Fowler, and soon after entered in partnership with Orrin Woolworth in the same business, and were the leading merchants of that section. In 1831, February 13, he married Miss Jane Bush, daughter of Major Oliver Bush, of Turin, Lewis county, formerly of Westfield, Massachusetts, and supposed to be of Dutch descent, and her grandfather with a family of seven sons were among the pioneers of that county.

In 1833 he removed to Antwerp, and engaged in the mercantile business and the purchase of produce, doing a large business in butter and cheese. This business he followed for some twenty years, and finally abandoned it to organize the "Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company," and removed to the city of Watertown in the year 1853.

When he abandoned his mercantile life, he devoted his indomitable energies to a single object,—that of developing his pet scheme of farm insurance disconnected from a general business; and when others faltered he persevered, until his labor was crowned with success and his company duly organized for the transaction of business. Mr. Fowler was then appointed general agent of the company, which office he held for many years. He lived to see the company, for the success of which he labored so long, a success, and to know that its formation was the forerunner or cause of the formation of other companies, which have resulted in establishing a much larger insurance interest in this city than in any city of its size in the State.

Wherever energy, perseverance, and indomitable will were requisites, Mr. Fowler was an invaluable co-worker and was sanguine in the result of his efforts.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fowler were born four children, viz.: Julia Frances, Carrie Jane, Florence L., and Charles B. Of these, Florence L. died in infancy. Julia F. resides at home with her mother. Carrie J. married H. P. Herring, and resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Charles B. resides in Watertown, and is very prominently identified with the company in the place made vacant by the death of his father, being one of its directors and an agent of the company.

E. B. Fowler died July 12, 1877, in his seventy-seventh year. His widow is now in her seventy-fourth year.

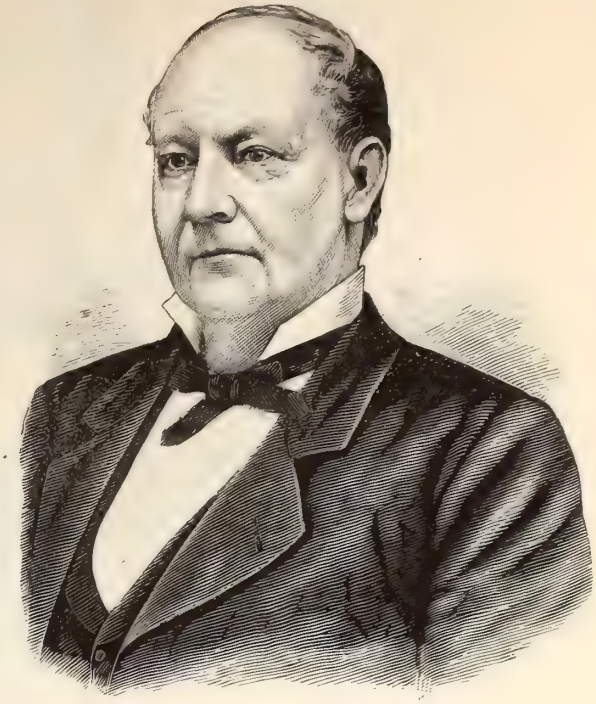
In politics Mr. Fowler was a Republican, originally belonging to the old Whig party and in his earlier life a very active member of the party. Upon his death the Agricultural Insurance company of Watertown adopted the following resolutions.

"*Whereas*, Earl B. Fowler, who was connected with this company as general agent and director from its organization until compelled by impaired health to sever such connection, departed this life at his residence in this city Thursday, July 12, 1877; it is therefore

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Fowler, who was so long associated with us and to whose persevering efforts is due the organization of the old Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, which was the pioneer company out of which has grown the large insurance interests of this city, we lose a companion and friend whose early efforts are duly appreciated and whose memory will be cherished by us.

"*Resolved*, That in the life of Mr. Fowler we have an example of energy, industry, and perseverance which it should be our pride to emulate."





The subject of this sketch was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, January 10, 1804. He was eldest son of Elijah and Abigail Streeter. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of Massachusetts birth. In the year 1819 his father came with his family and settled in the town of Champion, Jefferson County, and carried on the shoemaking trade until a short time before his death, when he came to Watertown, and resided with his son Nelson. He died August 21, 1830, aged forty-nine years. The mother died before leaving Massachusetts, and in the year 1806, May 20, aged twenty-three years.

Nelson, upon arriving at his new home, was soon after, in the year 1821, apprenticed to Thomas Peck, of Watertown, to learn the tailoring business, and at the end of three years, having served his full time, he established himself as a tailor. Industry and economy were his early characteristics, and by a strict attention to his work he was enabled, in 1830, to open business as a merchant tailor, which he continued until 1844, at which time he was firmly established as a careful manager and had accumulated sufficient to enable him to open a ready-made clothing house, manufacturing most of his goods. This he continued until 1864, when he intrusted it to the hands of his son, John C. Streeter, who has conducted the affairs of the house on an extensive scale down to the present time, and is to-day one of the most enterprising men of the city of Watertown.

Mr. Streeter is the possessor of one of the finest blocks of the public square of the city, which stands as a monument to the energy of one who, unaided and alone, has contributed largely to the interests, in business circles, of the city of which he is a citizen, and who has, from a poor boy, risen far above the apprehension of want.

Mr. Streeter cast his first vote in the Whig party, but at the close of that party he joined the ranks of the Democratic party, and stands firm to its principles to the present time, and has been connected with the public interests of his county as sheriff and of his city as trustee.

In 1828, and at the age of twenty-four, he married for his first wife Miss Aurelia A., daughter of Widow Parsons, of Lewis county, New York. From this marriage were born four children, viz.: John C., Cornelia, Aurelia, and Augusta A. Only John C. and Aurelia are living. His wife died in the year 1837, January 19, aged twenty-seven years.

For his second wife he married Miss Eunice H. Burpee, of Jefferson County, town of Lorraine, October 22, 1837, who bore him one son, Henry W., who is now a practicing physician in Watertown city.



HENRY HOPKINS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Stratford, Connecticut, February 10, 1804. He was the son of Joseph Hopkins, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and grandson of Joseph Hopkins, a lineal descendant of a family of his ancestors who emigrated from England on the ship Mayflower in the year 1620, and settled in the State of Connecticut. His father and uncles were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His father was a silversmith by trade, but engaged also in shipping and milling, and being unfortunate in the shipping business, losing his ship, he, about the year 1805, removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and in the year of the great eclipse (1808) removed to the town of Rutland, Jefferson County, with his family, consisting of himself, wife, and eleven children, and settled, as it were, in the wilderness, there being very few clearings and log houses. He began clearing off the forest and making the land tillable; was in very moderate circumstances, and unable to do but little for his children beyond their support. When Henry, who was the youngest son of the family, was twenty-six years of age, his father died. The year previous he had purchased his father's farm, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five acres, and the same year of the death of his father (1830) he married Miss Celestia Tyler, daughter of David and Chloe Tyler, of Rutland.

He carried on farming for a few years, and connected with that interest in the year 1837 the produce trade, buying butter, cheese, and pork, and shipping from Sacket's Harbor to Oswego and New York. He is said to have paid the first money for butter to take to market paid in the county. In the year 1839 he formed a copartnership with John A. Sherman and continued the produce business, and they were the most extensive buyers in the county, largely controlling the trade for many years.

Henry Hopkins continued in partnership with Mr. Sherman for a few years, and again engaged alone in the same business, and at times dealing largely in stock.

He continued as a dealer in produce and stock, shipping to Boston and New York, and in his farming, until the year 1871, when he removed to the city of Watertown, and after a year erected several residences on Winthrop street, in one of which he now resides. Upon coming to the city he engaged in his old business, but his age soon warned him that his business days were fast drawing to a close. He is now in his seventy-third year, and is classed among Jefferson County's pioneer representative men, having by his economy and prudence accumulated a large property.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were born five children, viz.: Charles, Catherine, Martha, Henry, and Mary.

Catherine lived to the age of thirty, and, while principal of the Mount Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts, died March 7, 1865.

Martha married H. P. Dunlap, of Rutland; had one child, and died in the year 1866, December 9.

Charles married Miss Mahala Love, of Norwich, New York; resides in New York. He is general insurance agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Henry married Miss Mary Parmalee; resides in the town of Rutland, and owns and occupies the farm first purchased by his grandfather in the year 1808. Has two children, Mary C. and Henry T.

Mary married E. H. Thompson, of Watertown city, and resides at the same place. He is one of the prominent grocerymen of the city.

In the year 1863, the mother of these children and wife of Henry Hopkins, while visiting friends in Middlebury, Connecticut, was taken ill with the typhoid fever and died.

Henry Hopkins was married a second time to Mrs. Chloe E. Burnham, widow of the late Dexter M. Burnham, and daughter of Otis Andrus, of Rutland, a native of New Hampshire.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and since his connection with that body has contributed at times largely for building churches and the support of educational and religious interests in his vicinity.

In politics he was originally a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party united with it, and has since stood firm to its principles.



SOLOMON O. GALE.



MRS. SOLOMON O. GALE.

SOLOMON O. GALE.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Champion, Jefferson County, October 25, 1812. He was the son of Nehemiah Gale and Lucy Parker. His father was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Richard Gale, who emigrated from England in the year 1640, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. The old homestead originally occupied by Richard Gale has remained in the family until about the year 1860, and was sold to General Banks, who has refitted it for a fine residence. His father was born in Vermont, and his grandfather, Deacon Solomon Gale, was born in Massachusetts, and removed to Vermont in the early part of his life, and owned the farm upon which the battle of Bennington was fought. In the year 1810 his father came to Jefferson County from his native State and settled in Champion, this county, as a farmer; but having opened an extensive ore bed for his father before leaving Vermont, he quite largely explored parts of this and adjoining counties in search of ore, and was successful in some places, as the Wicks bed in Antwerp.

His father, being born August 24, 1788, was twenty-four years of age upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, and was engaged in the service; was on board the "Julia" when the attack on Prescott was made. At the close of the war he settled in Hounsfield.

In his father's family there were six children, all sons, of which the subject of this memoir was second son, and until he was thirty years of age remained with his father on the farm, going to school some winters in the old log school-house, and receiving only a limited knowledge from books, but sufficient to enable him to teach school, and was engaged as a teacher for some six terms.

While Solomon was a small boy an instance of characteristic integrity occurred, widely known in Jefferson County, known as the Whittlesey affair, and which proved fatal to the United States paymaster Whittlesey, who claimed to have been robbed of some thirty thousand dollars. Whittlesey marked a package of the money and dropped it in the road, expecting some one would pick it up and put it in circulation, when he would have a *prima facie* case against him of the robbery, and by hard swearing by Whittlesey could be sent to State's prison. Nehemiah Gale found it, and, instead of putting it in circulation, advertised it. The circumstances raised a suspicion of fraud. Whittlesey and his wife were searched, and the amount less the money found by Gale was found in the possession of the wife of Whittlesey. The wife drowned herself in Black river to cover her shame, and the husband was taken in charge by the government.

Solomon, in the year 1842, December 22, married Miss Jane Griffin, daughter of John Griffin, a native of Dutchess county. He then purchased the old homestead in Le Ray of the heirs of his father, and remained upon it until he removed to Watertown city, 1862. While in Le Ray he was connected with the most important interests of his town, and by economy and judicious management owned at one time in the town some three hundred acres of land. He has been one of the assessors of the city for the last six years.

Originally a Whig, upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, and has stood firm to the principles of the party since.

His wife was in early life connected with the Christian church, and has remained a faithful member of that body until the present.

His father was killed by the effects of a kick from a horse, in the year 1844. His mother died in the year 1859.

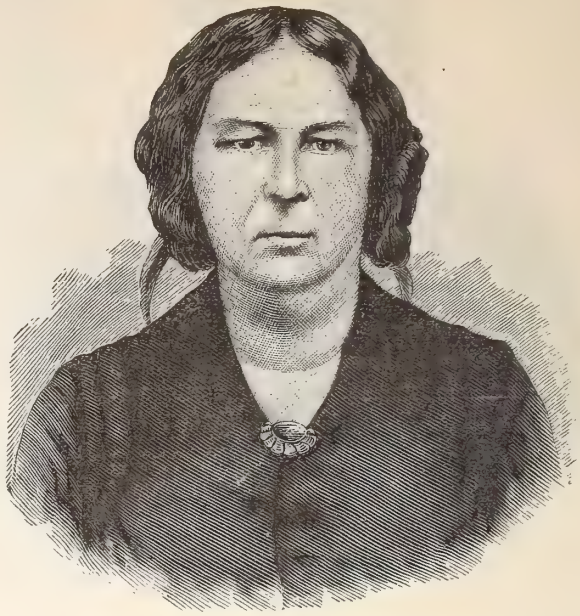
Solomon Gale is classed among the active business men of his day.

He had two adopted sisters, Lucy Guernsey and Sarah Mott, both of whom are now married and settled in life, and, by the lessons of morality and virtue impressed upon their minds by their adopted mother, are examples of representative womanhood.

He is strictly temperate in his habits, which is only characteristic of his forefathers, and it is said that of the nine generations who have been in this country no one of the family has ever been convicted of crime, or drunk from the use of intoxicating liquors.



MILTON CARPENTER.



MRS. MILTON CARPENTER.

MILTON CARPENTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut, February 17, 1801.

He was fourth son in a family of nine children of William Carpenter and Charity Hawley. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and of English descent; the grandfather, Calvin, was supposed to be descended from one of three brothers who came to America about 1620. Milton lived with his father until he was fifteen years of age, and then served an apprenticeship of six years learning the tanner and currier's trade,—three years in New Milford, Connecticut, and the other three years in Oxford, New York.

Soon after the close of his apprenticeship he came to Watertown, this county, but, not being able to get work, went to Kingston, Canada, and remained there three years, working at his trade, returning to Watertown in the year 1826. After two years he entered into partnership with Mr. Kitts in the manufacture of morocco, and continued with him until 1834. The firm was burned out in 1833. It may be said here that in connection with their morocco business they dealt quite largely in wool, making their principal sales in Albany and Providence.

Mr. Carpenter, after the dissolution of the partnership with Mr. Kitts, carried on business alone for some two years, and, competition being so great, he relinquished the business, except to occasionally work at his trade by jobs or by the day.

In the year 1856 he went to Warsaw, Wisconsin, and for the most part engaged in carpenter and joiner business. Only remaining four years, returned to Watertown, and the most of the time since, when able to work, has been with his son in St. Lawrence county, who is a tanner and currier by trade. He, at the age of twenty-eight, in the year 1829, married Miss Rachel Nash, of Albany, New York.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were born nine children: Cyrus, Caroline, John M., Mary, Milton, George, Sidney, Horace, and Hattie. Of these only four are living, viz.: John M. is one of the successful and active dry goods and grocery merchants of his native town and city of Watertown. Mary is married, and resides in Macomb, Illinois. George resides in Hillsborough, New York. Hattie is married, and resides also in the town and city of her birth.

Mr. Carpenter has been a life-long Democrat, never seeking notoriety, a plain, unassuming man, moving in the unostentatious circles of society, honored and respected by all who know him. His wife was spared to enjoy his society until she was sixty-five years of age, and died in 1874. He is now in his seventy-seventh year, looking down life's journey as only a little way, but cared for by his son, John M., and daughter-in-law, Mrs. John M. Carpenter.

His son, John M., was married January 17, 1856, to Miss Amanda Jane, daughter of Samuel Graves, of Watertown, New York, and have three children living, viz.: Rachel May, Fred. M., and John M. Carpenter, Jr.



EVELYN F. CARTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Clinton (formerly Killingsworth), Connecticut, March 14, 1811. He was fourth child and second son of a family of five children of Hubbel Carter and Eunice Parmalee, of New England birth (Connecticut). His father was said to be a lineal descendant of one of five brothers who emigrated from England and settled in Connecticut during the first days of the settlement of that State.

His father died when he was ten years old, and his mother died when he was only two years of age. Evelyn was adopted by Peter Farnham, a sea-captain, upon the death of his mother. The captain was unfortunate in his business operations, and Evelyn was again left without a guardian. Thrown upon the world unaided and alone, and with his adopted mother to care for at an early age, he worked in the factory and in the shop, struggling with poverty, until about twenty-eight years of age, and in the year 1838 he removed and settled at Evans' Mills, in the town of Le Ray, this county. Previous to coming to this county, and in the year 1836, he married Miss Emogene Pratt, of Durham, Greene county, New York, daughter of Abijah Pratt and Polly Post, originally of Connecticut, and of English descent.

Upon coming to Jefferson County, he settled as a farmer upon one hundred and sixty-seven acres in the town of Le Ray, considerable of which he cleared of its original forest, carried on dairying and grain-raising, and became one of the representative farmers of his town.

In 1853, Mr. Carter, with several others, became the incorporators of the Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, of Watertown, New York, which name was soon after changed to the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, New York. This enterprise started with a very small beginning, but has become one of the largest insurance companies of the State.

Mr. Carter being one of the charter members of the company, has been connected with it ever since, and in the year 1875 gave up his farming interest to his son, Revilo Carter, and came to Watertown city, and directly connected himself with the operations of the company, and upon the death of Mr. Cooper, president of the company, he was elected vice-president, with John A. Sherman as president.

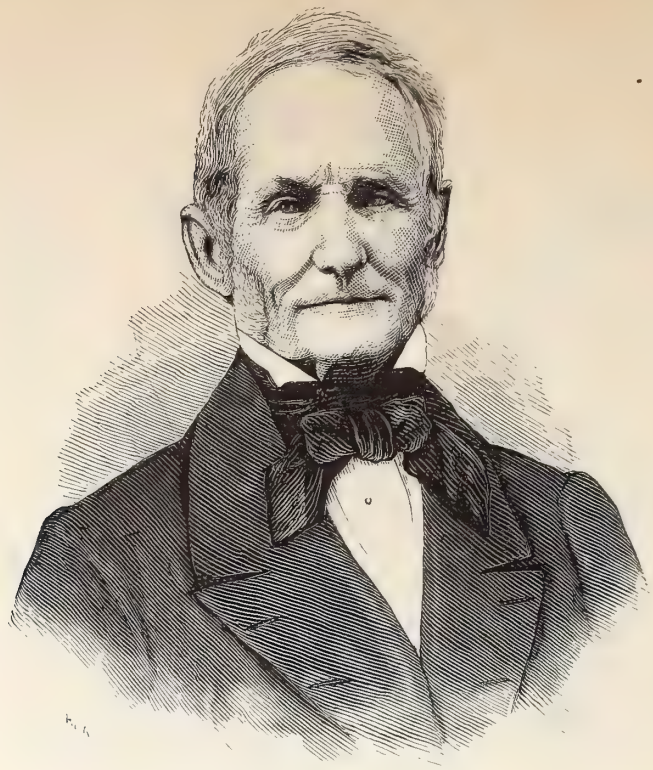
Mr. Carter, in politics, is a Republican, never seeking political preferment.

He has been connected with the Presbyterian church for some twenty years, and at the same time he united with that body his wife, son, and two daughters, Catharine E. and Celia A., all connected themselves with the same church.

He has enjoyed the office of elder of the church since 1860, and has always contributed largely to both the interests of church and school.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carter were born four children, viz.: three previously mentioned in this sketch, and one died in infancy. Kate E. married Rev. E. H. Pratt, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Durham, New York, 1871.

Revilo Carter married Miss Martha Avery, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, 1875.



WINSLOW PATTRIDGE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chesterfield, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, July 1, 1791. He was of a family of twelve children, being the fourth son of Joseph and Sarah Pattridge, both of whom were of New England birth. His father was of Scotch descent; but his mother, Sarah Warren, was a daughter of Captain Warren, and a near relation of General Warren of the Revolutionary War, and supposed to be of English descent. His father was a farmer by occupation. He lived at home until he was of age, and then went for himself, and for the first few years learned the cloth-dressing and wool-carding business. Entered a partnership with Jonathan Wood in the same business, in Otsego county, and remained there for two years, and in the year 1818 removed to Jefferson County and settled where the city of Watertown now is.

Previous to leaving Otsego county he married Miss Levina Wood, daughter of Jonathan Wood, of Massachusetts, and of English descent. This was in the year 1816.

On coming to Watertown he at once commenced his business of cloth-dressing and wool-carding, and after a few years erected a building for the purpose of and began the manufacture of cloth. This business he continued until about the year 1846, meeting during his business career with success, and accumulated a fine property. He rented his mill and retired from active business, but the next year his mill was burned, which resulted in a total loss to him.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pattridge were born ten children, five of whom died while young.

The eldest son, Joseph Curtis Pattridge, received the best advantages the schools of Watertown could afford, and then graduated at Union college, took up the study of law, which he practiced for a few years, and entered the service of the United States in their war with Mexico as paymaster, and at the close of the war, 1849, he returned home, engaged in the milling business and speculating in land in Minnesota; but his life was cut short, and he died 1857.

Julia Ann married Luther J. Darwin, Esq., an attorney of Watertown, and resides in that city.

Robert Kirkwood married Miss Catherine Seaver, and resides in California.

Levina E. and Caroline M. reside at home. Winslow Pattridge died June 2, 1864, in his seventy-third year. His wife and widow is now in her eighty-second year, retaining apparently actively all the faculties of her mind, and now in her declining years cared for by two kind daughters. She is numbered among the living representative pioneer women of Jefferson County.

Mr. Pattridge's education was necessarily restricted to the rudiments taught in the common schools of his youth, and which he was able to acquire by the best use of his opportunities in the winter months of his boyhood years, while his summer months were long vacations with severe labor on the farm. He had a fine constitution, and during his life was a man of great activity, and, besides his other business, he erected a large number of first-class dwellings on Arsenal, Clinton, Massey, and Ten Eyck streets, by which he carried the reputation as one of the best builders in town.

He was a kind husband, father, and friend, and a useful and much-esteemed citizen, and left with his family a more valuable legacy than money, "the example and influence of a pure life."





ABNER W. PECK.

PROMINENTLY identified with the pioneer history of the town of Brownville was Deacon Eliphalet Peck, one of the earliest settlers of that town. He was a native of Connecticut, and we find, by reference to the genealogical record of the family, that the first American stock arrived in New England cotemporary with the pilgrim fathers, and have since been conspicuous in the history of this country as eminent churchmen, soldiers, and citizens. Two of the descendants of the Peck family are now bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, notably, Jesse T. Peck, of this State. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Lois Webb, was also a native of Connecticut, and came of a good old New England ancestry. Eliphalet Peck served at Sacket's Harbor during the War of 1812. He was a man universally respected for his general good qualities of head and heart. He died in Clayton, in 1868, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

Abner W. Peck was born in the town of Brownville, Jefferson County, New York, on the 8th of February, 1822. His father was a farmer, and he followed the same avocation during his boyhood, working on the farm during the summer months, and attending the district school of his native town winters. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, and for several consecutive summers he continued in that laudable field of usefulness, alternating teaching and working on the farm. When quite young he was elected to the responsible position of superintendent of schools for the town of Clayton, whither he and his father's family had removed in the year 1825. In the fall of 1856 he was chosen to represent the Third assembly district (now the Second) in the State legislature, and in 1875 was made sheriff of his native county, which position he at present (1877) occupies. In these various offices Mr. Peck has given general satisfaction, alike to his constituents and the people at large. Faithful to every trust in him reposed, careful of the interests committed to his charge, and honest in the administration of his official duties, there exists no wonder his official career has been crowned with honor, success, and distinction.

In 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Pearsons, daughter of Esquire Chesterfield Pearsons, an old and worthy citizen of the town of Orleans, and especially identified with the history of La Fargeville. Five children—two daughters and three sons—have blessed this union, namely: Florence, Flora, Frank H., Carlton C., and Fremont, in whose education their parents have expended much money and care, and, we may add, with the most gratifying results. Both daughters were honorably graduated from the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, of Adams, and the two elder sons received their education at the University of Canton, this State. Frank H. has particularly distinguished himself by his scholastic attainments, as evinced by his successful competition in a class of twenty-one for admission as a cadet to West Point. He has there eminently sustained his reputation as a diligent scholar, and now, after about a year's study, stands third in his class in mathematics, which is an almost unprecedented record in that institution.

The rest of Mr. Peck's family have been faithful scholars, and will doubtless distinguish themselves in the various stations in life which they are destined to occupy.

For the past two years Mr. Peck and family have resided in Watertown, the seat of his official capacity. Their place of permanent residence, however, is on the old homestead in the town of Clayton, towards the purchase of which he paid his early earnings. The good, old spot, with its sacred memories of early toil and care, hope and success, and with the additions which by industry and careful management Mr. Peck has been enabled to make to it, occupies a place in the hearts of the family which no other place on earth could fill. The portrait of this gentleman, together with this brief family sketch, is inserted at the solicitation of his many friends, as a token of respectful regard.



Hart Massey

In writing out anything like a full history of this county, traditional or otherwise, the name placed at the head of this article is among the few that would occur so often as to satisfy the most casual observer that, "for weal or woe," he must have had very much to do in the affairs of the people of Jefferson County, in moulding the character of their civil and religious institutions, and in shaping the destinies of the generations that should follow.

From the very nature of the case, the early men of any given community are men of character; and as they stand out in the fore front of the battle of life, they not only seem conspicuous as *actors*, but, as they are in very deed, *directors* in all the evolutions which take place in the ever-varying scenes of pioneer life. Yankee born and Yankee bred, he was one of the first to "calculate" the chances which were beginning to be presented at the commencement of the present century, of winning fame and fortune by plunging into the profoundest depths of the great forests lying stretched along the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

Hart Massey, the third son of Deacon Jonathan Massey, and one of a family of eight sons and three daughters, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, December 5, 1771. In 1792 he removed with the family to Windsor, Vermont, and in 1795 married the daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Swain, youngest of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. She was a native of Reading, Massachusetts, was born in the year 1771, and had removed to Reading, Vermont, with her father's family, as pioneers in that State. After their marriage they removed to a new town called Saltash, now Plymouth, where they endured all the hardships of pioneer life. In this wilderness home, four miles from human habitation, were born to them three children, Mary, Solon, and Stillman.

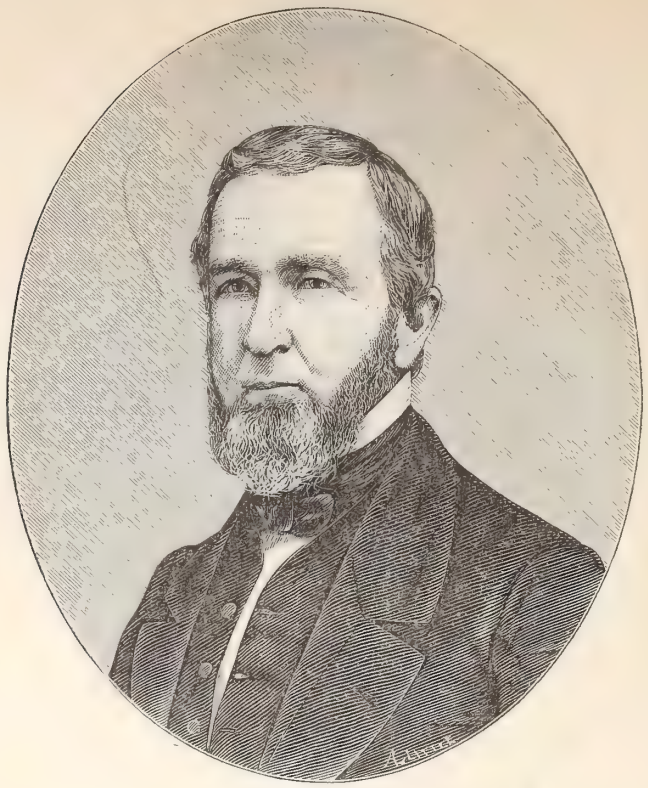
In 1800 he came to Watertown, where he purchased ninety acres of land fronting on Washington street, to which he soon added one hundred acres adjoining, and on the ground of the present railroad depot. The western part of the city, from Washington street to a line beyond the railroad, was his farm, and was the theatre of his active and laborious life. He erected his first cabin on the present site of the Arcade, simultaneously with Henry Coffeen and Zachariah Butterfield.

He removed his family to this new home, in the Black river vicinity, in the spring of 1801, March 7. The first religious meetings in the vicinity were held at his home the first Sabbath after the arrival of his family. On the 13th of July, 1808, he was appointed colonel and inspector, having previously held the office of quartermaster in Colonel Abijah Putnam's regiment, and adjutant to Colonel Gershom Tuttle. He held the office of collector of the port and district of Sacket's Harbor during the embargo and non-intercourse period and the War of 1812, when the whole frontier of the country was to be watched, and in the exercise of this trust was subjected to peculiar trials and difficulties, from the opposition of those who, from the violence of party spirit, deemed it meritorious to evade the laws and embarrass the operations of government in the prosecution of measures to which they were opposed.

At the close of his services as collector he retired to private life, but always evinced a lively interest in whatever tended to the improvement of the town and county, and was particularly active in founding and supporting the county Agricultural Society, of which he was for several years the president.

In educational and religious matters he was also an efficient actor. On several occasions he was appointed to minor county offices, and in 1820 was made county judge. In these various capacities he won the respect and esteem of the public, and proved himself the possessor of a sound and vigorous mind. He lived to a good old age, and was enabled to contrast the advanced state of the county, in its agriculture, mechanical arts, facilities for locomotion, religious and educational privileges, with the time when he cast his lot among the heroic band who undertook, fifty years before, to carve out a fortune for themselves in these northern wilds.

His third child and second son, Stillman, mentioned above, now in his seventy-eighth year, being born April 10, 1800, on account of sickness common to children when only three years old, which caused deafness, has led a very quiet life as a farmer, which occupation he followed until he was sixty-two years of age. Since then he has lived in the heart of Watertown city. His golden wedding was celebrated on the same location where he was a babe on his mother's knee, and during the latter years of his life he has written many incidents relative to the early settlement of Watertown, which have been published, and received favorably by the public. He married Miss Almira Ingalls, who still lives to cheer her husband, having lived together fifty-one years.



SOLON MASSEY

was born in Reading, Windsor county, Vermont, July 29, 1798. He was one of three children comprising the family of his father, the late Judge Hart Massey, who came to Watertown in the spring of 1801. His early education was such as was afforded by the village schools of Watertown, with the exception of six months at Fairfield Academy. His school drill was confined to the common English branches, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. His easy, graceful, and correct use of the English language proves that his early advantages were well improved. His school education closed at the age of fourteen; from that time until he was eighteen he worked on his father's farm summers, and taught school during the winters.

His first experience in teaching school was at the age of fourteen, when, during the two-weeks' absence of the teacher, he took charge of a large school of eighty pupils, ranging in age from five to twenty-one. It is quite likely his mental discipline, and knowledge of men and things, was acquired as much by teaching as by attending school. When he was nineteen he taught the primary department at the Aurora Academy, in Cayuga county, for one year, and at the close of the year received the thanks of the trustees, and a cash present of thirty dollars over and above his stipulated wages. It was here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Esther Mary Boalt, who afterwards became his wife.

After his marriage, in the fall of 1818, he removed to a farm on the Sacket's Harbor road, two miles from Watertown. Here he lived for seventeen years, and here were born his seven children. In 1835, in consequence of a severe injury received some years before, which disabled him for farm work, he removed to Chaumont, and engaged in mercantile business. Here his wife, who had been an invalid for some years, died, and he afterwards married Alathea, daughter of Captain Seth Bailey, of Watertown.

In 1846 Mr. Massey was the candidate of the old Whig party for county clerk; but the party proved to be in the minority. He was also nominated for member of assembly in 1849, when he was defeated by Alfred Fox, of Clayton.

He removed to Watertown in the fall of 1849, and was appointed Loan Commissioner in 1852. In 1850 he was invited by Alvin Hunt, editor of the *Jeffersonian*, to write a series of articles for his paper, descriptive of the pioneers of Watertown and vicinity. Accordingly, under the signature of "A Link in the Chain," he wrote biographical sketches of many prominent men and women of this county, most of which were published in the *New York Reformer*.

In 1856 he entered into a copartnership in the milling business with the late Peter S. Howk, of the Eagle Mills, which continued for three years.

In 1860 Mr. Massey was elected Police Magistrate (an office answering to that of Recorder under the city charter),

in which capacity he served until November, 1865, when he resigned the office, and soon after removed to Osborne, Ohio, to spend the remainder of his life with his children there, his wife having died in March, 1865.

In 1829 the First Presbyterian church of Watertown elected Mr. Massey as one of its ruling elders. He also served as ruling elder in each church with which he was afterwards connected.

While on a visit to his former home and friends, in Jefferson County, he was taken sick at the house of his son, Dr. W. P. Massey, in Brownville, New York, and died August 12, 1871.

A biographical sketch, written soon after his death, by one who knew him well, pays the following just tribute to his character:

"Solon Massey was fortunate in his birth and training, for he was the beloved son of pious, exemplary parents. He was essentially a *fair* man, although he loved a good joke, because he could appreciate all bright, attractive things, yet judgment was the predominant characteristic of his mind; and this, added to much reading and a taste naturally refined, made him the accurate historian and the ready writer. His mind was formed from no school, nor after any model. He was a simple, unpretending Christian gentleman, pure in life and with a kind word for all."

Another, who was intimately associated with him for many years, said:

"He was a man in whom a large measure of goodness dwelt, and his life was as near blameless as often falls to the lot of mortals to live. But one chief beauty of his character was, that he was not content to live a *merely blameless* life. His whole course in life was marked by *active* benevolence. His time, his talents, his means, were given ungrudgingly to every effort that gave hopeful promise of shedding blessings on the pathway of mankind. He was one of the most unselfish men, where good was to be done, that it has been my lot to know. No sacrifice seemed too great on his part to carry forward and to give vigor and strength to those enterprises that embraced in the reach of their benevolence man's whole nature, covering the life that now is and that which is to come. He had a heart that could be touched by human want and human woe, whether that want or woe related to body or mind, and if he did not extend relief, it was because his hand was not as large as his heart. His Christian sympathies were wide and far-reaching, embracing the whole man and man in every condition, and they were of the *working* rather than the *weeping* kind. In some of the official trusts committed to him he was brought much in contact with the criminal classes and the outcasts of society. Here his quick insight of human character, his great kindness of heart, his fatherly, Christian counsel, his wise commingling of justice with mercy, wrought great good in many instances.

"Into whatsoever field he entered, he sought to become of practical use there, identifying himself at once with every good and noble work for God and humanity."

Another said: "The epitaph upon his tomb should be, 'He was a Christian,' for this is the key to his benign and graceful old age, his kind and endearing manner, his sympathy with all good work, and his earnest labors for the personal and spiritual welfare of every member of the circle in which he moved. The example he has left us is our richest legacy."

EDWARD SWAIN MASSEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Watertown, October 18, 1806. He was the son of Hart Massey and Lucy Swain, who settled in Watertown in the year 1800, at which time there were only three log houses, constituting a village in the wilderness. At the entrance of Paddock's Arcade Hart Massey, with his wife and three children, Mary, Solon, and Stillman, located in a log house, and in that log house, on the first Sabbath it was occupied by the family, the neighbors being invited in, was held the first public religious service ever enjoyed in Watertown. Of his father's family were ten children, of whom Edward Swain was the fifth child and fourth son.

In this large family Edward grew the centre of the group, and did his full share of labor necessary to convert a wilderness into a garden village. He lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age, and the same year, May 28, 1828, married Miss Nancy Kilbourn, of Champion. To them were born two children, Fred. K. and Emma S. Massey. His wife died April 17, 1832.

For his second wife he married Miss Esther Bragg, daughter of Jairus Bragg, of Newport, Herkimer county. By his second wife he had six children, Maria E., George B., Mary E., J. Edward, Albert P., and Annie M. Massey. All are living except the eldest.

Edward Swain Massey was the first child born in Watertown, and received such impressions from parental training while young as fitted him for his subsequent career of usefulness. The year after his marriage, assisted by his father, he built a residence on what is now Massey street, in which he lived until his death, and which is now occupied by his devoted wife and children; an engraving of which, with its surroundings of trees planted by his own hands, will be found on another page of this work, under his portrait.

During his day he engaged, besides his regular occupation as a farmer, in building, and erected several fine residences in the city. He was also superintendent in the erection of the First Presbyterian church. When only twenty-one years of age he united with the Presbyterian church, and continued faithful to his profession through life, and his *life* was the Christian epistle known and read of all. He contributed liberally for the support of church and all other enterprises benefiting mankind, and looking to the establishment of good society in his village and town. He died March, 1873.



EDWIN A. HOLBROOK

was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, in the year 1817. He studied medicine in his native town, but relinquished its practice in consequence of an impaired constitution. He became a resident of Watertown in the year 1852, since which time he has been a successful practitioner in the art of dentistry, devoting a portion of his time to literary pursuits, writing for public journals, and public speaking. In 1875 he published an original volume of over five hundred pages, entitled "Life Thoughts," containing some four hundred and thirty-eight pages of poems on a variety of subjects, the remainder being a short biographical sketch of his life, essays, etc. The work met with a ready sale. At the time of the compilation of this history he had material for another volume as large as the one published. His poems are very rapidly written, being almost a spontaneity.

Below will be found two of his poems on themes the most attractive afforded by nature and art in Jefferson County.

WATERTOWN.

Synonym of blessings! euphonious name!
In beauty adorning the fair page of fame!
As the weird stream of life down the ages descending,
Its lights and its shadows in harmony blending,
Thy beautiful river flows onward the same!

For her countless life-favors a tribute I bring,
To her murmuring cadence in harmony sing;
Where now the waves flowing in rhythmical measure
That break on the shores of the green isles of pleasure,
Are kissing the lips of the green buds of spring.

Where scorning her fetters, and breaking away,
Down cataracts leaping and bursting in spray,
I heed the wild song without rhythm or measure,
As from the loud tumult the God-given treasure
Of wealth is distilling that knows no decay.

And rising aloft, above hamlet and hill,
I catch the wild cadence that comes from the mill—
From the hammer and anvil in deep chorus ringing—
From nature and art as a breath of thanksgiving,
But never a breath from the worm of the still.

Health, beauty, and wealth, like a goddess divine,
Preside at this fountain of nature's pure wine,
From genius and labor pure blessings distilling,
The sweet cup of plenty and happiness filling,
More precious to mortals than gold from the mine.

And I look through the shadows, the blessing and cheer,
Far back, ere the days of the first pioneer;
When the hum of the wheel was unheard on the river,
When the Indian untamed, with his rude bow and quiver,
Pursued on the track of the wolf and the deer.

When the cabin was reared by the fearless and bold,
And the white man made claim to his rights on the wold,
And the sound of his axe broke the stillness of morning
That proved to the native the signal of warning,
The time had arrived when his tent he must fold.

What hardships they braved, with their forms bent to toil,
That we might inherit a more willing soil.
'Tis well we remember the blessings they brought us,
And profit withal by the lessons they taught us,—
To live by true labor and not by its spoil.

We grieve for the absent, and miss each fair form,
Their faces so cheerful in sunshine and storm.
They sleep well in Brookside, adorned by their labors.
O! sadly we miss them, the true friends and neighbors;
Our hearts for the brave pioneer still beat warm.

Those landmarks how few who still with us remain!
And the fell blow that severed the "Link in the Chain"
Reminds us of histories still left unwritten,
That the last name will soon from the record be stricken
Of those who have labored that others may gain.

O'er their mouldering ashes still green be the sod,
And hallowed the fields where their busy feet trod.
We trust that their spirits in glory have risen,
And wait on the shores of the bright streams elysian
That flow by the fields and the gardens of God.

Hail, noble Black river! so swift and so free,
The pride of a people thou ever shalt be.
Thou holdest the prize, honest labor requiting,
Thy strength and thy beauty the stranger inviting,
A prosperous town owes its good name to thee.

Hail, city of foliage and ever-green trees!
Hail, sweet hum of industry borne on the breeze!
Thou new-born of cities the fairest of daughters,
Mature in thy years, yet the child of the waters.
Thy name is baptismal, thy mission, to please.
June, 1876. E. A. H.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

I stand on thy shore, where rude sentinels hoary
Have guarded through ages thy course to the sea;
And thy bright sparkling waters reflect back the story,
That likens the tide of all being to thee:
Flowing forever,
Faltering never,
Beautiful river,
On, on, to the sea!

Here calm in their beauty thy waters are sleeping,
As the trill of the waves ripple soft to the shore,
And evergreen shadows night-watches are keeping,
And stars of bright promise look down evermore:
Beautiful river,
Faltering never,
Rippling forever,
Soft, soft to the shore!

Now o'er thy blue surface soft zephyrs are straying,
And all dimpled with smiles, as youth blushing and free,
And the stars and the shadows like naiads are playing,
And nature's green foliage seems dancing with glee:
Onward forever,
Faltering never,
Beautiful river,
All blushing and free!

As streams of affection, thy bright waters meeting,
Flow onward together, away and away;
Now severed by islands, now rushing, now greeting,
Down cataracts, foaming and bursting in spray:
Lingering never,
Wonderful river,
Rushing forever
Away and away;

So the river of *life* has flowed down through the ages,
Now placid, now rushing, as wave after wave
Has recorded the epochs on time's rocky pages,
Engraven in granite, in coral and cave:
Mystical river,
Lingering never,
With rhythm forever,
In wave after wave!

Still onward thy flow tow'rd the mystical ocean,
Forever replenished by brooklet and stream;
Here mirror of beauty, there whirled in commotion,
Like the river of rivers, the pride of my theme—
On flows *this* river,
Tow'rd the All-giver,
Replenished ever
By brooklet and stream!

Flowing forever, stream, brooklet, and river,
River of life to the ocean of love;
From cataract's foam to the green isles of pleasure,
Reflecting the beams from the brightness above:
Flowing forever,
Wonderful river,
Back to the Giver—
The ocean of love!



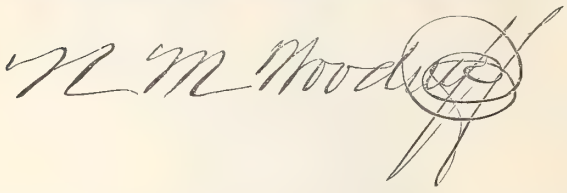
HENRY W. SHEAD.

Among the prominent and well-known business men of Watertown none occupy a more exalted place in the general estimation of the people than does Henry W. Shead. He is a native of Jefferson County, having been born in the town of Champion on the 11th of April, 1819.

In 1862 he embarked in the milling business at Watertown, having purchased the old Union mills, which, under the efficient management and sound business integrity that characterizes all his operations, have acquired a reputation as enviable as it is wide-spread. Nor is his partner, Mr. I. A. Graves, behind him in the general qualifications of a successful business man.

On the 9th of September, 1855, Mr. Shead united in marriage with Miss Caroline L. Carpenter, of Watertown, who, after twenty-two years of happy wedded life, on the 9th of June, 1877, died, leaving a bereaved husband, three interesting children, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. The family consists of Mary G., Henry N., and Caroline L.





The subject of this sketch was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 7, 1792, and was the eldest of two sons and one daughter of Roswell and Lois Patterson Woodruff, of families which were among the early settlers of that State, and were of English extraction.

About the year 1805 he came with his father's family to Jefferson County, who located near Sanford's Corners, in the town of Le Ray, and purchased a thousand acres of land, the farms of Captain Thomas Jewett and Octavo Blanc now being a part of the purchase.

During the war of 1812–15 he was called out to serve in a cavalry regiment, and engaged principally on picket duty on the northern frontier.

When he became of age or soon after (about the year 1816) he came to Watertown, before it became a village, and commenced a business that grew to large proportions before he resigned it. This was the tin, hardware, iron, and stove trade.

In his clear-headed business way he early saw that the necessities of the new-comers of this then newly-settled country could not afford to go a two-days' journey or more to procure the common necessaries in his line of trade, so he organized a system of having his teams deliver them at their homes and selling them at fair prices, and taking in return such commodities as they produced in payment. This trade extended over not only all the northern counties of this State then settled, but took in the western counties as far as Buffalo. In several instances his teams went into the State of Ohio, and made regular trips to much of the then settled portion of Upper Canada.

Under his skillful management this was made profitable. Among the salesmen who sold his manufactured goods in this way were Hiram Converse, of this city, Augustus D. Butterfield, now in Illinois, Harlow Herrick, Solomon Childs, and many others.

October 5, 1817, he was married to Roxana T., daughter of Eli and Roxana Terry Bush, both natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Woodruff was born in Oneida county, this State, and was a woman of comely person, and more than ordinary intellectual ability and force of character.

To Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were born nine children, all of whom became adults, viz.:

Horace W., married to Maria A. Osgood, and now resides in New York.

Lois P. married Howell Cooper, and is now a widow, residing in this city.

Maria D. married Pearson Mundy, and died May 10, 1871.

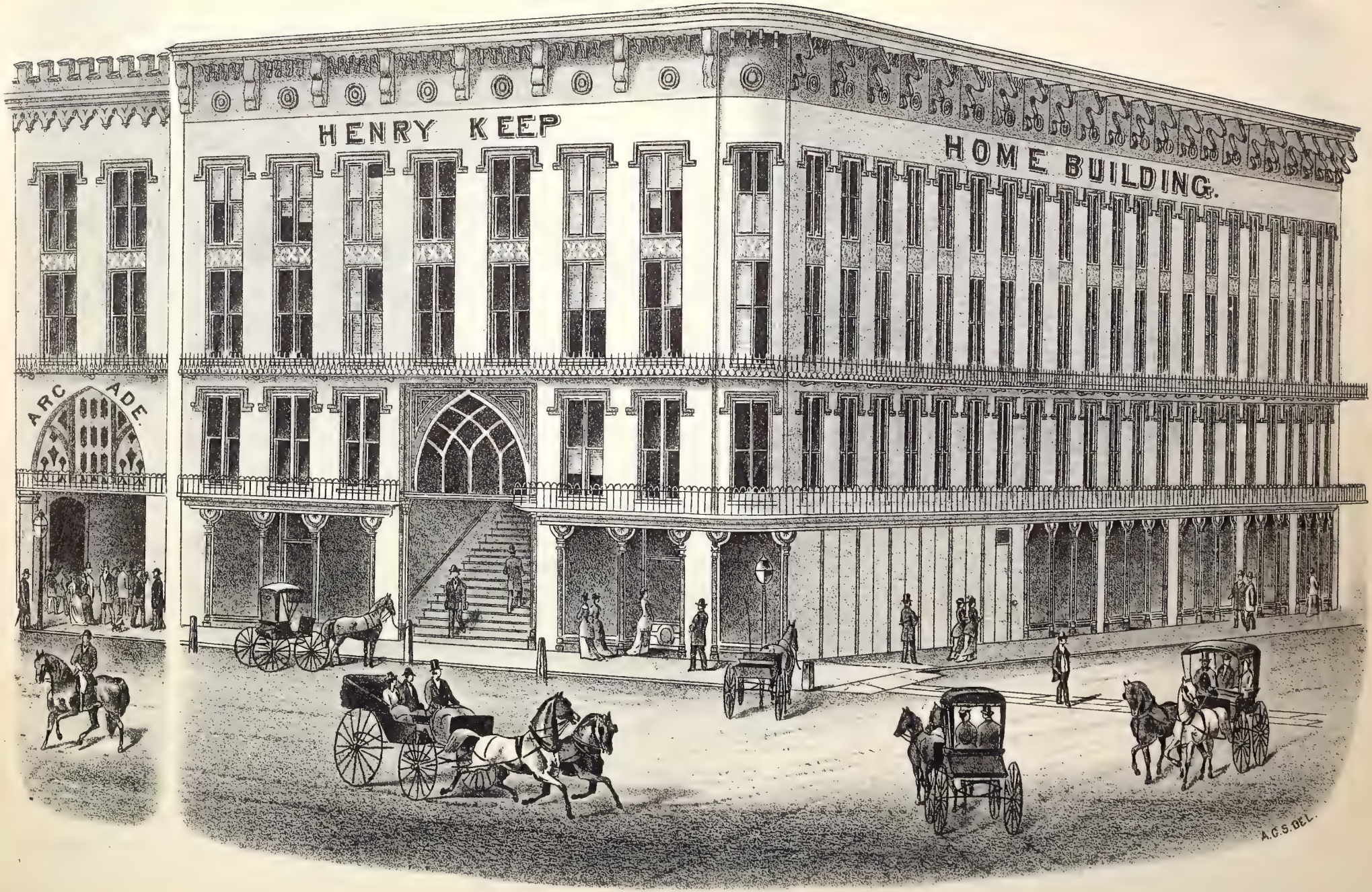
Frederick B. married Helen Frazell, and both have been dead many years.

Emma A. married Henry Keep, who died July 30, 1869, and she some years after was again married, to Judge William Schley, of Savannah, Georgia, but still resides in New York city.

Mary M. married Henry Cadwell, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and, in a few years, became widowed, and a short time afterwards followed him to the final resting-place.



"WOODRUFF HOUSE." (ERECTED IN 1851.)


HENRY KEEP
HOME BUILDING.
ARC ADE.
A.C.S. DEL.

Norman W. died at St. Louis, unmarried, aged about twenty-five.

Abbie A. married Allen C. Beach, and died in her early womanhood, September 8, 1856.

Sarah M. married Roswell P. Flower, and their residence is about equally divided between Watertown and New York city.

Soon after his marriage came the time when people could afford better buildings, and Mr. Woodruff's hardware and stove business was largely increased. The old-fashioned open wood-fire was abandoned, and the wood cook-stove took its place in the kitchen, the then principal living-room.

Then, as our new county began to develop, and enlarged houses became a necessity, requiring hardware to enrich and complete, and new rooms to be furnished with modern heating apparatus, he kept pace with the demand and with his enterprise supplied it. In order to do this, he drew upon Albany, Troy, and other points when his goods had to be hauled from these distant places by teams in winter and summer, for then there was no Erie canal or railroad.

His business well established, he commenced acquiring real estate on the north side of the Public Square, as well as other places, until he owned about three-fourths of it. He always had full faith in the future of Watertown, and as it grew up he was ready to make improvements on his property to meet the demand. First, he built the Woodruff block, of three stores, and afterwards the iron block, of five stores, all in the then advanced modern style. The railroad being secured, he then, with his sons-in-law, Howell Cooper, Henry Keep, and Pearson Mundy, connected with him, erected the Woodruff House, which to-day is a fitting monument to his sagacity and enterprise.

Upon his entrance into Watertown he became identified with all its interests. After the village was incorporated he served as trustee and president many terms. He was chosen among the first by the firemen to be their chief engineer, and held it as long as he would, although he was pleased with its duties. This was before the days of the water-works, and when wells and cisterns were relied upon to extinguish fires. The by-laws required every householder to have leather buckets according to the size of house or building, which the occupant was to take to the place of the fire on the alarm; and all the citizens were liable to be ordered into the ranks to carry the water from the resources to the engine. Others, and often women, aided to hand back the empty buckets. On the occasion of a serious fire, if any able-bodied looker-on refused to get into line and do duty, the chief would order him to do so, and, if he still refused, whether rich or poor, the chief would apply his whip to him until he did so, always with the approbation of the firemen and the public. He always appeared on horseback, and it was a matter of wonder how, in the dead of night, he could get up, saddle his horse, and be among the first on the ground. He was very fond of the saddle, and, with his favorite horse, would make long journeys in it. An instance of it was when an agent came here to sell a large tract of land located in Alexandria, Theresa, and Antwerp, which he stated he was required to sell at once and for ready cash only. He applied to several parties and then to Mr. Woodruff; made the price one dollar per acre, and gave him the refusal of it for three days. The next morning Mr. Woodruff mounted his horse and rode that day to Utica, eighty-four miles, arriving there in the evening. He at once went to the house of his friend Samuel Stocking, laid the proposition before him, and invited him to join in the purchase, which he readily agreed to. They then went to the cashier of the branch of the old Bank of the United States, located there, had him open the bank and furnish them the money to pay for it. The next day Mr. Woodruff returned home, and the trade was consummated within the time specified. It proved to be a good one.

In 1836 he, in connection with Mr. Stocking and John Jacob Astor, purchased a large tract of land at Green Bay, Wisconsin. This did not turn out well, and some years after he sold his interest to Mr. Astor. About the same time he purchased quite a tract of land near Ottawa, Illinois, which proved a good investment. His natural preference for real estate led him to purchase a large farm on the opposite side of the river. Here he was enabled to gratify his fondness for good stock. He always had the best pair of horses he could find. Among others he sold one pair to Mr. Astor, which could be seen for many years in Broadway and admired, and another to the governor-general of Canada.

In politics he was a Conservative Democrat, but never sought or accepted any political office; but in all business matters of the county he took a prominent official part. For a great many years he was superintendent of the county poor-house, making frequent visits at all times, informing himself in regard to the treatment of the inmates, the purchase of supplies, and the preservation of the meats by thrusting his fingers in the brine and tasting it, and giving his practical directions to the overseer accordingly. In these visits he would drop many a dollar in the hands of the worthy inmates, to enable them to have an extra cup of tea or procure tobacco or other things that would add to their comfort. He early became a stockholder and director in the Jefferson County Bank, and upon Orville Hungerford being elected to Congress in 1842, the then president, and declining a re-election, Mr. Woodruff was elected president, and continued so for some fifteen years and until his death.

When the project of building a railroad from Rome to Watertown and Cape Vincent was started, Mr. Woodruff was one of the most earnest advocates of it, and at once was ready to contribute his full share of money for that purpose. He was elected among the first directors of the enterprise, and it is no injustice to other parties to say that without his money and influence, together with that of Orville Hungerford, the road would not have been built when it was or for many years after. They not only subscribed liberally to the stock, but gave with others liberal indorsements to notes to carry the work through to completion.

Mr. Woodruff's regard and respect for the early settlers of the county was particularly shown in his attendance at the funerals of his numerous acquaintances; whether in the village of Watertown or other villages, or in the county, his carriage would be generally in attendance, and he would often go on horseback, and if requested, as he usually was, take charge of it.

His charities were numerous, but never ostentatious, for the left hand rarely knew what the right did. In his frequent rides on horseback he called upon many worthy and needy persons. On Christmas and other days he would drop a five- or ten-dollar note in their hands, or send cords of wood or bags of flour, and ride away before the recipients had time to thank him. The extent of this was never known until after his death, by these persons speaking of it.

He had many clerks and a great number of apprentices; among the former was Hon. W. W. Wright, of Geneva, late canal commissioner, and Lorenzo W. Prentice, now of Watertown; of the latter most of them went west, and have made a good record.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen what the general character of Mr. Woodruff was. He had a perfect detestation of an untruthful man, as he never was known to tell a lie himself,—neither would he prevaricate or mislead any one by his statements.

In his business he was prompt himself and required all others with whom he dealt to be the same. If they wanted an extension of time on payments, he wanted them to come and say so on the day. When they did so he was never known to distress them.

With his large and prolonged business life he was never known to have a litigated lawsuit. He at all times kept a watchful eye out for young men embarking in business, and gave them encouragement by words and counsel, and pecuniary aid if worthy and they needed it.

His death occurred January 16, 1857, aged sixty-five years. This hasty sketch would be incomplete and unsatisfactory to the writer if he did not in the most heartfelt way close it up by a lovable reference to the companion to whom Mr. Woodruff in early life gave his affection, and who shared with him his business success, his domestic and family trials in raising a large family to maturity and usefulness.

This esteemed mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother still presides as the empress of the old homestead. Sixty years after her marriage, and in the most lovable way, receives the daily, monthly, or yearly attendance of her offspring, who most willingly pay tribute to her and ask her blessing. And all her descendants unite in saying, "May God bless her, and may her cheery years continue indefinitely to make them happy as she has done, and when her work is done may she find eternal rest!"

This old home is dear to all the family, for while death has frequently entered its portals and removed loved and dear ones, yet other and pleasant gatherings have assembled under its hospitable roof.

Births, deaths, and weddings have taken place often there, and among the latter was once a noonday wedding. The tables were loaded with refreshments, which were partaken of by those in attendance; short time for toasts; train to leave soon; champagne was drank to bride and groom, and then, as the children numbered nine, all tall, averaging about six feet, the following toast was given: "To the mother of fifty-four feet of Woodruffs." It is not necessary to say that all the goblets were emptied and that Mr. Woodruff should require that they should be filled again and drank, notwithstanding that this living pyramid was higher than his famous Woodruff House, of which he was justly proud.

CHARLES T. WOODRUFF.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Watertown, December 25, 1814. He was son of Simeon and Rosannah Woodruff, who had a family of twelve children, and were among the first settlers of the town of Watertown.

His father was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and, previous to his marriage, came and settled in Oneida county, New York, and there married (1798) Miss Rosannah, daughter of Roderick Adams, of Simsbury, Connecticut, whose ancestors were of English descent. In the year 1799 his father left Steuben, Oneida county, and, with his brother Benjamin, came and settled in the town of Watertown. Returning the same fall to Steuben, spent the winter; and in the spring, with his wife and one child, Chloe, came to his new home in the wilderness to carve out a fortune.

He first took up some one hundred acres of land, and began clearing off the forest and making the land tillable; but, after a few years, sold his farm to his brother Benjamin, and removed to the town of Pamelia, where, as a farmer, he resided until 1843, and returned to the town of Watertown, where he lived to be eighty years of age, and died in the year 1853.

The wife of Simeon Woodruff, and mother of the subject of this memoir, after a life of devotion to her family and to the church, having united as a member of the first class formed in Watertown in the Methodist Episcopal church, lived to the very advanced age of ninety-nine full years, and, in the early part of her one hundredth year, died, honored by all who knew her, in June, 1876.

Charles T. Woodruff was the ninth child in the family, and lived at home until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he went to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, and has spent a large part of the time up to 1860 in carrying on that trade. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and brick-making in the city of Watertown, a location on Black river, and well adapted to such a business.

In the year 1850, at the age of thirty-five, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John Clark, of Ellisburg, Jefferson County.

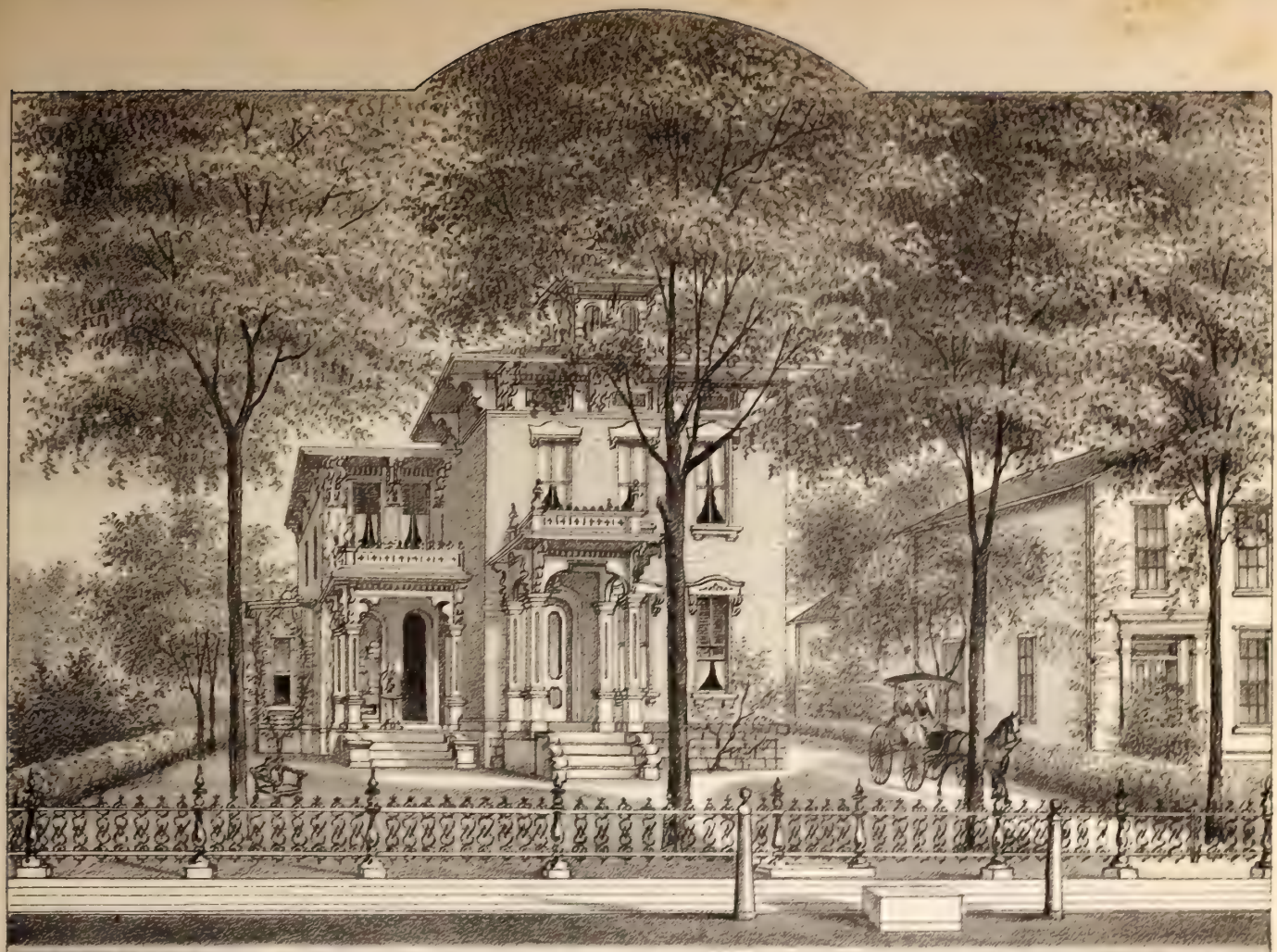
To Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were born five children: John C., Ada F., Rosa E., Abby M., and Charles E. Woodruff. All are living at home except the eldest, John C., who is married, and lives near his father.

Charles E. has entered the law-office of Judge Wright, of Watertown city, and is preparing himself for the profession.

Mr. Woodruff is now in his sixty-third year, and, with the exception of four years spent in Maumee city, Ohio, has remained in his native county.

In politics he is a Republican, and earlier in life took an active part in public interests, and placing honest men in places of political preferment.

He and his wife are attendants upon the Universalist church, and contribute to the support of that body.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. O. R. DAVIS, WATERTOWN, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF HIRAM DEWEY, ESQ., WATERTOWN, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GEN. ABNER BAKER, 58 WASHINGTON ST., WATERTOWN, N. Y.



GENERAL ABNER BAKER.

The subject of this sketch was born September 17, 1791, in Northampton, Massachusetts. He was third son, in a family of eleven children, of Abner and Lois Baker, of Hebron, Connecticut, and a lineal descendant of Edward Baker, who was born in England, emigrated to America in the fleet under Governor Winthrop, which sailed from England, and arrived at Boston July, 1630; the fleet consisting of eleven vessels, and bringing some seventeen hundred persons. Edward Baker settled at Saugus (then Lynn), Massachusetts, on the south of a hill since called Baker's hill.

His father resided in Northampton, but about five years after the birth of our subject he removed with his family to Goshen, in the same county, where he remained until March, 1804,—eight years; after which he removed to Deerfield, Oneida county, New York. He did not feel settled yet, but in March, 1806, he removed again to Malta, in the then new county of Jefferson, New York.

During all this time, and up to 1802, he worked with his father and brothers on the farm, or farms, in the several homes which have been described, getting about three months' school each winter, and thus acquiring what little education lay at the foundation of his capacity for business.

After that he started out "on his own hook," at the age of seventeen, to "try his hand" at such methods as he might invent to acquire an independence. He came to Watertown, and hired to Abraham Jewett to work in his brick-yard. His winters were occupied in assisting to prepare wood for the use of the yard in the following seasons, and in going to school just "to keep his hand in," and to perfect himself in arithmetic, writing, etc. He continued on with Mr. Jewett for several years, becoming master of the business and "boss of the yard."

In 1811 there was a prevalent sickness through the country—a malignant type of typhoid fever—which was very fatal, setting at naught the skill of our best physicians, and overriding all barriers to its desolating progress through entire families and neighborhoods. Our subject did not escape the dreaded epidemic. He found himself coming down with the fever, and immediately turned his steps towards that well-remembered home in Lorraine, where he could avail himself of the skill and care of his mother and sisters. While he was in health he did not so much miss the little attentions and kindness which go to make up our enjoyment. But when he was stricken down among comparative strangers, and a lingering and perhaps fatal sickness and premature death were staring him in the face, then he felt and realized more than ever before the truth of the saying, "There's no place like home."

But it was to share with others in the family,—those gentle, loving offices of mother and sister; for though he was spared to get well, yet two brothers and one sister died, viz., one brother aged sixteen, one aged nine, and one sister, —Mrs. Oliver Taylor,—aged thirty. During the same period, and by the same epidemic, two brothers of Mr. Baker, Sr., died at the old home in Northampton, Massachusetts. It will thus be seen how "wave after wave" rolled over them as a family, and that "clouds and darkness were for the time around about the throne."

These were the first and only deaths in this large family

up to this time, and the youngest of the twelve was now four years old. It was not until April, 1830, that another death occurred in the family,—and that was the loved and cherished mother, who died at the full age of sixty-eight years.

The father passed on through all the periods which are generally supposed to be specially critical in advancing age and natural infirmities to the ripe and green old age of ninety-one years and nineteen days, ending his protracted span of life peacefully and hopefully at Norwalk, Ohio, in the family of his son, Hon. Timothy Baker, September 15, 1845.

Our subject, as we have said, made brick-making his business for several years during his younger days. He was married January 2, 1817, to Miss Eunice Hull, a daughter of John Hull, of Lorraine, removing her to Watertown in February thereafter, and commenced housekeeping in the little house now owned by Dr. Robinson, and on the Washington street front of his lot.

It was as boss of Jewett's brick-yard, in that particular locality now known as Goodale's lane, that the writer of this article formed an acquaintance with him, while hauling the brick of his make for the walls of the house built in 1812 by the late Hart Massey, on Massey avenue, in Watertown village. That acquaintance ripened up into friendship as stable as the materials of those walls, which now, at the end of almost fifty-five years, are so perfectly preserved.

He has lived on the same house-lot, though for many years in a house better comporting with his altered circumstances, and on the other side of the lot, during all this half-century of housekeeping.

His active business capacity led to his election as one of the town constables at an early day, while he was yet a young man. It was before the "non-imprisonment act," and while the collection of debts was enforced by the fears of the "debtor's room" in the common jail, or a tedious sojourn on the "limits" until some friend could be "moved" to interfere and pay the debt or become surety.

A good collecting constable was one who could show mercy to the unfortunate debtor while at the same time he could look after the interest of creditors. Such an officer was Abner Baker, Jr., during those many years in which he was elected to the office of either sheriff or constable, and I am yet to form the acquaintance of the first man who charged General Baker with inhumanity and oppression on the one hand, or unfaithfulness to the interests of creditors on the other.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected by the old Whig party sheriff of the county,—the duties of which office he had performed as under-sheriff during the last preceding term under Sheriff Chauncey Baker. This term, to which he was elected in the fall of 1867, was one requiring more than ordinary prudence, as well as tact, courage, and firmness on the part of the sheriff of any of the counties bordering on the Canada line, on account of the progress of what was known as the "Patriot War." It cost our government and its officers, both civil and military, a good deal to hold the reins of government in firm hands, and at the same time avoid trampling on the rights of individuals on either side of the line of the frontier.

Mr. Baker was drawn into the ranks of our State militia about 1819 or 1820, being commissioned as adjutant of the Seventy-sixth regiment New York State militia, commanded at the time by Colonel Anson Hungerford. He held that office for two years, after which he was elected captain of the Watertown company of infantry militia.

He was now in the line of "promotion," and rose very rapidly. At the end of two years he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Seventy-sixth regiment, where he served two years; then colonel of the same five years; then brigadier-general of the fourth brigade for four years, and finally major-general of the twelfth division for four years.

Some time about 1856 he became involved in pecuniary embarrassments, from which he partially recovered by being placed again, by the courtesy of his old Whig friends, in the office of sheriff, the business of that period making the office one of considerable emolument.

It only remains to speak of his connection with the organization and conduct of the Union Bank, in Watertown, as among his public acts. He assisted in originating that bank in 1852, and was among its directors from the first to the present time; while he held the office of president for three successive years previous to 1857, when he resigned to assume the duties of sheriff during his last term.

General Baker's last days were full of affliction, suffering on account of a paralytic stroke. He died July 25, 1872. His devoted wife survives him, now in her eighty-fourth year, cared for by a kind niece, Miss Martha W. Bennett. An engraving of the residence of the late General Baker will be seen on the opposite page, showing fruit-bearing and ornamental trees of over half a century's growth, planted by his own hands.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 16, 1825. He was the son of William Howard and Susannah Williams. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his grandfather, Henry Howard, with his brother, emigrated from England and came to Boston about the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and enlisted in the war on the side of the colonists, and never saw each other afterwards. The grandfather, at the close of the war, settled in South Carolina, and marrying in that State, removed to Hampden county, Massachusetts, with his family, in the year 1800, and moved again with his family to Jefferson County, and settled in the town of Wilna, near Carthage, about the year 1828, and died. Before coming to this counry his father married, and had nine children, of which William is the third son and seventh child, and came to this county with his father in the year 1843. His father was a farmer by occupation, and settled in the town of Watertown. From the time William was ten to eighteen years of age he worked in the cotton-mills in Massachusetts, but on coming to this county learned the tinsmith trade, which, in connection with the hardware and stove business, he has carried on until the present time.

In the year 1843 he married Miss Laurinda Pelton, of

Springfield, Massachusetts. She died 1859. For his second wife he married Mrs. Helen M. Fanning, daughter of Peter M. Myers, of Orleans, Jefferson County. She was born in this county January 1, 1836. Her father was a native of Little Falls, Herkimer county, and her great-grandfather, Henry, was of German birth, but her great-grandmother was of English birth. His father, subsequent to settlement in Watertown, moved to Hounsfield, where his wife died, in 1854, he returning to South Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died in 1872.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Howard were born two children, Charles W. and Frankie M. Howard. The youngest died April 26, 1876.

Mr. Howard is numbered among the active business men of Watertown city, and with limited opportunities for an education while young, and pecuniarily unaided, he has met the obstacles of life, and accumulated sufficient competence for the comfort of himself and family.

An engraving of his residence, and the portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work.

EGBERT D. WHITNEY

was born in the village of Watertown, February 19, 1822. He was the third son of a family of nine children of Job Whitney and Sylva Delano. His father came to Watertown from Vermont when only ten years old with his father, Job Whitney, Sr., as early as 1802, when the whole country was a wilderness.

His father was a farmer by occupation, and met the obstacles of pioneer life with his large family, giving them as much of an opportunity for an education as his means would permit. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Sacket's Harbor. Besides his occupation as a farmer he engaged in lumbering, shipping some away to Oswego.

The subject of this sketch remained at home, attending school winters, until about the time he was of age, and then went into company with Daniel Smith for one year, making brick. At the close of which time he began business alone, and has continued the same, that of making brick, and in the same place, until the present time. An engraving of his residence and surroundings, under the portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work.

At the age of twenty-nine, in the year 1851, he married Miss Ann Safford, daughter of Joseph Safford, of Oswego county, of New England descent.

They have four children, viz.: Juliett E., Frank C., Etta, and Lillie B. Whitney, living. One son, Egbert A., the eldest, lived to be twenty-one years of age, and died July 8, 1873.

Mr. Whitney is a Republican in politics, but never takes any active part, except to cast his vote.

He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Watertown, and contribute of their means for the support of both church and school.

His grandfather coming into the country as one of its pioneers, and his father being young, the incidents connected with the first settlements of the town received through his father, and to some extent experienced by himself, are still fresh in his memory.

Mr. Whitney is classed among the active business men of his day, and pecuniarily has made his business a success. The result of his labors may be seen in connection with almost every brick building in the garden city of Watertown.

PLINY MONROE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, July 17, 1804. He was eldest son of Noah and Louisa Monroe. His mother was of German birth, having emigrated to America when only six years of age with her father and mother. In 1811 Noah Monroe and his family removed to Delaware county, and settled in the town of Rodman, this county. Pliny remained at home until he was some sixteen years of age, and then went to live with Egbert Champlin, his brother-in-law, until he was of age, and at the age of twenty-one was to receive a colt and pair of steers. He served his time, but only received the colt. He then struck out into the busy world for himself, and started farming. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Samantha, daughter of Elihu Ball, of Rutland, but formerly of New Jersey, and of English descent. Soon after his marriage he purchased a small farm, and, unaided and alone, by judicious management and economy, added property to property and acre to acre until he at one time owned some three hundred acres of land. He and his wife have secured sufficient competence to place them beyond the appearance of want.

In the year 1864 they removed to Copenhagen, and remaining there only three years, removed to Watertown city, where they now reside, having erected a very fine residence, an engraving of which, underneath the portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work, showing the result of their toil and labor, and showing, also, what has resulted from a small beginning of only one crown in their possession at the time of their marriage.

To Mr. and Mrs. Monroe were born Dennis D., Morris C., Marcellus, and Francelia A. Monroe. All are living except the eldest, Dennis D., who died at the age of twenty-two in the year 1850.

Mr. Monroe is a Republican in politics, and looks as well to the principles as to the men who represent them when he casts his vote. He is now in his seventy-fourth year, having resided in the country over threescore years. His wife is now in her seventieth year, being a native of the county, having been born October 9, 1807. They celebrated their golden wedding July 17, 1877, on which occasion there were present representatives of four generations.





AARON BROWN,

who died at Lorraine, May 9, 1870, aged eighty-six years, was born at Killingly, Conn., in 1784, and was son of Ebenezer Brown, who died in 1832 at Lorraine, aged eighty-two years, and who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. From Killingly the family moved to Argyle, N. Y., and remained there a short time, and thence removed to a place on the south side of Sandy creek, now in the village of Adams, west of the railroad, in the year 1801. Aaron came there on foot, with his axe on his shoulder, which he used in clearing up the forest for about a year, when he sought out a new location at what is now the small village in Lorraine, and which was then a wilderness, there being less than half a dozen families in that region, which was then within the boundaries of Mexico, but soon was organized into the town of Malta, and shortly after Lorraine. Being a man of medium stature but great physical strength, unusual activity, decision, energy, and enterprise, he soon established the foundation of his future success. Commencing with removing the forest, converting the timber into ashes for sale in exchange for articles needed, clearing up the lands for agricultural uses, by perseverance and untiring industry he, as early as 1811, not only had paid for a considerable quantity of land, but had commenced the mercantile business in a small room in the house in which he lived and kept a small inn, and that business was continued by him (a part of the time jointly with his elder brother, Joel) until as late as 1825. In the mean time his labor, enterprise, and accumulation had caused the erection of a saw-mill and grist-mill, which were long thereafter continued by him in operation, and, indeed, almost to the time of his death were kept up through his means. At times he was operating in the early days two or three saw-mills, a grist-mill, and one, and for a time two, distilleries, and during all his life was averse to speculative investments, having invested largely in farming lands.

His school education was what he acquired in three months' attendance at common school, yet by study and experience he was enabled to write and keep his own account books, and to compute interest by mental computation with near the rapidity and as accurately as one educated to it by the books.

Frugality, energy, activity, probity, perseverance, charity, and liberality were his well-defined characteristics, and he was noted for his strictly temperate habits, never using spirituous liquor, although he, in early days, manufactured large quantities of it, and using tea and coffee only as a medicine up to the later years of his life. He, from early manhood, was a devoted and regular attendant at religious services at the Baptist church near his residence, to the construction and maintenance of which he was always much the largest contributor. No poor man left his door hungry, and a fair portion of the accumulation of his labors and enterprise was always ready to be loaned to aid the needy, for which he never charged above, and often less than, the legal rate of interest. His judgment and advice were sought by all his neighbors and acquaintances, and generally accepted, as to business affairs.

He held the offices of town clerk, commissioner of high-

ways, and justice of the peace for several years; but all parties to suits before him, under his advice, settled without trial, he generally charging no fees therein. He was also a representative from Jefferson County in the State Assembly in 1830. He was always an active supporter of the Democratic party.

Whether in the field, at the mill, or elsewhere, among the workmen, in the church, in political affairs, or enterprises pertaining to the town, he was recognized by those associated with him as the leading master-mind, whose judgment, plans, or action, when known, were generally adopted and acquiesced in. He, with his neighbors, hastened at earliest warning to the defense of his country at the battle of Sacket's Harbor.

February 1, 1810, he married Betsy Burpee, daughter of Ebenezer Burpee, then a resident of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, who was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and who removed to and died in Lorraine in 1832, aged seventy-two years; and she is now living on the old farm, and was eighty-six years old Feb. 18, 1877.

At his death Aaron Brown left surviving three children: Mrs. A. B. Bishop, Henry M. Brown, of Lorraine, and Levi H. Brown, of the city of Watertown; his elder son, Moses Brown, having died in Lorraine in 1853.

Aaron had four brothers: Joel, the eldest, for many years resident at Pierrepont Manor, and engaged extensively in mercantile and other business, was one of the proprietors of a line of stages running from Watertown to Salt Point (now Syracuse), Rome, and Utica, and died at Lorraine Aug. 8, 1872, aged ninety-four years and ten months; and Ebenezer, Parley, and Water; the latter, the youngest, died Dec. 25, 1875, aged seventy-three; the other two died previously.

Scarcely a man resided in that town during the half-century succeeding its first settlement that did not seek and obtain cheerfully-rendered assistance of some kind by Aaron Brown.

LEVI H. BROWN

was born in Lorraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y. He worked on a farm until he was nineteen years old, then started out to obtain an education. Graduated at Union College in 1843. Read law with Judge Jones, of Schenectady, and Judge Calvin Skinner, of Adams. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in July, 1846; read and practiced law at Adams from October, 1843, to June 1, 1852, when he removed to Watertown, where he practiced his profession until the present time. From June 1, 1852, to April, 1854, he was a member of the firm of Moore & Brown, and from May, 1854, to December, 1871, he was a member of the firm of Brown & Beach, subsequent to which he conducted the business alone until 1876, and since the latter date under the firm-name of Brown & Gipson. He has mainly devoted his time and energies to his professional business, occasionally engaging in political affairs for diversion and amusement. In 1857 he was elected supervisor of the town of Watertown, over Willard Ives, and in 1876 he was mayor of the city of Watertown, elected in December, 1875, over Ambrose W. Clark. He was also elected a director in the Jefferson County National bank, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of O. V. Brainard, in January, 1867, and has been continued in that trust, and has also, for a number of years, been largely interested in farming interests. In 1876 he became interested in the Watertown Spring-Wagon Company and the Watertown Printing Company, being president of the former and a director of the latter.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS.

WATERTOWN.

THE history of this town is so closely intermingled with that of the adjacent city of the same name that it is somewhat difficult to separate them. In this case, as in other similar ones, the only way is to keep in mind that the territory of the present town is the subject under consideration, and that all which has occurred outside of its present boundaries is irrelevant to our purpose. These boundaries are as follows: Beginning in the middle of Black river, on the line between the old survey townships numbers 2 and 3 of the "Eleven Towns;" thence south to the southeast corner of township No. 2, six and a third miles; thence west to the southwest corner of No. 2, six and a half miles; thence north to the middle of Black river, seven miles; thence easterly along the centre of the river two and a half miles, to the city boundary; thence southerly, westerly, and northerly along that boundary, at various angles, but in a general semicircular direction, for six and a half miles, as laid down in the history of Watertown city, to the centre of Black river, striking two and three-fourths miles from the point of deflection; and thence easterly along the centre of the river, two miles and a quarter, to the place of beginning.

The surface of this territory is moderately broken in the central and western parts, rising into hills of considerable height in the southern and eastern portions. Black river, which, as just shown, runs along the north side of the northeastern and northwestern sections of the present town, is a rapid stream, affording abundant water-power within the territory of Watertown city, which would doubtless be utilized were it not for the superior advantages and close proximity of Watertown city. Besides this, the principal stream is a branch of Sandy creek, which heads in Rutland, enters Watertown about two miles south from its northeastern corner, runs southwesterly about four miles, and then passes across its southern line into Rodman. Another stream, called Mill creek, heads near the centre of the town, and also runs southeasterly, its waters finally making their way into Black River bay near Sacket's Harbor. From the western part of the city across the northwestern part of the territory under consideration, and thence southwest towards the lake, extends a narrow marsh, commonly known as the "Long Swamp."

The soil of the west part of the town is a dark loam interspersed with gravelly ridges, while in the eastern portion the gravel becomes largely predominant and small bowlders are abundant. The original growth of timber in the east was very largely sugar-maple, with smaller quantities of beech, basswood, and elm, and some pine near the river. Going westward, the maple became less abundant, and considerable birch was found on the low ground.

This town, together with that part of the city south of Black river, was originally township No. 2 of the "Eleven Towns." The early titles having been delineated in chapter four of the general history of the county, it is only necessary here to say that at the beginning of settlement it was owned, together with Adams in this county and Lowville in Lewis county, by Nicholas Low, of the latter place, his agent being Silas Stow. The township (the present city and town) had been surveyed in 1796 by Benjamin Wright into fifty-two lots of from 400 to 625 acres each, but it was not until 1800 that its settlement was actually begun.

In March, 1800, Deacon Oliver Bartholomew, a native of Connecticut and a revolutionary soldier, who had already reached the age of 42 years, made his way from Oneida county through the trackless forest, and made the first settlement in the present town of Watertown, close to its northwestern corner. This earliest of the town's pioneers survived the perils and hardships of frontier life for more than half a century, dying in June, 1850, at the age of 92 years.

Up to this time township No. 2 was a part of the gigantic town of Mexico, Oneida county, which town extended from Oneida lake on the south to Black river on the north, and from the same river on the east to Lake Ontario on the west. But almost simultaneously with the advent of the first settler, namely, March 14, 1800, Watertown was formed by an act of the legislature. It comprised townships numbers 1, 2, and 3 of the "Eleven Towns," now known as Hounsfield, Watertown, and Rutland, and the main part of the city of Watertown. All the inhabitants (unless Deacon Bartholomew had already arrived at his destined home) were in what is now Rutland, and it was there that the first town meeting of the town of Watertown was held. The name was probably derived from Watertown, Massachusetts,—being considered especially appropriate on account of the river, which ran for near twenty miles along the then northern boundary. Owing to the destruction of the early records by fire, we cannot give the names of the first officers; but they doubtless lived in Rutland.

Bartholomew had bought his land in October previous

(1799), and at the same time purchases were made by Simeon and Benjamin Woodruff, E. Allen, James Rogers, and Thomas Delano. During the year 1800 the two Woodruffs, Jotham Ives, and perhaps others, came on and built cabins preparatory to settlement; but the only man who remained through the winter in the present town was Deacon Bartholomew. The next year, Simeon and Benjamin Woodruff, with their families, their father, Jonah Woodruff, and their younger brother, Frederick, came on and located where the two first-named had built their cabin, a short distance northeast of Burrville, in what has since been known as the Woodruff neighborhood. Jotham Ives, afterwards one of the prominent men of the county, made a permanent location in that year, at the extreme western part of the town, in the district now called Field Settlement, as did also his brothers, Joel and Dr. Titus Ives. It is said that Jotham Ives raised the first wheat in the present town of Watertown. There were numerous other settlers during this year, for when Watertown had once been fairly discovered, and its advantages duly observed, it filled up with great rapidity. Among those who settled in the eastern part of town in 1801 and 1802 were William Sampson, Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle, Thomas and Job Sawyer, John Blevan, Abram Fisk, Lewis Drury, Sherebiah Fay, Aaron Bacon, Jonathan E. Miles, Jacob Stears, Seth Peck, Henderson Howk, Silas Howk, Job Whitney, and Caleb and Nathaniel Burnham. James Wilson settled in 1802, on "Wilson Hill," south of Burrville, cutting his own road from Adams. His son John, then an infant, so far as we can learn, is the earliest surviving resident of the town. In the central part were Eli Rogers, Aaron Brown, Elijah Allen, James Rogers, and others; while in the west were Joseph Wadleigh, Bennett Rice, Thomas H. Biddlecom, John and Zebediah Buell, Friend Dayton, and others. We give also a further list of others who had purchased land in township No. 2 in 1800, and most of whom, though perhaps not all, located in the present town of Watertown during the years 1801–2: Silas Alden, Heman Pellit, David Bent, Luther Demming, Ira Brown, Calvin Brown, Abram Jewett, N. Jewett, Benj. Allen, James Glass, Henry Jewett, Ephraim Edwards, and John Patrick. All these purchases were made by contract, and it was not until August 20, 1802, that the first deeds in the township were given to Jotham Ives, Elijah Allen, David Bent, Ezra Parker, William Parker, Joseph Tuttle, and Joseph Moors.

Meanwhile Mr. Stow, as agent for the proprietor, seeing that the settlement was likely to be very rapid, made a contract with Hart Massey, under which a saw-mill and a rude grist-mill for grinding corn were to be built that season. Massey was to furnish three acres of land and erect the mills, while Stow was to contribute provisions, mill-stones, irons, and, in short, whatever cost money. The expenses were to be equalized when the work was done, and the mills to be owned in partnership by Stow and Massey.

The point chosen for these important structures was on the branch of Sandy creek before named, a few rods below the somewhat celebrated cascade upon it. This cascade is just within the present town of Watertown, on its eastern edge. The stream, coming from the eastward, pours in several separate channels over successive ledges of rock, falling some sixty feet in the course of a few rods. In high water, even at this day, these falls present an interesting view, and when the country was covered with woods the volume of the stream was such as to give promise of a valuable water-power. In this, as in many other cases, clearing up the forest dried up the water, and the more wheat there was raised the less chance there was for grinding it.

The saw-mill was built according to contract, and the grist-mill was completed in 1801 or 1802. These were the first mills of any description in Jefferson County south of the river, and are both still used for their original purposes. In 1802 they were sold to Captain John Burr, who, with several sons, located there at that time, and remained for many years. One of the sons, Theodore Burr, was afterwards an eminent engineer and bridge-builder. From this family the place received the name of Burrville, which it has ever since retained.

Going back a few months, we will narrate the first exciting event which occurred in the present town after its settlement. We condense it from an account published many years ago in the Watertown *Jeffersonian*, by the late Solon Massey, and preserved in Hough's "History of Jefferson County." In the autumn of 1801, Friend Dayton was keeping bachelor's hall with his brother-in-law in a log cabin on a piece of land which he had contracted for, lying near the present road from Watertown to Brownville, on the slope of what was long known as Folts Hill. A grand squirrel-hunt was in contemplation by the dozen or so of men in the township, and one evening, just before it was to come off, Dayton took down his gun to prepare it for action. Not knowing it was loaded, he carelessly laid it across his knees with the muzzle pointing towards his brother-in-law. While manipulating the lock, he still more carelessly pulled the trigger, and was astounded by the deafening report of his gun and the cry of his friend, who fell to the floor, exclaiming, "I am shot! I am shot!" There was no light but that from the fire-place, the men were both evidently much frightened, and, without waiting to make an examination, Dayton set out at the best speed he could make through the darksome forest to seek Dr. Isaiah Massey, who had just located himself in the little settlement which has since become the city of Watertown. Mrs. Hart Massey was alone in her house, her husband, his brother the doctor, and other boarders being out in the log barn husking corn. Suddenly a man burst headlong through the door, gasping for breath, and crying out, "I have killed my brother, and want the doctor!" This abrupt statement, of which the last part was somewhat inconsistent with the first, greatly startled the matron, but she soon directed Dayton to the barn, and herself began preparing bandages and putting up some candles. Equipped with these, besides his regular ammunition, the doctor was soon on his way on horseback towards Dayton's residence. It was the first case of surgery in Jefferson County, and the young doctor became very nervous, as he approached the place, at the idea of stumbling over a dead man when he opened the door. He found the door fastened, but, on rapping and telling who he was, he was admitted by the wounded man, who had secured the door lest the wolves should be attracted by the scent of his

blood. The injury was found to be a flesh-wound, and under proper treatment the young man rapidly recovered; but the affair was the most exciting event of 1801, and was long remembered by the settlers of that primitive era.

On the first day of April, 1802, the town of Rutland was formed by the legislature, reducing Watertown to the present limits of Watertown, Hounsfield, and the main part of the city.

The first minister in the town, and perhaps in the county, was Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle, who came in 1801 or 1802, and, oddly enough as it sounds to modern ears, he owned the first distillery in town, situated at Burrville. He is supposed to have built it; at all events, he owned it in 1802.

Immigration was very rapid, and in the fall of 1802 there were about sixty families in the present town. Clearings were appearing in every direction, but the deer still bounded swiftly over the hills by day and the wolves howled dismally in the darksome glades by night. The latter seldom attacked men, but were considered dangerous if goaded by extreme hunger or excited by the smell of blood. Solon Massey also relates an account of a lively chase which came off in the western part of the town in the fall of 1802.

Jotham Ives, the first settler in what is now the Field Settlement, at that time employed an old man named Knowlton, who lived near the present residence of James and Isaac Brintnall (about a mile from Ives'), to help him kill his hogs. Knowlton stayed to help cut up the pork in the evening, and when he started for home was presented with a couple of the hogs' "plucks" in addition to his pay. It was suggested that there might be danger from the wolves on account of the blood on his clothes, but he declined an invitation to stay over night, and Mr. Ives advised him if followed to fling away the plucks for the wolves to quarrel over, and thus escape to his clearing. Sure enough, ere he had gone far he heard the sharp howl of a wolf; this was answered by another, and still another, in quick succession, and in a few moments a full band of these dismal musicians were playing their most startling crescendoes in his rear. He quickened his pace along the dim foot-path which was the only road through the forest, still hoping that he was not the object of their attentions. But ere long, though the howls died away, he heard behind him the sound of pattering feet rushing over the autumn leaves with

> "That long, strong gallop which can tire
> The hound's deep hate, the hunter's fire,"

and felt that he must put forth his best efforts. With all the agility which his age would permit, he sped onward towards home, still clinging to his two "plucks," and losing ground every moment in comparison with his fierce pursuers. Ere he could reach the brush fence which surrounded his little clearing, his enemies were close upon his heels. As a last resort, he flung down one of the plucks. For a moment or two the animals halted to snarl over the tempting morsel, and during that brief interval Mr. Knowlton scrambled over the fence, rushed across the few rods of open ground, and all exhausted burst in upon his startled family.

Other animals, more interesting than, if not so savage as the wolves, were the beavers, which were common in the town at the beginning of settlement. A small brook was dammed by these industrious workers some two miles southwest of the city, the adjacent ground was overflowed and turned into a "beaver-meadow," and when a highway was laid out across this tract it was called the Beaver Meadow road, which name it has retained to the present day. The dam was just where the railroad from Watertown to Sacket's Harbor now crosses the low ground in question.

One of the earliest settlers, named Matthews, related to Mr. James Brintnall, who in turn repeated to the writer of this sketch, an account of his visit to the city of beavers in the day of its prosperity. Across the little creek was the dam, composed principally of logs ground down and dragged into place with immense labor by the tireless architects, filled out with moss and sticks, and finished with a heavy coating of mud.

The meadow was broad and the water was less than a foot in depth. Above its surface rose the mud-huts of the beavers, with no opening visible to the eye. Mr. Matthews stealthily approached, and could hear the inhabitants busy within their mansions, but an unguarded movement disclosed his presence, and the next instant he saw them rushing away through the shallow water, without any of them having appeared above its surface. Mr. Matthews determined to investigate the mysteries of beaverdom, and accordingly took off the top of one of the huts. He found a comfortable chamber above the surface of the water, well cushioned with moss and leaves, and evidently serving as both bedroom and parlor for the beaver family. There was neither door nor window, but in the floor there was an aperture through which the occupants could pass down into the lower chamber. This was nearly full of water, and had an opening into the pond beneath the surface. Thus, these intelligent and industrious animals had comfortable rooms in which to dwell, and were, at the same time, safe against all ordinary assailants. Bears and wolves could not smell them through the impervious walls of their huts, and would never think of tearing off the roofs of their houses in order to destroy the occupants. If there was an alarm, the beavers could flee in an instant into the water.

But bears, wolves, deer, and beaver all fled before the swiftly-advancing tide of immigration. It is doubtful if another town in the State was settled with more rapidity than were the fertile fields of Watertown, after the work was once begun. The axes of the pioneers resounded in every direction, and the smoke of their cabins rose from every valley and hill-side. Of course the fateful dramas of birth and marriage and death were soon enacted in these lately untrodden wilds. The first birth was that of a son of Adam Bacon, at Watertown Centre. It was quite a common custom in those days for the first male child born in a township to receive the name of the proprietor, and to be presented with a lot of land by him. Tradition asserts that on the next visit of the proprietor of Watertown the jubilant father informed him that a son had been born to him (Mr. Bacon), and added, "I have named him after you." "Ah! have you?" replied the person thus addressed, putting his hand in his pocket. "Well, here is fifty cents for him!"

The first girl born in the present town of Watertown was Sally Rogers, daughter of Eli Rogers, who also resided near the Centre. The first death, so far as known, was that of John Arnold, residing on the creek below Burrville. We are unable to say what couple first led the way into the temple of Hymen (which, in this case, was doubtless a log cabin), so there is all the better opportunity to imagine the pioneer bride and groom as surrounded throughout their united career with all the blessings which love and joy could bestow.

In March, 1803, Tilley Richardson, commonly known as Captain Richardson, an old Revolutionary soldier, located himself in the valley, about a mile and a half southwest of Burrville, where he was long a prominent citizen, surviving until 1852. His daughter (now Mrs. Lydia Skeeles), born in the fore part of 1804, is the oldest native of the town, now resident in it, whom we have been able to discover. What is also noticeable in this land of change, she resides on the same farm on which she was born nearly three-fourths of a century ago. Joseph Sheldon came with Captain Richardson, and settled on "Dry Hill," in the south part of the town, where he was long a prominent citizen.

We have mentioned the distillery at Burrville, owned by the Rev. Mr. Lazelle. In 1803 he sold it to Thomas M. Converse. The original deed is now in the possession of the nephew of the grantee, Hiram M. Converse, of North Watertown. In it the grantor is described as "Reverend Ebenezer Lazelle," and the distillery as being "near Captain John Burr's mill." Mr. Converse soon after became the proprietor of a store at Burrville (the first in the present town of Watertown), in company with the late Hon. Jabez Foster, the firm-name being Foster and Converse. After Mr. Foster's removal to Watertown village, about 1807, Mr. Converse continued the business alone, also managing his distillery and an ashery, and being the leading man of the little village until his death in 1811. Orville Hungerford, afterwards one of the distinguished men of the State, was a clerk for Foster & Converse during their partnership. Timothy and Anson Hungerford were early and prominent settlers between Burrville and Watertown Centre.

By a law passed March 26, 1803, a State road was provided for from Rome to Brownville, running through the western part of this town, and another running down Black river through the northeastern part. Both were speedily constructed, and each has since been called the State road.

The first church in town, and probably the second in the county, was the First Congregational church of Watertown, organized at Burrville, in Caleb Burnham's barn, on the third day of June, 1803, by Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle. The first members were twelve in number, viz., James Thompson, Gershom Tuttle, Thomas Sawyer, —— Hinman, Joel Goodale, Mrs. Martha Pettit, Mrs. Sarah Tuttle, Susannah Sawyer, Jeruah Eno, Chloe Bailey, Hannah Eddy, and Sarah Taylor. The first deacons were Thomas Sawyer and Samuel Calkins, as appears by the early records. When Mr. Burnham wanted his barn to put wheat in, the church held meetings in divers places: in the ball-room of Colonel Tuttle, in the wagon-shop of Deacon Sawyer, in school-houses and private houses. There was no regular pastor, and the preaching was mostly by missionaries from older localities.

In 1805 the territory under consideration ceased to be a part of Oneida county, the new county of Jefferson being formed by the legislature at that time. The county-seat was fixed at the little village of Watertown, the growth of which rapidly increased, and the surrounding town of course had a considerable access of immigrants, who desired to be near such a promising market. Among those (it is impossible to give a full list) who located in the east part of the town, from 1803 to 1812, were Jonathan Baker, whose widow died during the present year, lacking but a few weeks of ninety years old, William Huntington, John Gotham, Seth Bailey, Doris Doty, Cyrus Butterfield, Cyrenius Woodworth, Levi Cole, Samuel Thurston, Captain Job Whitney, Anthony and Andrew Sigourney, William Fellows, and Samuel Thurston. In the centre were Corlis Hinds, Reuben Scott, Benjamin Green, and many others. In the west the most prominent settler was Elijah Field, of Woodstock, Vermont, who, in 1805, purchased the Buell farm on the western line of the township. He had no less than nine sons and three daughters, most of whom were of mature age, and settled near by, but over the line in township number one, now Hounsfield. The whole district on both sides of the line has since been called Field Settlement. Among those in that part of the town, besides those already named, were Adam Blodgett, Samuel Bates, —— Bates, —— Spencer, and Asaph Butterfield. In the northwest were Captain James Parker and others. An anecdote concerning the gentleman last named and one of his family was related by Mr. Massey, which we reproduce here in condensed form as an indication of some of the troubles which beset the early settlers.

Captain Parker desired some hemlock-gum to use in the manufacture of potash, and also wanted some groceries from the little store at Watertown village. So he gave his oldest son, Alexander, a youth of fourteen or fifteen, a silver dollar, bidding him take an axe and a bag, procure some gum, and purchase the groceries, all on the same trip. After dinner young Parker proceeded to the foot of the Folts Hill, where there was a large hemlock forest on the south of the road. To avoid the risk of losing his dollar (a great sum in those days), he struck his axe into a tree and placed the coin in the notch. The task of gathering the gum was a long one, and he unthinkingly strayed far from the point where he had located his primitive bank. When, at length, he had obtained a sufficient quantity, he started back, loaded with his axe and bag of gum. He traveled far longer than he thought was necessary to reach the road, but saw no sign of the desired pathway. Then he suddenly remembered that he had passed three springs looking just alike, and each covered with the yellow scum of iron-ore. He was old enough to know that traveling in a circle was a common phenomenon with those who were lost, and it quickly occurred to him that he was precisely in that position.

Meanwhile, night was rapidly coming on. The wolves were disappearing before the settlers, but there were still some in the forest, and the prospect was not pleasant.

Convinced, however, that he could not find his way out in the darkness, Alick seated himself at the foot of a large tree, and with his bag of gum beside him, and his axe between his knees, he prepared for sleep or battle, according to circumstances.

In the mean time, Captain Parker had become alarmed at the approach of night without his son's return, and started out to see what was the matter. Finding, on his arrival at the village, that the boy had not been there, the alarm was instantly sounded. The men and boys at the village rallied promptly, while Parker hurried home to call out his own neighbors. All met, late in the night, near the hemlock wood, which they rightly conjectured he had entered. Half of them had guns, and many of the others were provided with horns, which then filled the place of bells, telegraphs, and other means of conveying signals. The company, having organized in bands, provided themselves with pitch-pine torches, and agreed on a few necessary signals, moved forward into the forest; every rod of ground being inspected, and the horns being sounded at regular intervals, both to preserve the line of march, and to attract the attention of the boy.

Meanwhile, the youth himself, after keeping himself awake as long as he could, had dropped into a profound slumber at the foot of his tree. Whether he dreamed of the comforts of his rude home, or was disturbed by visions of ravenous wolves standing open-mouthed and fiery-eyed around him, our account does not say. At all events, he remained in deep slumber until past midnight. Suddenly he was awakened by a tremendous blast, only a short distance away; on springing up he heard the well-known sound of horns along the line of searchers, and saw their torches gleaming among the trees. Comprehending the situation, he put his axe on his shoulder, took his bag of gum in hand, and advanced to meet the rescuers. After the first expressions of joy, three shots were fired in quick succession to notify the line that the boy was found; the men quickly collected, and then, with many congratulations, dispersed to their homes. But in one respect the history of this event is deficient; we are not informed whether Alick found the dollar which he had deposited in the side of the tree. Perhaps it is there yet.

On February 17, 1806, the town of Hounsfield was formed from Watertown by the legislature, corresponding in size to survey-township number one, and reducing Watertown to the size which it retained up to the incorporation of the city in 1869.

There was not much chance for anything but farms in the western part of the town. A distillery was early erected on the Wadleigh place on Mill creek, which was afterwards changed to a grist-mill, but this has long since been abandoned.

Burrville was at this period quite a rival of Watertown. William Lampson, the pioneer blacksmith, had also an axe-factory, with a trip-hammer carried by water, where he made edge-tools, and which was kept in operation till about ten years ago. James Mann built a tannery there about 1806. A few years later it passed into the hands of Theophilus Redfield, best known to the old settlers as Deacon Redfield. He kept six or eight men at work in his tannery, and as many more in his shoe-shop. About 1809 a carding-machine was built a little below the grist-mill. Afterwards, but before the war, a cloth-dressing establishment was put up nearer the falls. There had been a hotel from the first, the earliest landlord whom any one remembers being Septimus S. Adams.

All these establishments, together with the store, ashery, and distillery of Mr. Converse, made quite a lively little place. There was no organized church in Watertown village, and many of its people used to go on foot and on horseback to attend religious services at Burrville. Mr. Hart Massey made the journey very regularly; he and his boys walking, and his wife riding on horseback, with her daughter behind her on a pillion. When there was no minister, sermons would be read by Dr. Brainerd or Judge Strong.

But Watertown was all the while gaining ground, and the people did not like the idea of going five miles to church. It was proposed to build a church edifice at Watertown Centre (where there was a tavern and a few houses) for the accommodation of both villages. In February, 1811, the "Religious Society of Watertown" was formed, with the view of carrying out that idea. The trustees were Tilley Richardson, John Sikes, Thomas Sawyer, and William Fellows, representing Burrville and vicinity; Hart Massey and Isaac Benedict, on the part of Watertown Village; and Aaron Brown, the tavern-keeper, at the Centre. It was voted to build a church at the latter point; but nothing further was done, and the next year the breaking out of the war prevented all action in that direction for the time being.

Log school-houses, covered with "troughs" (*i.e.*, half-logs hollowed out and laid in a row with the hollow part up, covered by another row with the hollows down), were the first educational temples of the town. In these assembled not only great flocks of children (for the pioneers were a prolific race), but the congregations which listened to the inspiring words of the early preachers, as they made their toilsome way from one rude settlement to another. Among those who preached through this town, besides the Reverend Mr. Lazelle, already mentioned, were "Father Puffer," celebrated for his knowledge of the Bible, which a doubtful tradition asserts he could repeat from beginning to end, Rev. B. Tyler, Rev. N. Dutton, Father Bliss, Rev. Libbeus Field, one of the Fields of Field Settlement, who still survives, a resident of Hounsfield, at the age of 98. Rev. Hezekiah Field, another member of the same family, and Rev. David Speer ("Father Speer," as the latter was affectionately called), resided in Rodman, but he preached throughout Watertown in the pioneer days, beginning as early as 1805. He continued his services for more than fifty years, and died in extreme old age, attended by the respect and affection of all who knew him.

The principal physician in town was Dr. Craft P. Kimball, who began to practice at Burrville before the War of 1812, and continued to do so till his death, in 1872. The manufacture of potash was, of course, a most important business during the settling up of the town, for this would bring cash when hardly any other production of the country would pay the expense of transportation to market. When

the embargo was declared in 1808, stopping intercourse with Canada, and thus preventing the exportation of potash by the only available route, which was down the Saint Lawrence, the people of Jefferson County felt as if they were ruined, and many of them did not hesitate to evade the law by every means in their power. Numerous were the expedients resorted to to facilitate the removal of the precious article.

We have before spoken of the Folts hill, on the road from Watertown to Brownville. It was so called from a shrewd Mohawk Dutch farmer of that name, who lived there, and who was reputed particularly expert in conducting the secret traffic in potash. Many a score of barrels of potash, either belonging to the surrounding farmers or purchased from them by William Smith, the Watertown merchant, was quietly forwarded by secret roads to the St. Lawrence and thence into Canada, through the sharp management of the person referred to. Hart Massey, the collector of this district, was well aware what Folts was about, and was constantly on the watch to detect him in some overt act, but without success. Once Folts himself thought he was caught. He had had a lot of potash stored in his barn, waiting a good chance, and one dark winter night he was engaged with one or two assistants in loading it into the sleigh of a neighboring farmer, preparatory to starting for the Saint Lawrence, by way of a secret road cut through the woods north of the river, for this very purpose. Suddenly up drives Collector Massey in his cutter.

"Hello, men! what are you doing here?" cried the officer, dimly seeing through the darkness what was going forward. Folts was hard pushed for a moment, but his shrewdness did not desert him.

"Vell," said he, "Bill Smit, he got me to keep some potash for him till he can sent it off to Utica, 'cause dis tam embargo won't let him sell it in Canada, vere it would pring sometings, and dese mens is just pringing it to my parn. Come, poys, hurry up; it is so colt as der tuyvel!" and forthwith the men began to roll the barrels *into* the barn instead of *out* of it.

Massey watched them to the end, saw the barn-door fastened and the team start for home, and then, as he could not prevent Folts from keeping potash in his barn on its way to Utica, he drove on to the village. The smugglers watched him till they were satisfied that he was safely housed, then returned and loaded up the potash, which was soon on its way to Canada. After being circumvented in similar ways a number of times, Massey was at length delighted to be informed very privately that Folts had a quantity of potash stored in an old building belonging to him, situated in such an out-of-the-way place that it was very evident the article was destined for illicit exportation. Obtaining a team and driver, he proceeded to the designated place, and sure enough after much searching he found two tea-boxes and three barrels, evidently all full, and carefully concealed from the ordinary observer. Loading them up, he returned to the village with his prize, and, as it was then evening, placed a guard over it lest it should be carried off in the night. For once he had got ahead of old Folts.

The next morning he proceeded to examine his capture. Alas! the tea-boxes were filled with sawdust and a few stones, while the barrels were packed with other refuse matter. His wily opponent had carefully prepared the decoy, and had then purposely managed to have information furnished to the collector. Not satisfied with this triumph, the farmer sued the officer before a justice of the peace for carrying off his boxes and barrels, and, we believe, actually collected a small sum from him.

Not only was an immense amount of potash illegally exported to Canada, but large quantities of manufactured goods were imported in the same way, and nobody felt very bad about it. It seems as if we had heard long ago of very respectable members of society engaging in these transactions, and of deacons of the church hiding smuggled goods in the old long clock-cases then so common, while the revenue officers made a cursory examination of the house. There were very good people in those days, but they were not quite so immaculate as some are disposed to claim. They certainly had the virtues of industry, energy, and perseverance to an almost unlimited degree. By the time of the War of 1812, Watertown looked very much like an old settled country. On the principal roads more than half the houses were of frame, the trough-covered log schoolhouses were abandoned for frame ones, and the whole town was pretty well cleared up, except on some of the hills and along the river in the northeastern portion.

Among the settlers of 1809 were Anthony and Andrew Sigourney, brothers, who located in the Woodruff settlement in the eastern part of town. Anthony Sigourney's son, Alanson P., born the following December, is still living on the old homestead, to whom and to his brother, James M. Sigourney, four years younger, we are much indebted for information regarding that part of the town. Anthony Sigourney bought the farm of Enos Scott, who died about a year ago, aged a hundred years and six months. Mrs. Simeon Woodruff died last summer, in Illinois, at the age of ninety-nine. A hardy, long-lived race were the pioneer men and women of Jefferson County. Another instance of this hardihood is to be found in James Brintnall, who was among the few new-comers of 1812, settling on the farm in the western part of the town, on which he now resides at the age of eighty-eight, though apparently as strong as most men of seventy. He has been our principal authority for events occurring in that locality.

When the War of 1812 broke out, general consternation spread over all this section of the country. Instant invasion was expected, accompanied by all the horrors of Indian massacre, which the events of the Revolution had but too sadly taught our fathers to look for as the inevitable result of British hostilities. With the first news of war came an order directing Gen. Brown to call out all the militia of the county. After the first excitement was over, the service of the militia was principally performed by alternate drafts from the various regiments. The principal events of that war on this frontier are detailed in the military history of the county; we shall only refer here to a few matters pertaining especially to the town of Watertown. Its militia belonged to the 76th regiment, under Col. Tuttle, and whenever there was considered to be danger of invasion, which was frequently the case, they were called out *en masse*. Ah, then, what hurrying to

and fro among those who went! what tears and trembling on the part of the women and children who remained defenseless behind! Old ladies long told how, in their husbands' absence, they took their children and some blankets into the wheat-fields, night after night, and slept there, hoping thus to escape the tomahawks and scalping-knives of the Indians, should those terrible marauders seek their houses.

The first uniformed militia company in Jefferson County was the Watertown Rifles, formed principally in the eastern part of that town in the spring of 1813. William Sampson, of Burrville, was the first captain; Jonathan Miles, who lived down the creek from Burrville, was the first lieutenant; the ensign's name is unknown; and John Gotham (afterwards Colonel Gotham) was orderly sergeant. Most of the young men and middle-aged men of that locality were in it. Squire William Huntington had four sons in it; there were five Delanos, three Woodruffs, two Woodworths, two Sigourneys, etc. The company organization was kept up until 1846, when it was disbanded on the repeal of the old militia law.

When Sacket's Harbor was actually attacked in May, 1813, expresses came galloping in hot haste through the county, and on every side the farmers were seen hurrying in hot haste, on foot and on horseback, with guns on their shoulders, towards the endangered post. The Watertown Rifles turned out in full force. Benjamin Woodruff happened to be away from home. Arriving several hours later, he shouldered his rifle and started for the harbor, drawing powder to use from the Watertown Arsenal on the way. Finding it too coarse to prime his flint-lock rifle, he bought some priming-powder at a store at Sacket's Harbor while the battle was going on, and then took his place with his comrades. Four citizens of the western part of Watertown were captured in that affair and taken to Halifax. Two of them, Messrs. Ayers and Ingalls, died in Halifax; Mr. Graves and another returned home. Meanwhile, the women, children, and old men listened with terror to the booming guns, often assembling in large numbers for sympathy and counsel. In the Woodruff district they gathered on the highest point of Benjamin Woodruff's farm, whence the smoke of the conflict and the lake beyond could plainly be seen. All the men were gone except old Jonah Woodruff, the patriarch of the settlement. Long they listened with fast-beating hearts to the sounds of conflict, but at length the noise died away, and they saw the British fleet, headed by the "Royal George," slowly sailing out of the harbor. All was yet uncertainty; they could but hope that the invader was defeated, and time soon proved their hopes to be well founded. On Wilson Hill there was a similar assemblage at the house of James Wilson.

After the war the church question came up again. Even during the conflict, the people at the county-seat had organized the "Watertown Ecclesiastical society" for secular purposes, and by this time they were so strong that the Burrville folks evidently thought it useless to continue the struggle. In October or November, 1815, the regular place of meeting of the First Congregational church of Watertown was removed to Watertown village. The old religious organization remained the same, but it was united for secular purposes with the Watertown Ecclesiastical society, and two Burrville men were added to the board of trustees of the latter body. Six years later the church was changed into the First Presbyterian church of Watertown, by which name it is still known.

A little after the war Mr. Abel Brigham came to Burrville, from Whitesboro', Oneida county, and replaced Mr. Converse as a merchant, remaining there five or six years. But Watertown village had by this time demonstrated its ability to hold the foremost position in the county. All business centered there, and Burrville found itself more and more left out in the cold.

The tract between the State road and the river, in the northeast part of the town, was the latest considerable section to be settled. A man named White moved in there and made a clearing about 1820, and about 1821 William Huntington settled at the point now called Huntingtonville (nearly north of the Grove Hotel), built a dam across to Huntington island, and erected a large saw-mill. Shortly afterwards a scythe-factory was built at the same point. This was followed by a shingle-machine and clover-mill, and Huntingtonville bid fair to be an important manufacturing village. But Watertown and high water were too much for it. Between 1840 and 1850 the buildings just named were carried off one after another by the impetuous floods of Black river. Finally the dam shared the same fate, and Huntingtonville as a manufacturing place ceased to exist. In 1828 a hotel was opened by Charles Tuell, on the State road about four miles east of the centre of Watertown village, now called the Grove Hotel. A public-house has been kept there ever since 1828, except between 1836 and 1844.

About 1825, Captain Sampson erected a blast-furnace at the top of the Burrville cascade. It was kept up only a few years, and was the last serious effort to establish manufactures in that vicinity. Deacon Redfield moved to Watertown, the tannery passed through several hands, and was finally abandoned. The carding-mill, the cloth-dressing works, and, finally, the axe-factory, all shared the same fate.

On October 14, 1833, the "Burrville Society" was formed by persons of the Congregationalist, Methodist, and Universalist denominations for the purpose of erecting a Union church edifice. Dr. Craft P. Kemble, George M. Jenks, and Elnathan Lucas were the first trustees. The next year a small house of worship was erected by this society at Burrville, at an estimated cost of $1550. This, it will be understood, was a secular society, merely having charge of the house, Watertown having captured the Burrville church. In 1834 a new Congregational church was organized at Burrville, which is still maintained. For many years the church edifice was used by the three denominations before mentioned, but of late all but the Congregationalists have ceased to hold regular services there.

The town, which forty years before had been an unbroken forest, had now become one of the best cultivated and most fertile districts in the State. The village of Watertown, which was still a portion of the town, with its numerous manufacturing and mercantile establishments, furnished a ready market for the products of the surrounding farms,

but at the same time prevented the development of any enterprise in that portion of the town which is now separate from the city.

The next event of any consequence, outside of the usual routine of agricultural prosperity, was the building of the Watertown and Sacket's Harbor plank-road, in 1848. About two and a half miles of it is the northwestern part of the present town of Watertown. It has since been turned into a macadamized road. It was followed by plank-roads radiating in almost every direction from Watertown village; in fact, there was at that period a general furor for plank-roads throughout the country. The Watertown Central plank-road ran from the village pavements south to Watertown Centre two miles, and was completed in August, 1849. It was designed to connect with a line of roads to Syracuse, but the early completion of a railroad prevented the consummation of the enterprise. The Watertown plank- and turnpike-road was finished in September, 1849, from the village east along the State road some three miles to the Rutland line. The Watertown and Great Bend plank-road, running for about the same distance along the south shore of Black river through the northwestern part of this town, was also completed in 1849. All but the last have since been macadamized.

These enterprises were succeeded by a still more important one. In September, 1851, the Watertown and Rome Railroad was completed to the former village, running for about five and a half miles through the present town. In 1873 the Carthage, Watertown and Sacket's Harbor Railroad company completed its road to the city of Watertown, two and a half miles being in the town under consideration. In 1874 the same road was extended to Sacket's Harbor, which gives this town two and a half miles more of railroad. Both roads are now leased to the Utica and Black River Railroad.

All these enterprises contributed to increase the population of Watertown village, and by 1869 its numbers were sufficient to entitle it to a city organization. Such an organization was accordingly formed on May 8, 1869, leaving the town of Watertown with the boundaries described at the beginning of this chapter. By the census of 1870 the remaining population was 1377, by that of 1875 it was 1279.

The principal business of the town is dairying, though all kinds of grain can be raised with great facility. There are five cheese-factories within its limits, turning out near forty thousand pounds of cheese yearly.

The principal history of Burrville has already been given. Its business has nearly all been absorbed by voracious Watertown. It now contains a grist-mill (the same erected in 1802), a saw-mill, an axe-helve factory, a harness-shop, a grocery, a hotel, a post-office, with a daily mail from both east and west, and about thirty houses.

The "Congregational Church of Burrville," the first church at this point, has been mentioned in the previous sketch of the town. The present church was organized on February 14, 1834, by the Rev. David Spear. It was then composed of thirteen members from the First Presbyterian Church of Watertown, three from the Congregational Church of Rutland, and one from the Congregational Church of Smithville. The first deacons were William Lamson and Caleb Burnham.*

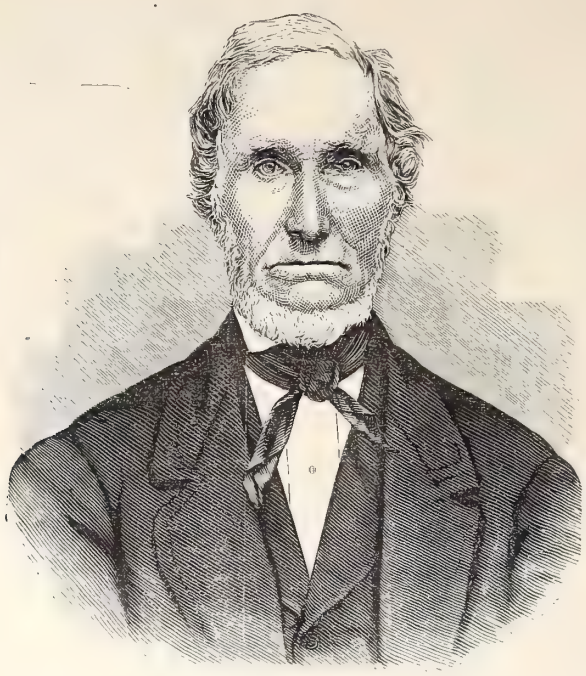
The names of the ministers are not given in the records, but as nearly as can be ascertained they were as follows: David Spear, John Covert, Truman C. Hill, —— Bellamy, —— Yale, W. W. Walcott, Frederick Hibbard, Alvin Parmelee, G. M. Jenks, W. W. Warriner, James Douglas, Richard G. Keyes, S. W. Chaney (seven years), A. B. Dilley, and Albert Lee. Mr. Lee officiates at both Burrville and Rutland, as most of his predecessors have done; the services at the former place being held at the Union house of worship erected in 1834, as before mentioned.

List of Supervisors of Watertown, from 1805,—the previous records being destroyed: Corlis Hinds, 1805 to 1808, inclusive; Tilley Richardson, 1809 and '10; William Smith, 1811; Egbert Ten Eyck, 1812 to '19, inclusive; Titus Ives, 1820 to '26, inclusive; Jabez Foster, 1827; Titus Ives, 1828; Daniel Lee, 1829; Henry H. Coffeen, 1830 to '34, inclusive; Orville Hungerford, 1835, '36, and '37; Joel Woodworth, 1838, '39, '40; Orville Hungerford, 1841 and '42; John Winslow, 1843, '44, and '45; Orville V. Brainard, 1846 and '47; George C. Sherman, 1848; Adriel Ely, 1849; Kilborn Hannahs, 1850; Orville Hungerford, 1851; Robert Lansing, 1852; David D. Otis, 1853 and '54; Adriel Ely, 1855; Willard Ives, 1856; Levi H. Brown, 1857; Henry H. Babcock, 1858; Ambrose W. Clark, 1859 and '60; David W. Baldwin, 1861; H. H. Babcock, 1862; Edward S. Lansing, 1863 and '64; George A. Bagley, 1865 to '68, inclusive; Wilbur F. Porter, 1869; John Winslow, 1869 (elected at a special meeting after formation of city); Charles Richardson, 1870 to '75, inclusive; Henry S. Barbour, 1876; Charles Richardson, 1877.

Present Officers: Supervisor, Charles Richardson; Town Clerk, Burt W. Gifford; Justices of the Peace, Amby H. Gragg, Orrin A. Graves, Dexter W. Jones, and Charles L. Cummings; Assessors, William C. Baker, Thomas E. Beecher, and Valora W. Smiley; Commissioners of Highways, Charles G. Rexford, Samuel Wilson, and Volney W. Hart; Collector, Jay White; Constables, Lester Hungerford, Thomas E. Beecher, and E. Collins Baker; Auditors, Cornelius V. Losee, Chandler C. Chase, and Eugene Howland; Excise Commissioners, Albert Gurnee, Solomon H. Knapp, and Nathaniel N. Burnham; Sealer, Wines R. Skeeles.

* The latter, who died in 1853, left a legacy of about two thousand dollars to the church in which he had officiated. The late Joseph Sawyer also left it a legacy.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



EBENEZER TOLMAN

was one of a family of eight children of Ebenezer and Mary Tolman. His father was a native of Attleborough, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas Tolman, who emigrated from England, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, with his two sons, Thomas and John, in the year 1635. The family represented in this sketch is descended from the latter of the two sons, John. His grandmother on his father's side, Mary, was daughter of Deacon Benjamin Slack, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, a wealthy farmer. His mother was daughter of William and Sarah Clarke, William Clarke being a descendant of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke, author of "Clarke's Commentaries," and his wife Sarah (whose maiden name was Locke) a descendant of William Locke, who came to America in the year 1634.

His father, Ebenezer, Sr., was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and carried on farming to some extent, but gave his children as liberal an education as his means and the opportunities would afford, and was not only a man of general intelligence, but representative in his pursuits in life. He was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, and accompanied Arnold on his successful expedition against Quebec, and was taken prisoner there by the British, and for an attempt to break out of prison was placed in irons, and kept in that way in prison several months. Upon his release he re-entered the army, and was appointed sergeant, but the endurance and privations were so great, his health failed, and he was obliged to leave the army.

He died December 27, 1838, aged ninety years.

Ebenezer, Jr., came to Jefferson County with his brother William, and sisters Betsy, Cynthia, and Mary, in the year 1817. Married Miss Hopeful Randall, of Massachusetts, May 5, 1816. To them were born seven children. He died February 7, 1875, having led a life of integrity of character and honesty of purpose. An active business man, respected by all who knew him.

His wife died March 23, 1845,—a woman amiable in her ways, patient in her labor, and consistent as a member of the church to which she belonged. Both she and her husband were members of the Congregational church at Burrville.

His son Augustus desires to place the engraved portrait of his father upon a page of the history of the town where he lived for nearly three-quarters of a century.

Augustus was born 1818, and at the age of thirty-five, in the year 1853, married Miss Sarah Louisa Goddard, daughter of Nathan F. and Matilda Goddard, of Clayton, Jefferson County. They have two children, Charles A. and Luella A.

Augustus resides on the old homestead.



ALEXANDER PARKER.



MRS. ALEXANDER PARKER.

ALEXANDER PARKER

was eldest son of James and Martha Parker, who came to Watertown with their family in 1801. His parents were natives of New Hampshire, and at the time of the birth (September 3, 1787) of the subject of this memoir resided in Ackworth, Cheshire county, New Hampshire. The family of which he was a member consisted of father, mother, and nine children, some of whom were born in the town of Watertown after their arrival. His father bought some three hundred and twenty acres of timber land, and with the help of his boys cleared up a large farm—a portion of which is now owned and occupied by the youngest son, James—on the road from Watertown to Brownsville. His father was one of the first officers of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, obtained the first prize offered for fruit and best-cultivated orchard in the county, and made the first barrel of cider manufactured in the county. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, but never had a pension, and three of the sons were in the battle of Sacket's Harbor in the late War of 1812–14. He was a member of Trinity church, Watertown, and warden of the same for many years. His father died in 1828, and his mother in 1841; the former at the age of sixty-four, the latter at the age of seventy-two.

Alexander was fourteen years of age when he came to this county. At the age of seventeen he went on foot back to New Hampshire, and remained with his grandfather nearly one year, attending school. Returning to Watertown, he with his father bought fifty acres of land in Antwerp, which contained valuable ledges of rocks, with a view of manufacturing mill-stones from them. He was led to do this from the fact of his uncle being a millwright and counseled him so to do, and together they built the first grist-mill erected in Jefferson County, which was located at Burr's Mills. Their manufactured stones were taken in sleighs to Rochester and other marts of trade, and disposed of, yielding them a good profit. In the year 1808, January 15, he married Miss Betsey, daughter of Deacon Oliver Bartholomew, of Watertown. Mr. Bartholomew was also one of the pioneers of the town, coming there in the year 1800 and settling near James Parker's.

Alexander and his wife lived in the rude log cabin so common in that day in Antwerp for about one year, and returned to Watertown. Worked his father's farm for a few years, and in the year 1815 purchased a farm now just out of the city limits, occupied and owned by his youngest son, James A. Parker, and on which is a fine brick residence, surrounded with trees of over a half-century's growth, all the work of his own hands in the days of his activity.

To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born ten children, viz.: Horace, Emeline, Lewis, Daniel, Franklin, Cynthia, Charles, Eliza A., George, and James A. All are living except Daniel, who died September 1, 1876, aged sixty-two years.

While yet a young man he was considered by his townsmen a fit person to discharge the duties of the various town offices, and he always acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was for many years captain of the militia company of the town, and bore that title through life. He was in middle life connected with the Episcopal church in Watertown, and officiated as warden of that church for many years, and continued a member until his death, May 29, 1871.

His wife still survives him, and is now, in her eighty-second year, still active in body and mind; and it may be said here that there is no person living who has been in Watertown so long as herself. Well and faithfully has she fulfilled her allotted destiny. She has in every sense of the word been a "helpmate" to her husband and her large family of children. Her numerous friends and all her acquaintances "rise up and bless her."

The youngest son, James A., married Miss Cornelia A., daughter of David and Asenath Burnett, of Cape Vincent, in the year 1856. They have six children living.





Jeremiah Parker

Fransina Parker

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, March 20, 1814. He was second son of a family of seven children of Cratus and Olive Parker. His father was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and his ancestors, on his father's side, of English descent. His mother (whose maiden name was Fuller) was a native of Vermont, and came with her father to the town of Rodman when she was only fourteen years of age. Her father was among the pioneers of that town. His father came to Watertown in the first years of the century, and his grandfather was among the first settlers of the county.

He resided at home and worked on the farm, taking care of his parents until he was of age. His father removed to the town of Adams when Jeremiah was only ten years of age. There he remained until he was thirty-three years of age, and returned to Watertown and purchased one hundred and ninety acres of land, and subsequently making additions thereto, until he was the possessor of some five hundred and forty acres.

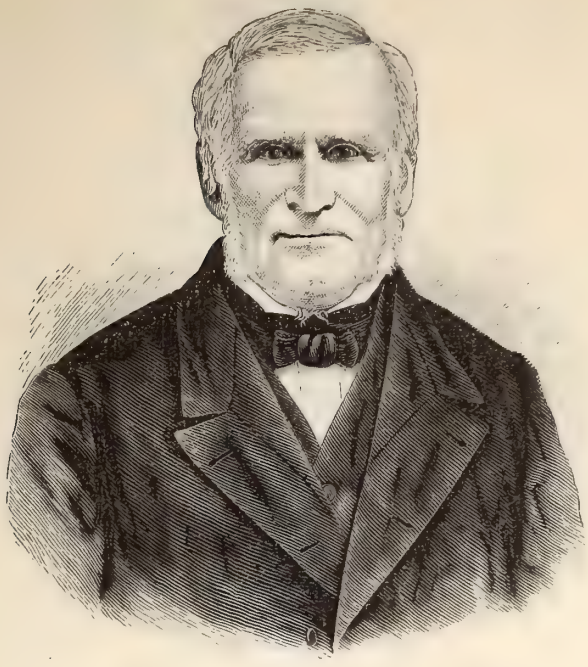
The old homestead is now occupied by his sons, Frank M. and Thomas C., and the land remains in the family as a monument of his ambition and toil.

In the year 1836, September 26, while living in Adams, he married Miss Fransina, daughter of Thomas B. and Rachel Kenyon, of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York. Her father and mother were both natives of Rhode Island, and lived during the last years of their lives with their daughter, Fransina Parker. Her father died at the age of eighty-five, in the year 1864, and her mother died 1847, at the age of sixty-eight. Jeremiah Parker was a man of almost unexampled activity and perseverance, and what he accumulated was by his own exertions. Unaided and alone, and without any of the opportunities afforded at the present day for an education, he became one of the most judicious and intelligent farmers of his town and county. When only fourteen years of age, as an example of his untiring ambition, he actually cut one hundred and forty cords of three-feet wood for his grandfather, the consideration being a sucking colt, which in after-years, with its mate, was drowned in the St. Lawrence river, as he was crossing on the ice.

To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born four children, viz., Alvira, died in infancy. Frank M., married Miss Maranda, daughter of Abel and Hannah Wilder, of Franklin county, Massachusetts; they have two children, Nettie F. and Charles J. Thomas C. married Miss S. Imogene, daughter of Chauncy and Clarissa Huntingdon, of Rutland; they have one son, Luman H. Ella D. died at the age of twelve years, in the year 1865.

In politics Mr. Parker was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks. Never active in political matters, and never neglected business for any political preferment. He held the office of ensign in the Patriot War of 1837–38, and at its close ranked as captain.

He united with the First Baptist church of Adams in the year 1854, and remained a member of that body until his death, May 19, 1872. His wife and widow united with the same church, 1837, when only twenty years of age, still retaining her membership with that society. She now resides with her sons on the old homestead.



FRANCIS SMILEY.

The subject of this sketch was born May 13, 1792, in the State of Vermont. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Smiley, of New England birth, and whose ancestors were of Scottish origin.

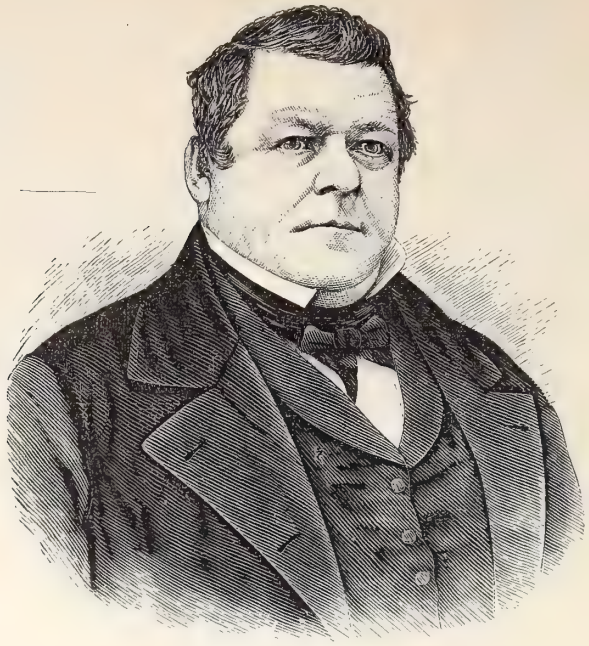
When about nine years of age Francis came to live with an uncle in Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, and remained there until he was fourteen years of age, when his father and family having removed from Vermont to Jefferson County, Francis also came, and with his parents settled in the town of Watertown. His father died about 1812, and his mother about the year 1847. At the age of twenty-three, and in the year 1815, he married Miss Betsy, daughter of Shubael and Anna Adams, of Connecticut birth, but of the town of Watertown at the time of this marriage. She was born June 27, 1797. He first settled in Rutland after his marriage, remained there for only a few years, and after living at Burrville for one year, he removed to the west part of the town of Watertown, and settled on the farm now occupied and owned by his third son, Velora W. Smiley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smiley were born five children, viz., Robison Eldridge, Alathea Jewett, Robert J., Velora W., and Elmina Lovilla.

All of these children are dead, except Robison E. and Velora W., the former at present connected with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad, as freight agent, which position he has held, for a large part of the time, for the past twenty-five years.

In politics Mr. Smiley was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks. Coming to the county in the year 1806, Mr. Smiley was recognized among the early settlers of the town of Watertown, and was known through his life as a man of integrity of purpose and uprightness of character.

He died February 16, 1875. His wife died October 13, 1869. Robison E. married Elizabeth Welch, of Watertown. She died 1850. For his second wife he married Sophronia B., daughter of the late Peter Doxtater, of Adams. Velora W. married Miss Harriet M., daughter of Austin and Minerva Everett.



AUSTIN EVERETT

was born in Sharon, Connecticut, December 11, 1797. He was the son of Eliphalet and Rhoda Everett, who came to Jefferson County, and settled in the town of Watertown, on an adjoining farm with Francis Smiley, one of the first settlers of the town. Eliphalet died March 27, 1815. His wife was a descendant of Deacon Wm. Peck, who came to New Haven, Connecticut, in the year 1638, being of English birth. She died June 2, 1851. Upon coming to this country they took up one hundred and twenty-four acres of timber land, which they began clearing of its original forest, and lived upon it until their death. Austin, second son and fourth child of the family of children, remained on the farm until he was of age, receiving only a very limited education from books. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Hannah Moss, of Dorset, Vermont. This was in the year 1819, December.

To them was born one daughter, Harriet, June 30, 1822, who died in infancy.

His first wife dying, he married his second wife, Miss Minerva, daughter of Ezeriah and Martha Crandall, of Johnstown, New York. She was born August 16, 1809. By his second wife he had two children, Harriet M. and Elmore.

Harriet M. married Velora W. Smiley, son of Francis Smiley, one of the first settlers of Watertown. Their marriage took place January 17, 1849. They have two children living, Fred. E. and Claire B., one having died, Charlie J., at the age of eleven years, March 26, 1865. Elmore Everett died at the age of thirty-seven, October 13, 1868.

Austin Everett was numbered among the pioneers of this county; was held in high esteem by his townsmen; held the office of under-sheriff, under John Fay as sheriff. In politics he was a Democrat, and quite active in his party.

Mrs. Everett still survives her husband, active in both mind and body.



Wm Tolman

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Nelson, New Hampshire, November 7, 1795. He was the fifth child and third son of a family of eight children of Ebenezer and Mary Tolman. His father was a native of Attleborough, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas Tolman, who emigrated from England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, with his two sons, Thomas and John, in the year 1635.

The family particularly represented in this biography is descended from the latter of the two sons, John.

His grandmother on his father's side, Mary, was daughter of Deacon Benjamin Slack, of Attleborough, Massachusetts, a wealthy farmer.

His mother was daughter of William and Sarah Clarke, William Clarke being a descendant of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke, author of Clarke's "Commentaries," and his wife, Sarah (whose maiden name was Locke), a descendant of William Locke, who came to America in the year 1634. His father, Ebenezer, was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and carried on farming to some extent, but gave his children quite a liberal education, and was not only representative in his agricultural pursuits, but as a man of general intelligence. He was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, accompanied Arnold on his unsuccessful expedition against Quebec, and was taken prisoner there by the British, and for an attempt to break out of prison was placed in irons, and kept in that way a prisoner for some time. Upon his release he reentered the army, and was appointed sergeant, but the endurance and privations were so great his health failed, and he was obliged to leave the army. He died December 27, 1838, aged ninety years.

Ebenezer, Jr., Betsey, Cynthia, William, and Mary came to Jefferson County. William, at the time of his first visit to this county, was twenty-two years of age, remaining some four years as a laborer; returned to Massachusetts, where he remained for six years. In the year 1827, October 9, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Timothy and Abigail Bancroft, natives of Massachusetts. Her father being a descendant of Thomas Bancroft, who emigrated from near London, England, to the town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts, in the seventeenth century, and died 1691. After his marriage he returned to Jefferson County, town of Watertown, and settled near where he now resides, and began securing a competence for himself, and by judicious management and economy owns at the present time some three hundred and twenty-one acres of valuable farming land. Mr. Tolman, although in his eighty-second year of age, is still active, but recently, on account of an injury received, has not engaged in his accustomed labor.

Very few of the men of Jefferson County can look back through so many years and cite the various changes as Mr. Tolman. In politics he was first a Federalist, afterwards a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks and espoused its principles.

In the year 1841 he united with Trinity church at Watertown, and has since remained a member of the same, and now is the oldest male member of the church. His wife, in the year 1835, united with the Presbyterian church at Burrville, and still retains her membership with that to-day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tolman were born five children, viz.: Solon B., Cornelia A., Amanda Mary, and William Orville. The third child, Henry, died in infancy. Solon B. married Miss Lodusta Archer, and resides in the town of his birth, and is a farmer. Cornelia A. married Mr. L. T. Sawyer; have two children. He is a farmer in the town of Watertown. Amanda Mary is a resident of her native town. William Orville married Miss Mary Ophelia Bailey, of Watertown; have three children, and is a farmer near his father.

The family of Tolman is among those families which make up the representative men of the town, and in which may be found that integrity characteristic of the old Puritan stock, from whence they are descended.



JOSEPH SAWYER.



MRS. JOSEPH SAWYER.

JOSEPH SAWYER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Plymouth, Vermont, March 7, 1794. He was son of Deacon Thomas Sawyer (born September 7, 1757) and Susannah Wilder (born December 3, 1756), who had a family of ten children. His father was a lineal descendant, in the fifth generation, of Thomas Sawyer, who came to this country from Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1636, and settled in Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1639. Thomas, Jr., son of the emigrant, with his son, Elias, were taken prisoners by the Indians, and carried away into captivity in Canada, in the year 1705, October 15. They suffered very much for want of something to eat, the Indians having nothing for themselves and their prisoners to eat but the carcass of a dog. They were taken to Upper Canada and given up to the governor. While as prisoners they built the first saw-mill in that country. The governor released them after they had taught others to run the mill. Elias returned to Massachusetts; married first, Beatrice Houghton, and for his second wife, Miss Hart, who bore him two children, Thomas and Elizabeth. Thomas was the link in the genealogy above referred to, and with his wife, Susannah, removed, 1779, to the town of Plymouth, Vermont, and here struggled for twelve years, until a large family had accumulated around him.

With a desire to see the Black river country, which then was held up with such glowing accounts, he disposed of his property, and, in the fall of 1800 came, on horseback, to explore this great northern wilderness, in search of lands that were cheap and good. Hart Massey, Jonathan Wilder, and James Parker were simultaneously affected with the same desire. When he arrived at Watertown, he found Judge Coffeen and Captain Butterfield here with their families, occupying each a little log cabin. Being a carpenter, he assisted in hewing out floor-plank from basswood logs. He made his selection in the southeast part of the town, where his children and children's children are still occupying in their generations. An engraving of the present residence and surroundings of L. T. Sawyer, his grandson, will be found on the opposite page of this work, under the portraits of himself and wife. Thomas returned to Vermont for his family. His friends pronounced it a hazardous undertaking and fraught with danger, and a palpable case of "tempting Providence," upon which it was presumption to expect the blessing of God.

They bade adieu to friends dear, and in eighteen days found themselves at Judge Hubbard's, in Champion. Leaving their teams at Jonah Woodruff's, came on to Watertown, and put up with their old neighbor, Hart Massey, who had been here since the 7th of March, eleven days before them. The incidents of settlement, the rude





PHOTOS. BY BANTA. WATERTOWN, N.Y.

MRS. L. T. SAWYER.

L. T. SAWYER.



RESIDENCE of L. T. SAWYER, WATERTOWN, N. Y.



JOHN B. BALL.



MRS. JOHN B. BALL.

RESIDENCE of JOHN B. BALL, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

log shanty, the large family of twelve children, the reunion of old friends, are subjects of a sketch in the town history.

Mr. Sawyer was distinguished for his unobtrusive piety, and his house became the home of the New England missionary. He and his wife were two of the nine persons making up the organization of the first Congregational church formed in the town, which was organized at Burr's Mills, 1803.

Mrs. Sawyer was a woman of uncommon energy and excellence, and in the early settlement of Watertown supplied the place of a female physician, with a practice extending to several adjoining towns. She was distinguished for kindness and good nature, both at home and abroad, and was a great favorite with her grandchildren, to whom her characteristic advice on parting was, "Be a friend to everybody, and you will never want a friend."

He died, 1825, aged sixty-eight years, leaving his partner to live along to the extreme age of ninety-one years, before she was called to her rest. His grandson, Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, LL.D., is now United States circuit judge of California.

Joseph was only seven years of age when his father arrived at Watertown, and on the very farm upon which the family located he lived nearly seventy-four years. In the year 1818 he married Miss Mary, daughter of William Pepper. She was born in Otsego county, 1797, and came to Jefferson County in 1809. Soon after her marriage she, together with her husband, united with the First Presbyterian church at Watertown; but upon the organization of the church at Burrville they connected themselves with that body, and remained faithful members of it until their death.

Her life as a wife, a mother, and a Christian, was of the most exemplary character. She was hospitable. Her home was the centre of attraction to a large circle of friends and relations. She died in Watertown, April 12, 1873.

Joseph inherited from his Puritan ancestry a strong attachment for the Bible, the Sabbath, and the worship of God. He was an exemplary Christian man. He lived to be eighty-one years of age, and died December 3, 1874.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer were born eight children,—two sons and six daughters. Only three are living; the eldest and youngest died in infancy. Elvira died August 20, 1843, aged twenty-three years. Melissa married Dr. William Clark in 1845, and located at Central College, Ohio. She died 1851, leaving one son, who survived her only two weeks. Charlotte died November 10, 1851, aged twenty-one years. Of those living, Laurentius T. married Miss Cornelia, daughter of William and Mary Tolman, 1855. They have two sons, William Herbert and Fred. L. Live on the old homestead. Mariette married Orman Sawyer, 1846; reside in the town of Watertown, and have nine children. Fannie married George Hammond, 1858. They have three children.

JOHN B. BALL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lowville, Lewis county, September 6, 1811. He was the son of Jonathan Ball, of New England birth (New Hampshire), and grandson of Jonathan Ball, who was also of New England birth; was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was a soldier all through the Revolutionary War.

His father was a soldier of the War of 1812; moved to Lewis county, while a young man, with his father, during the early years of the eighteenth century, and became one of the pioneers of that county.

John was second son and third child of a family of six children, and lived at home, working on the farm until his father's death in 1831, and for three years after carried on the farm for his mother; and at the age of twenty-three he married Miss Melinda Bailey, born in Watertown, January 17, 1813, and daughter of Seth Bailey and Rebecca Loomis. This was in the year 1835, April 15. In 1838 he came to the town of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, and settled as a farmer. Remaining there for seven years, he removed to the town of Watertown, and settled where he now resides. An engraving of his residence and surroundings will be found on another page of this work.

He first purchased some one hundred and fifty-five acres, and has since made additions, until he owned at one time over six hundred and seventy acres of land in this county and other counties of this State and other States.

He is among the most intelligent and judicious farmers of the county, and, although limited as to educational privileges while young, and not receiving very much means from his father to begin life with, he has become, unaided and alone, a successful business man of his town.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ball were born eight children, viz., Irene, Lucinda, John N., Charlotte, Silas D., Burton B., Eva J., and Fred. A. Ball.

Of these Irene and Charlotte are dead; the rest are residents of the county of their birth.

In politics, Mr. Ball is a Republican, never taking a very active part in politics, and never neglecting business for political preferment. Held in high esteem by his townsmen, and respected by all who know him.

ADAMS.

THIS town, like many others in the southern part of the county, before the division of Oneida county formed a part of Mexico, which has fitly been termed the mother of towns, and was set off April 1, 1802. It received its name in honor of President John Adams, and included No. 7, or *Aleppo*, and No. 8, or *Orpheus*, of the "Eleven Towns," or the "Black River Tract." This area was maintained until No. 8 became a separate town, with the name of Rodman. Adams is nearly square, its sides measuring about six miles from east to west, and not quite seven from north to south. On the north it borders on Hounsfield and Watertown; east, on Rodman; south, on Lorraine and Ellisburg; and on the west, on Henderson. The surface is generally level, excepting the northwest portion, which is somewhat broken by the lake ridge, which here traverses the town; but much of the most elevated land is susceptible of cultivation, and there is comparatively little waste land in the town: even what seems most sterile affords excellent grazing. The ground was originally quite heavily timbered with maple, beech, birch, elm, and butternut, a considerable area of which yet remains. There were also large bodies of cedar, and a limited quantity of pine, which contributed largely to the early wealth of the town, supplying much of the fencing and building-material of the present improvements. The soil is generally fertile: a black mould, sandy loam, or a loam somewhat mixed with clay, underlaid by limestone, with outcroppings of this rock on high ground. The town is well watered, having the North Sandy creek and many tributary brooks in the south, and Stony creek, with numerous small branches, in the northern part. Both streams are fed by springs, and afford permanent water-power.

The distinguished surveyor, Benjamin Wright, said, in 1796, "No. 7 is a good township; there is fine soil and good timber. The Big Sandy creek is a large stream, 1 chain 80 links wide."

Town No. 7 fell to the share of Nicholas Low, in the subdivision of the eleven towns by ballot, and was surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in 1796, into 56 lots, numbered from west to east and from north to south, commencing near Henderson bay, and ending on the line of Lorraine. Mr. Wright complained of local attractions, that rendered it impossible to run straight lines. The lots varied in contents from 240 acres to 676 acres, and the whole made an aggregate of 26,505 acres. This tract of land had been mortgaged to William Constable, June 15, 1796, by Henderson, Low, Harrison, and Hoffman. It was assigned to the Bank of New York, but Low succeeded in getting a release, June 16, 1804.

In June, 1799, a company, consisting of Nicholas Salisbury, Robert Fulton, Caleb Ellis and son Daniel, Joel Guile, Abram Wilcox, John and Gideon Howard, and Elihu Phillips, followed up the creek from Ellisburg, through this town and Rodman, and the former was so struck with the probable fertility and value of the town that he went to New York the same fall, and purchased a tract one mile below the village. About a dozen, whose names are given in the following list, took up lands the same fall. This list is taken from the land books of Nicholas Low, in the hands of I. W. Bostwick, Esq., of Lowville, the agent under whom the town was mostly settled:

1798, Elisha Phillips; 1799, Oct. 29, Stephen Shippey, Enon D'Estaing, Nicholas and Alex. Salisbury, Solomon Smith, Daniel Comstock, David Smith, Abram Ripley, and Jonathan Cable; Nov. 6, Eliph't Edmonds, Alexander Dewey; Nov. 14, Geo. Cooper, Jehoida Page, Solomon Truman, John W. Smith, Francis McKee, Robert Myrick; Dec. 1, Squier Read, Daniel Fox, Zaccheus Walworth; 1800, Josiah Godfrey, Jenks Seaman, Simeon Forbes, Ebenezer Lazelle, David and Stephen Grommons, Isaac Baker, Samuel Fox, Geo. Houseman, Peter Doxtater, Paul Stickney, Elias Avery, James McCumber, Russell Smith, Eben'r Brown, Amos Claflin, Joshua Comstock, Matthew Wilkie, Consider Law. In 1801, Abijah Miller, John Freeman, Josiah Godfrey, Daniel Talcott, Hezekiah Tiffany, Joseph Cook, Phineas Rose, Robert, Solomon, and Asher Robbins, Simeon Meacham, Timothy Pond, Barnabas Wellman, Wm. Thomas, Abel Hart, Henry H. Walrodb, Chauncey and Roswell Mills. In 1802, Nathan Loveland, Cornelius Hinds, Sylvanus P. Daggart, Abel Loveland, Roswell Taylor, Roswell Coe, John Richard, David Higgens, Aaron Farr, John C. Toll, John C. Scott, James Streeter, John Kudder, Joseph Landon. In 1803, Truman and Theodore Bunce, John Jones, John Wentworth, Sylvanus Barney, James Randolph, D. G. M. Gaylord, James Henderson, Thomas James, Absalom Price, David Gardner. In 1804, Job Taylor, Eliphalet Adams, Abel Myrick, Darius Markham, John C. Dickinson, John Weaver, Aaron Webster, and subsequently many others.

Although in the fall of 1799 many parties were in looking for lands, yet no settlement was made until April 16, 1800, when Nicholas Salisbury, from Western N. Y., found his way into town through Lowville, by a tedious journey of twenty-six days, bringing with an ox-team and sled his family and goods, fording the streams with great peril, and camping at night wherever necessity compelled them. Solomon Smith and son accompanied, as hired men. John Smith, Francis McKee, Consider Law, David Smith, Peter Doxtater, and others, several with families, came into town, and began small clearings, mostly in the valley of Sandy creek. The terms of purchase were $3 per acre, and an obligation to clear two acres and build a house within a certain time. In the spring of this year came David Smith, taking up 500 acres of land where Adams village now is; and later in the season witnessed the arrival of numerous settlers, mostly from Oneida county. Those on foot came by way of Redfield, but this route was then impassable for teams. In 1801, Jacob Kellogg, John Cole, and many others

moved in, and in the second or third following years a flood of immigration soon filled up the town, which everywhere presented small patches of clearing, rude huts, blind paths through the forest, destined to become roads, and from every side echoed the woodman's axe, that gradually prepared the way for cultivation.

The first deeds of land to actual settlers were given August 20, 1802, to George Houseman, Peter Doxtater, Francis McKee, Robert Myrick, and David Smith.* The first acre of clearing in the town was cut in May and June, 1800, by Samuel Fox, three miles above the village. On March 21, 1801, occurred the first death, that of Alexander Salisbury, who was drowned while attempting to cross Sandy creek in a scow above the dam, at Adams village. The marriage of his widow to Daniel Ellis, June 8, 1802, is supposed to have been the first wedding in town.

To Nicholas Salisbury belonged the honor of erecting the first building,—a log house, in 1800. He soon after put up a frame house near the same place, a mile below the village, which yet remains. Mr. Salisbury was an active, enterprising man, serving the town in various capacities. He died at his adopted home Dec. 11, 1834. A short distance above the village lived Jacob Kellogg, who moved from Paris, N. Y., in 1801. He was a useful citizen, and reared a large family, some of whom yet live on the homestead, where he died in 1854.

THE LISK AND WRIGHT SETTLEMENTS

were farther above Smith's Mills. At the former place settled Eliphalet Edmonds, at whose house the first town-meeting was held, and who afterwards became a prominent citizen; Francis McKee and Bradford Lisk, who had a tannery in operation many years; a Mr. Munn, who had a tavern at the same point; Priam Thompson, Elijah Fox, Appleton McKee, Myron Cooper, and others, whose descendants became prominent in the town. Here, also, lived the Fox brothers, Samuel and Daniel, the former of whom cleared the first ground in the town; the latter lived on the farm he had hewn out of the wilderness until his death, June 23, 1873. He was born at Groton, Conn., March 1, 1771, and was, therefore, more than 102 years old. All of the above came before 1802. A number of years later, the well-known brothers, Thos. R. and Joseph L. Greene, lineal descendants of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, came from Berlin, N. Y., and settled in this locality. Thos. R. afterwards removed to Adams Centre, where he died, in 1874. Joseph L. is at present a resident of Adams village, being one of the foremost citizens. He had three sons, George E., who died in 1870; David M., who was a naval officer eight years, and is at present deputy State engineer; and Albert S., who is engineer in the United States navy.

In 1803, Cyrus Eddy, from Massachusetts, located two miles north of the village, and lived there until his death, in 1859. Of the two sons he reared, Justus survives, living in Adams village; and to him we are indebted for much valuable information pertaining to the town. The ensuing year brought more immigrants from the old Bay State. W. Wright, with a family of eight; Canni Wright and family, twelve members; John Wright and wife; Eli Wright; Rufus Nims; Lemuel Arms and his sons, Richard, Luman, Hiram, and John; and others,—thirty-eight in all. Of this large number, Luman Arms, at Adams Centre, aged 81, and Eli Wright, at Adams village, now 93 years old, are the only survivors living in the town. Many of those mentioned above served in the War of 1812, and the influence of their lives produced a marked effect upon the town.

THE THOMAS SETTLEMENT,

on Sandy creek, a few miles below Adams village, derives its name from the well-known Thomas family, who settled here in April, 1800. There were four brothers, William, Benjamin, Ezra, and Ira, who made the journey from Halifax, Vermont, by ox-team through the wilds. They immediately began clearings, and the ensuing year were followed by their mother and two younger brothers, Elihu and Joel. Many of the farms in this part of the town were opened by them, and when the country was imperiled, in 1812, they went to the defense of Sacket's Harbor, participating in the action at that place. A noted characteristic of the family was their fondness for martial music, and their ability to execute the good, soul-stirring old tunes. For many years the Thomas drum corps was one of the institutions of the town, and many an Independence day and social gathering were enlivened by the rat-tat-tat of their drums. Elihu Thomas is the only survivor of the brothers living in town, although many of their descendants remain, noted as useful citizens.

A Captain Barney kept a tavern at the corners in the settlement about 1810, which he continued a number of years. A small stock of goods was added, and a store kept in connection with the inn. Becoming involved, he closed out his business, moved to Watertown, where he kept a hotel, and years after was accidentally drowned in Black river. Farther up the road towards Adams, O. Salisbury opened another tavern, in 1811. This, also, was discontinued as soon as the village became a trading-point.

William Gilbert, from Marlboro', Vermont, came to Adams in 1810, and was for many years one of its prominent citizens. Edward Barney came about 1801, and was a sort of a physician, although never schooled for the profession.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Eliphalet Edmonds, and at the election held March 1, 1803, the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Nicholas Salisbury; Clerk, Phineas Keith; Assessors, D'Estaing Salisbury, John W. Smith, David Grommon, Thomas White; Collector, Isaac Baker; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas White, David Comstock; Commissioners of Highways, Paul Stickney, Jacob Kellogg, Simeon Hunt; Constables, Isaac Baker, Anson Moody; Fence-viewers, David Comstock, David Smith, George H. Thomas, George Cooper; Pound-keepers, Jacob Kellogg, Benjamin Thomas; Overseers of Highways, Abraham Ripley, James Perry, Enan Salisbury, John Cowles, Consider Law, Solomon Robbins, Hezekiah Tiffany, Thomas White, Daniel Mansfield, Asa Davis,

* Dr. Hough.

Squire Read, Abel Palmer; Deer-reeves, David Comstock and Simeon Hunt.

The following have served as supervisors since the organization of the town:

1803–12. Nicholas Salisbury.
1813. Jacob Kellogg.
1814–17. Nicholas Salisbury.
1818–20. Eliphalet Edmonds.
1821–26. William Hart.
1827–28. Isaac Baker.
1829–30. Cyrus Eddy.
1831. Chauncey Baker.
1832. Isaac Baker.
1833. Cyrus Eddy.
1834. Wells Benton.
1835. David J. M. Howard.
1836. Isaac Baker.
1837. Samuel Bond.
1838. D. J. M. Howard.
1839–40. John H. Whipple.
1841. Robert B. Doxtater.
1842–43. Rufus Herrick.
1844. Abram Sheldon.
1845–47. Joseph L. Greene.
1848. Charles Potter.
1849–52. John C. Cooper.
1853. Joseph L. Greene.
1854. John C. Cooper.
1855. John H. Whipple.
1856–57. Justus Eddy.
1858–62. Charles A. Benjamin.
1863–64. George W. Bond.
1865–67. Charles A. Benjamin.
1868–70. Royal Fuller.
1871. Oscar D. Allen.
1872. Royal Fuller.
1873–77. O. De Grasse Greene.

Important *special town-meetings* were held Nov. 10, 1803, when a remonstrance was voted against taking three ranges of lots from the north side of the town to annex to the contemplated town of Newport; also to agree to the division of the town on the line between towns 7 and 8; in April, 1813, "for the purpose of making provision for the maintenance of Mary Richards, said woman being struck off to Zephemah Tucker, by the town paying him $44 (other expenses of said meeting amounted to $12.50—total, $56.50);" April 23, 1823, at the office of William Doxtater, when the vote of the town relative to the selling of the poor was reconsidered, in all cases except those already sold. At the sale of the poor in 1822 and 1823 the bids ranged from 75 cents to $2.50 per week. The subject of maintaining the poor occasioned much legislation, and in 1823 the town voted against adopting the poor-house and house of industry recommended by the supervisors. At a later day appropriations were made to secure the removal of several indigent families. In the main, the poor of the town have received proper care. In 1804 it was voted,—

"That the fines incurred by Thomas, James, and John Richards for selling liquors be remitted to them."

"That the pound-keepers provide pounds that they will be accountable for."

"That hogs run at large with yokes."

In 1805, voted: "That Peter Doxtater's fine for killing deer be remitted to him."

Captain Daniel Compstock and Lieutenant Jacob Kellogg were elected poor-masters, and agreed to pay interest for the money they should receive.

1807.—"That cattle shall not run at large, within half a mile of Smith's Mills, between the first day of December and the fifteenth day of March."

1808.—"That Benjamin Sawyer's fine for selling liquor shall not be collected." "That Mansfield's fine for profane swearing shall not be collected of Dr. Eli Eastman." "That C. Lewis' fine for profane swearing shall not be collected of Ephraim Joy."

1812.—A penalty of $5 was voted for allowing Canada thistles to go to seed.

1813.—"That ten dollars be given for every wolf or *painter* killed in the town of Adams."

Wolf bounties of $5 were offered in 1803; of $10 from 1804 to 1814; of $15 in 1815. A bounty of $10 for wild-cats, and $1 for foxes, was also voted this year.

In 1844, Isaac C. Baker, collector in 1842, who had lost $40 in the discharge of his duties without being in the fault, owing to the failure of a bank of whose issue he held bills, was ordered to be reimbursed.

May 19, 1846, a special meeting was held to determine the sentiment of the people on the license question: 231 voted *for*, and 338 *against* license. Again, April 27, 1847, the matter was tested, and the vote stood 227 *for*, and 285 *against* license. The town-meetings were formerly held at Adams village, but for many years past have been held at Union Hall, Adams Centre.

THE MILITARY HISTORY

of the town includes the names of a number who served in the war for American independence: Peter Doxtater, who was taken prisoner by the Mohawk Indians and kept three years, served as a scout in the Revolution and received a pension from Congress in 1834. He died at Adams, Dec. 1, 1842. Others on the pension-roll were John Merriam, Abel Bassett, Danforth Doty, Lucy Thompson, and Cynthia White. Paul Stickney was a sailor under Paul Jones, and Preserved Redway was one of Washington's body-guard. He was also present, as corporal of the guard, at Gen. Burgoyne's surrender.

Many of the citizens served in the War of 1812, and a company of "Silver Grays," composed of men not liable to military duty, among them several Revolutionary patriots, was formed in town, and once or twice repaired to Sacket's Harbor, but was never mustered into the regular service of the government.

The late civil war called many of the loyal sons of Adams to the defense of the Union. A ready response was given to the first calls for volunteers, and when 300,000 more were asked to enroll themselves, the town showed a willingness to share the burden by voting a bounty. A special meeting was called Dec. 16, 1863, and of the 258 votes cast but 7 were against paying a $300 bounty. Aid to volunteers was also voted Feb. 11, 1864, March 21, 1864; and on Aug. 12, 1864, a meeting was held authorizing the town-board to issue bonds and pay volunteers $1000; 129 persons pledged themselves in favor of this measure, and 4 against it. Liberal and praiseworthy provision was also made for the care of the families of those who enlisted. A record of the names of those in the Union army appears in another part of this book.

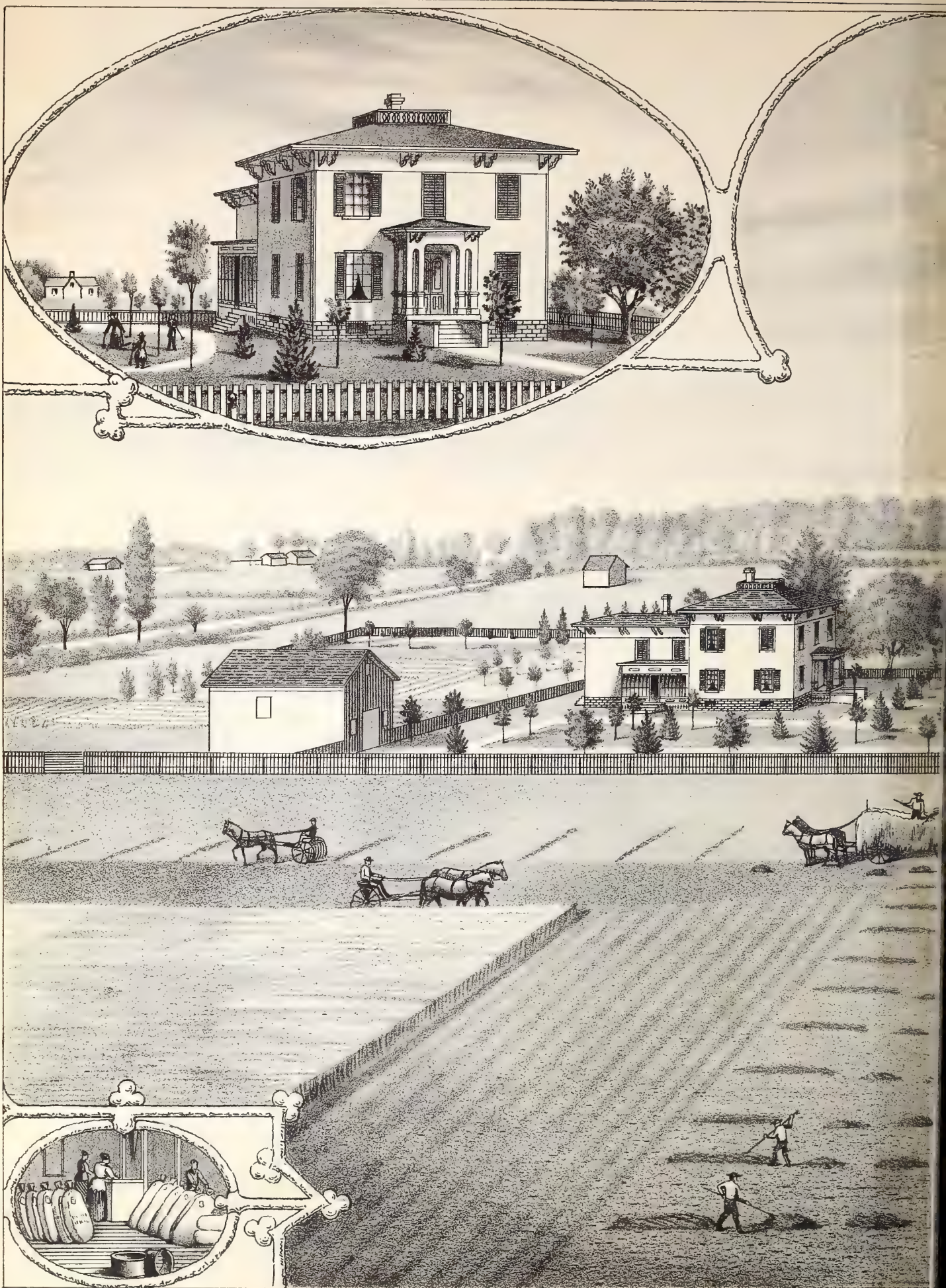
ROADS, RAILROADS, AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

The first settlers of the town had only blind paths through the woods for roads; and when streams were reached, they had to be forded or crossed on foot-logs felled across the narrow channels. But roads were located between the different settlements at an early day, and in 1802 the Sandy creek was bridged at Smith's mill. In the spring of 1804, the State road to Rome, *via* Redfield, was opened, and ten years later, the State road from Salina to Adams, where it intersected the Rome road. It was long best known as the "Salt Point road."



J. C. COOPER.

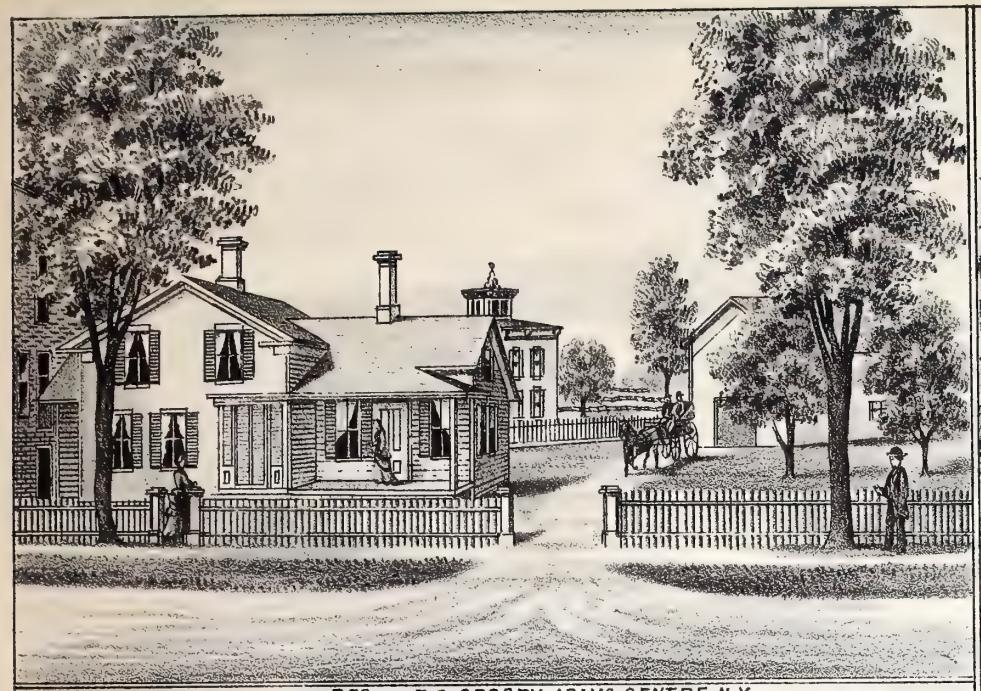
RES. OF MRS. J. C. COOPER, ADAMS, JEFFERSON CO. N.Y



RES. OF T. V. MAXON, AD



JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

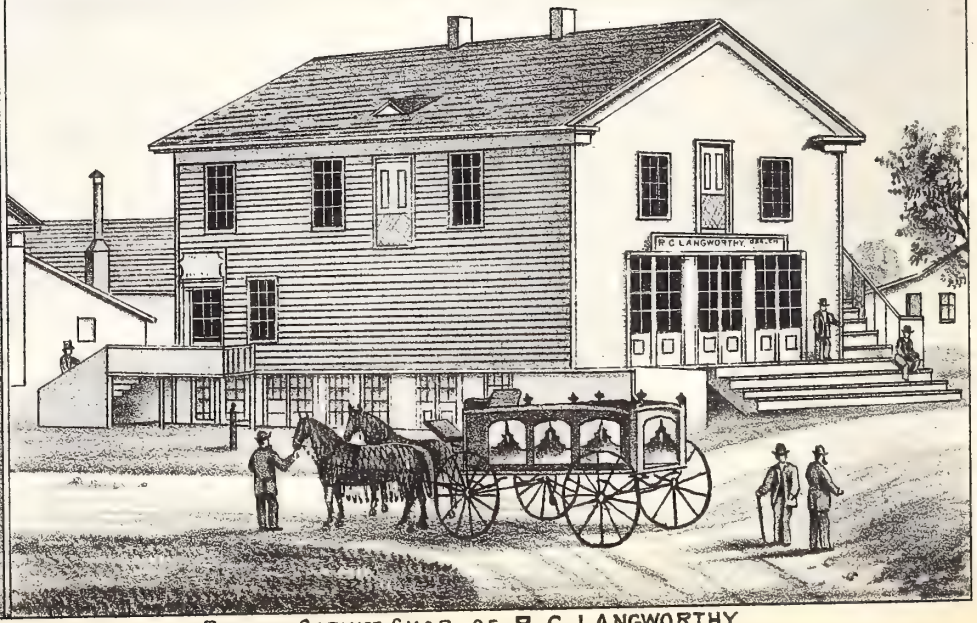


RES. OF E.C. CROSBY, ADAMS CENTRE, N.Y.





STORE OF E.C. CROSBY, ADAMS CENTRE, N.Y.



RES. AND CABINET SHOP OF R.C. LANGWORTHY,
ADAMS CENTRE, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



GILES PARKER.



MRS. RHODA PARKER.



RES. OF GILES PARKER, ADAMS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

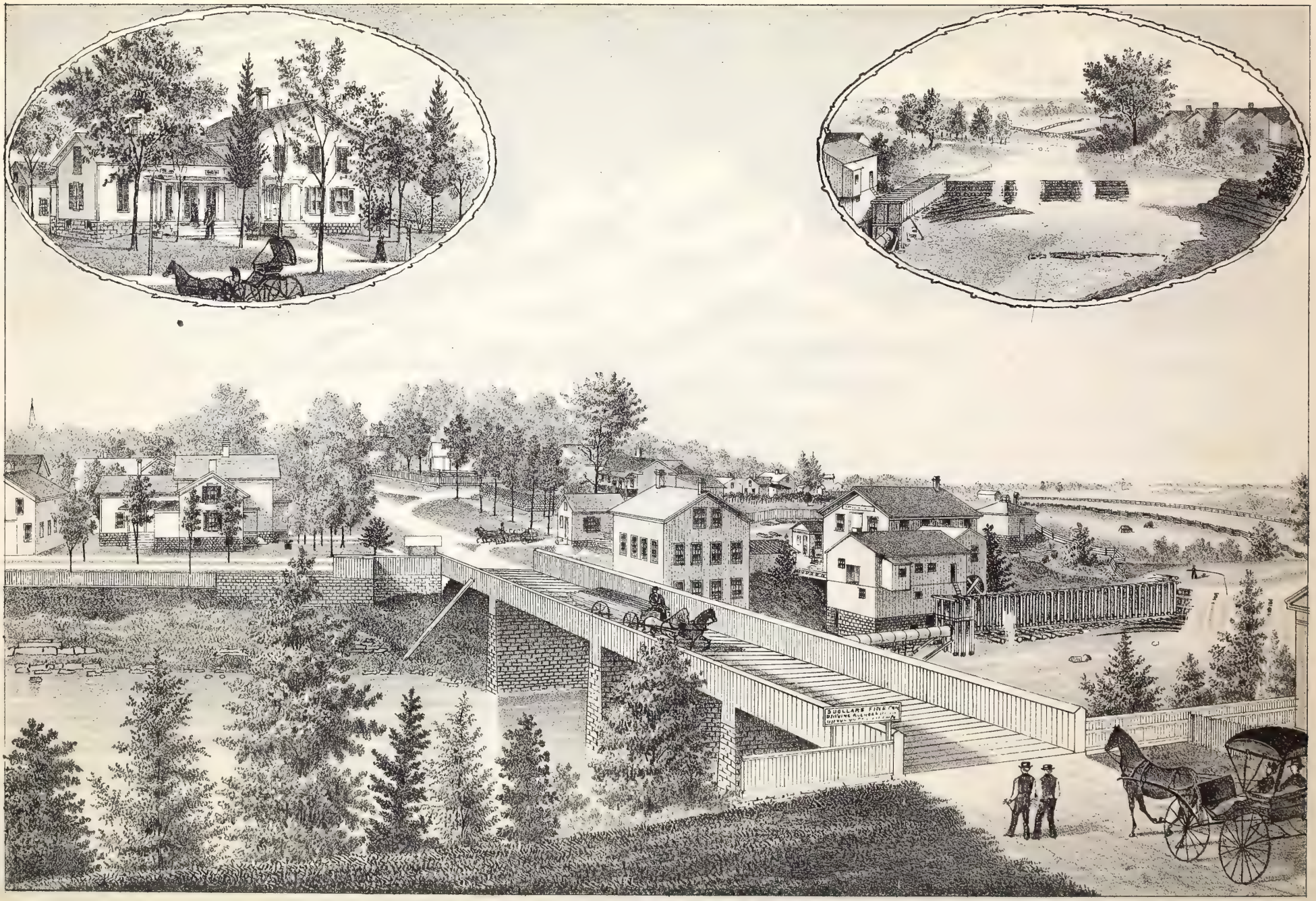


RESIDENCE of J. M. CLEVELA



, ADAMS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

(W.H WHELLER, ARCHT.)



RESIDENCE & SHOPS OF W.H. WHEELER, ARCHITECT, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

The bridges at Adams village have been swept off several times by the floods to which Sandy creek is peculiarly liable, and their maintenance has cost the town a considerable sum. A tax of $500 upon the town of Adams was authorized April 13, 1839, for the purpose of building a bridge across the north branch of Big Sandy creek at the village. Liberal appropriations for the improvement of the roads and the building of bridges were voted in 1850 and 1851; in 1853, $1000 was voted for this purpose, and the two succeeding years, $1500; and in 1860, $4000 was voted to be paid in four installments. The town was thoroughly districted and a better class of bridges built. A stone bridge at Adams village was completed in 1863, and the bridges and roads of Adams will now compare favorably with those of other towns in the county.

The certificate of organization of the "Adams and Ellisburg Plank-road Co." was recorded Feb. 14, 1849. Among those interested in this road were Judge Skinner and others. The plank, being hemlock, soon rotted away, and the road was abandoned about 1855.

The "Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R." was built through Adams in 1851. It traverses the town in a general north and south direction east of the centre, 7.12 miles, and has an elevation above tide, at Adams, of 596 feet, and at Adams Centre, of 600 feet. At both of the points named it has stations, which handle large quantities of freight for those places and the country east and west of the road. There are also a number of express and passenger trains daily, affording easy and rapid communication.

In 1850, O'Reilly's Merchants' Telegraph Line was erected along the stage road, and an office opened. Other lines were soon after built along the railroad. At present the Montreal and the Dominion companies have offices at Adams, and the former an office at the Centre.

The importance of Henderson Harbor as a lake-port, and the necessity of having a line of railway leading through northern New York and the New England States, which is not subject to snow blockades, and, at the same time, affords local traffic by passing through a fertile country, led to the formation of the "Boston & Henderson Harbor R. R. Company," at Adams, April, 1872. The articles of association provide for a route from Henderson Harbor, through Jefferson, Lewis, and Oneida counties, into Herkimer, to Salisbury, there to intersect with a road leading to Boston *via* Hoosac Tunnel. The capital stock was fixed at $2,000,000, and the length of the road estimated at 108 miles; $80,000 having been subscribed, a board of directors was chosen, consisting of S. D. Hungerford, W. A. Gilbert, G. W. Bond, and D. A. Dwight, Adams; W. P. Davis and Simeon Mather, Henderson; Charles P. Riggs, Turin; W. D. Allport and Elam Cooley, Rodman; John C. Wright and Lucien Clark, Copenhagen; John B. Clark, Woodville; and Arnold Webb, South Rutland.

May 15, 1872, officers were elected: S. D. Hungerford, president; J. C. Wright, vice-president; D. A. Dwight, secretary; and G. W. Bond, treasurer. At the same time, Octave Blanc, C.E., was appointed to make a survey under the general direction of John C. Wright, the chief instigator and promoter of the project. From his report, made to the board at Adams, Jan. 16, 1873, it was learned that a favorable route could be secured passing through the town of Adams, south of the village, at an estimated cost of $19,621.54 per mile. Measures were taken to raise the required stock by enlisting capitalists, when the financial crisis of 1873 intervened, and the prosecution of the work has been temporarily abandoned.

AGRICULTURE

has from the first been the leading industry of the people of Adams, and some of the cereals, especially barley, here produced are widely noted for their excellence. But it was not generally known, until about 1850, that the soil and climate of the town were especially favorable to the growth of vegetables, such as peas and beans. Its situation on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario gives the town the benefit from the precipitation of moisture in the form of heavy dews, which seem more essential to the perfect maturity of the above vegetables than any other condition. Since this has been fully demonstrated, nearly all the seed-peas and beans of the country are raised in this and the adjoining towns; and, as a result of this industry, appeared *J. M. Cleveland's Seed-House.* Beginning in a small way, in 1851, to raise seed-peas and beans, his business has increased to very extensive proportions,—the yearly product now being about 15,000 bushels. This is grown on contract by 200 farmers, the seed being furnished by Cleveland, who takes the crop at a stipulated price, if it agrees with the conditions of the contract. It is then conscientiously cleaned and properly handled by trained employees, and in houses specially adapted for this purpose. Mr. Cleveland's sales are made to wholesale dealers only, and in 1875 amounted to $40,760, —one firm alone ordering $10,000 worth. The supplies for the United States Patent Office are also obtained from this source. Thirty varieties of peas and eighteen of beans are grown.

Contemporary with the foregoing is *T. V. Maxon's Seed-House*, which is conducted essentially on the same principles. Mr. Maxon has been established since 1854, and has reduced the business to a system worthy of imitation. His seed-houses are models of convenience, and enable him to handle the 14,000 bushels grown annually with comparative ease. The reputation of his seeds may be judged from the fact that a single firm has ordered as much as $15,595 worth in a single year. In 1877 he grew 28 varieties of peas and 30 of beans. Both of these houses are at Adams village.

One of the foremost breeders of the county, and among the first to pay attention to

IMPROVED LIVE-STOCK,

is General S. D. Hungerford, of the "Valley Park Farm," near Adams village. In 1853 he began his importations of the best strains of Ayrshire blood, and from which nearly all the thoroughbred and grade Ayrshire animals in Jefferson County originated. The importations were from Scotland direct, and consisted of "Kilburn," "Mary Grey," "Ayrshire Lass," "White Lily," and "Queen of Ayr." These were followed, in 1854, by "Lady Ayr," "Cherry Blossom," and "Challenge." From these Gen. Hungerford

has bred many fine animals, having at present several especially worthy of note, illustrations of which appear in this work in connection with the view of the "Valley Park Farm." "Scottish Chief" is a magnificent 5-year old animal, of perfect symmetry and pure blood. His pedigree may be found in "A. H. B., No 404." "Lady Lyons" is an animal of faultless beauty, and "Prince Albert" promises to perpetuate the high reputation of the herd.

A herd of short-horns was also imported in 1854, among the most noted being "Flourish," "Red Rose," "Lady Gowan," and "Rosamond." Although a fine class of animals, Gen. Hungerford has directed his attention almost exclusively to Ayrshires, believing them to be better adapted for dairy purposes. His herd at present numbers 80 animals, among which is a cow which has very appropriately been named "Old Creamer," and is undoubtedly the champion milch cow of the world. She has yielded in three days the enormous quantity of 302 pounds of good milk, as follows: June 11, 100½ pounds; June 12, 100 pounds; June 13, 101½ pounds. She gave 2820½ pounds of milk in the month of June, an average of over 94 pounds per day; 2484 pounds in the month of July, an average of over 80 pounds per day; and in the month of August 75 pounds per day. A day's milk generally makes 4 pounds of butter. "Old Creamer" is nine years old, and weighs 1080 pounds. A portrait of this extraordinary animal, as well as the "Centennial Team" of matched heavy draught-horses, also the property of Gen. Hungerford, and found with the "Valley Park Farm" view, will give the reader a good impression of their beauty and size. They are dapple-gray, 18 hands high, and weigh 1800 pounds each. They are full brothers, "Charles" being 9 years old, and "William" 8 years; are three-fourths Messenger and one-fourth Clyde, and have trotted half a mile in two minutes. The team was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, and received the diploma for being "a very superior team for any purpose." They are in many respects a most remarkable team.

About 1852, H. C. Averill, of Adams Centre, engaged in horse-breeding, purchasing a splendid Black Hawk stallion, "Green Mountain Chief," whose record for speed is well remembered. He has since then combined that blood with the Ethan Allen stock, getting a very desirable breed, of which he has made a specialty. In 1873 he sold $11,000 worth of this stock, one colt alone bringing $3600. At present Mr. Averill has a number of fine horses, among them "Ethan Allen 3d," "English George," who has made 2.20 time, and "Little Giant" and "Little Charlie," a beautiful little team. The last three are illustrated with his residence. Other breeders of blooded horses are J. D. Snell, of Adams Centre, and R. P. White, of Adams village. The latter was at one time extensively engaged, having a stable of 80 horses. His barns are noted for their beautiful appearance and complete appointments.

In 1873, David G. Aldrich, of Worcester, Mass., imported eleven head of "Leviss" cattle, among them a calf dropped April 8, 1873, which became the property of Dr. Bemis July 4, 1877. "William Tell, Jr.," is a handsome chestnut-brown, is symmetrical, and weighs 1803 pounds. The doctor has also two fine cows of the same blood, purchased of Mr. Aldrich, and these animals are supposed to be the only "Leviss" stock in the State.

"The Ellisburg, Adams, and Henderson Agricultural Society" was organized about 1856. Fair-grounds were leased at Belleville, and for ten years exhibitions were held there. Afterwards fairs were held at Adams, on the "Valley Park Farm," the last one occurring in 1875. The present officers are William H. Eastman, president; G. B. R. Whipple, secretary.

The "Union Agricultural Society," of Adams, Rodman, and Lorraine, was formed about 1857, among its chief promoters being S. D. Hungerford, R. P. White, T. V. Maxon, Albert Webb, and Hugh Heustis. Very successful exhibitions were held for many years on the "Valley Park Farm," at Adams; but lately the interest has not been sufficient to warrant the holding of a fair. These societies accomplished a great deal of good, educating the masses to a higher and better appreciation of agriculture. A prominent feature of the fair was the address by some noted orator; Edward Everett, Elihu Burritt, Horace Greeley, George W. Bungay, and others having been thus engaged.

THE DAIRY INTERESTS

of Adams deserve especial mention. The peculiar nature of the soil and the many springs and streams of the town adapt it admirably for grazing; and the products of the many private dairies and cheese-factories have attained an enviable reputation. Of the latter class,

The Smithfield Cheese-Factory is the pioneer in the town, and perhaps in the county. It was built in 1861 by a company, composed of A. D. Stanley, O. M. Stanley, D. M. Hall, and Charles Mills. The plan for the factory and the machinery were procured by A. D. Stanley at Rome; and its capacity enabled them to use the milk from 700 cows. At present it is not conducted on so extensive a scale, and the milk from 300 cows only is used by the present proprietor, Fayette Stanley. Next in the order of time is the *Adams Factory*, built at Adams village, in 1864, by Ingraham, Lewis & Heusties. It is a large, well-arranged building, with an excellent supply of water from a spring on the hill-side, and has a manufacturing capacity of 150,000 pounds per year. It is at present operated by Ingraham, Whitford & Co. *The F. M. & J. B. Muzzy Factory* was built the same year, and has been operated by the above parties ever since. The yearly products are 65,000 pounds. *P. S. Maxson's Factory*, west of Adams Centre, was erected in 1867. It is supplied with good machinery, and produces 70,000 pounds yearly. *C. A. Benjamin's Factory*, north of Smithville, was built in 1866, and has been operated with some intermission ever since. Product, 25,000 pounds. *N. Thomas' Factory*, established in 1877. Product, 18,000 pounds. *Lewis' Creamery*, in the Greene settlement, by Frank Lewis, opened in May, 1877. Uses the milk of 185 cows.

Hop-growing receives some attention in the western part of the town. A. D. Stanley commenced the culture in 1863, growing five acres. This has been increased to 17 acres. He has a large dry-house, and is well established in the business.



RESIDENCE OF H. H. CROSBY, ADAMS, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



ENGLISH GEORGE

RESIDENCE OF H. C. AVERILL, ADAMS CENTER, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

THE GREENE SETTLEMENT.

The ancestry of the numerous Greene families, now residing in Adams, whose members number more than three hundred, belonged to Rhode Island, where one of them, Charles Greene, served during the Revolution, and afterwards removed to Rensselaer co., N. Y. Here he reared a family, which, in 1805, immigrated to Lewis co., and in 1810 several of them became citizens of Adams, at a place which has since borne their name. Of the elder Greenes, Charles was prominent in securing the settlement of a large number of his friends from the eastern part of the State, and served as an agent for Bostwick, of Lowille, in settling land. He is still living in the town, at the advanced age of 99 years. A son, Leander R., and a number of grandsons, Paul, Jr., De Estaing, De Forrest, and De Grasse Greene, are well-known and useful citizens, yet living in or near the settlement.

North of Greene's lived a well-known surveyor, Capt. Sills, and Baxter Adams, also a prominent man, and both early settlers.

A blacksmith-shop was opened at this place many years ago by Joshua Clark, which was remodeled for a store-room, and a stock of goods kept a short time by Samuel Marot and Lorenzo Rhodes. Charles Greene and Samuel Crosby built a saw-mill, on the brook flowing through the settlement, about 1835. The present mill is operated in part by steam-power, and is complete in its arrangements. It is owned by Whitford & Brown.

The first school at Greene's was taught in a small frame house about 1815. For many years it stood upon the hill north of the main settlement, so as to accommodate the pupils from the Sills' neighborhood. Afterwards it was removed and changed to a dwelling for Dewey Bell. The cemetery is under the management of the people residing in its immediate vicinity.

NORTH ADAMS.

Among those who came at an early day to this locality was Roger Read, from Vermont, in 1806. He was a well-known citizen, and reared three sons who became identified with the interests of Jefferson County. Asahel Read, now an aged man, resides at Watertown; Heman Colton, then a young man of 19, came from Otsego county and opened a large farm here. He still lives in the town, being almost a centenarian, and a son, Chauncey, resides on the homestead. Farther west lived Benjamin Sweet and Albert Rice, both prominent in their respective neighborhoods. A grist-mill was erected on Stony creek, in this neighborhood, prior to 1812, by a man named Waddell. Willet Ranney was the miller for many years, but sold his interest to E. & A. Read, who, in turn, sold to Samuel Cook. He improved the dam and built a new mill opposite the old one, in 1828, calling it the "North Adams Pioneer Mills," by which name it is yet known. It is a two-story frame, with three runs of stone, and remains unchanged in most respects. About 1836, James Moulton became the owner of this property, and the title still vests in his heirs. Saw-mills were built above this point: one by Heman Colton, which was operated fifteen years; one by Philo Ellenwood, which was destroyed by fire, rebuilt by him, and sold, in 1867, to James Hodge, who moved it to the east branch, where it is at present operated by him; and near the same point a turning-mill, with a corn-grinder attached, was built and operated a number of years by Richard Oatman. Below the "Pioneer Mills" Gideon Gifford put up a saw-mill, in 1830, which was operated until it was burned down, in 1847.

The North Adams post-office was established about 1845, on the mail-route from Watertown to Salisbury's Mills, and Benjamin Sweet was appointed postmaster. A short time after the office was given to Albert Rice, who moved it to his house, where it remained until 1862, when William Stanley was appointed. It was soon after discontinued.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of Adams was formed at the house of Roger Read, by Rev. D. Spear, November 1, 1809, and consisted of Timothy Betts and wife, Simon Reed and wife, John Patrick, Elizabeth Miller, Esther Price, John Barnard and wife, Ebenezer Foot and wife, Lydia Read, and Sally Lyon. Meetings were held in school-houses for several years without having a settled pastor.

On December 5, 1816, a society was formed at the house of Asher Robbins, having the same name as the church, of which John Barnard, Asher Robbins, and Ruel Pearsons were trustees. January 28, 1817, Simon Read, Daniel Hall, Jr., and Amos Bosworth were added to the trustees. In the latter part of this year the society numbered more than seventy members, and steps were taken to erect a church. In 1818 a frame house 30 by 40 was built at John Grave's; and on November 11 of that year their first pastor, Edward W. Rossiter, was installed. The church now entered upon a career of prosperity, in which its membership was increased to several hundred. In August, 1823, a number of the members residing at Smithville withdrew and formed a society of their own. This separation, instead of proving beneficial, proved fatal to both of them. The North Adams society continued to worship at the old place until 1839, when the church was moved a mile east, to its present locality. A new society was also formed, styled the "North Adams Congregational Society," and Heman Colton, Elisha Read, and Ephraim Read elected trustees. For several years the church flourished; then came a period of declining interest, which, together with other causes, decreased the membership of the church to such an extent that services were suspended in 1856, and have never been resumed.

The last official meeting was held September 3, 1855, at which time Asahel Read, Elisha Read, and James Graham were elected trustees. It was decided to put the church in charge of a committee, which should be responsible for its safe-keeping. The house lately became the property of Caroline Rice, who has donated it to the public for school purposes. Rev. Rossiter was followed as pastor by Abel L. Crandall, D. Spear, Austin Putnam, P. Cook, Lewis M. Shepland, and Henry Budge. The most of these preached alternately here and at Smithville. The last pastoral report of which there is any record was made June 18, 1850, from which it appears that the church then had 14 male and 22 female members. A Sunday-school was conducted

several years by Heman Colton, and a membership of 20 was reported.

The cemetery opposite the church, containing half an acre of ground, neatly inclosed, and also the one near Rice's, are controlled by such of the public as live in the immediate localities.

EAST ADAMS,

or STATE ROAD. Some of the first settlers of the town made homes in this locality, many coming prior to 1805, and some in 1801. Among these were the Heath, Grommon, Loveland, Truman, Harris, and Talcott families, representatives of which yet remain near the place where their sturdy ancestors first broke the solemn quiet of the forest wild. In later years the Davis family settled in this neighborhood, and one of the sons, Joseph, built a store at the corners, where he was in trade a number of years. The house yet stands among the cluster of buildings which have since been erected.

Farther north, near the Watertown line, Daniel Talcott built a tavern at an early day, dedicating it to good cheer by inclosing a demijohn of good whisky in the gable of the house. It had the reputation far and wide of never being out of what was considered, if not a necessary of life, a creature comfort wellnigh indispensable. The house has become a quiet farm dwelling, but the bottle of liquor remains as placed by the good-natured builder.

At this place *Union* Post-office was established February, 1827, with E. M. Howard first postmaster. The name was afterwards changed to *Appling*, and D. M. G. Howard appointed postmaster. It was discontinued about 1840.

ADAMS BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed at the house of David Grommon, in September, 1802, and on October 13, 1805, the Lord's Supper was first administered. In June, 1806, Elder Timothy Heath was employed, and meetings were for some time held at his house and barn; and December 14, 1824, a society was formed, with Daniel Tallcott, Jacob Heath, and Asa Lewis trustees. In the same year a church was built one mile from Adams Centre, on the State road, and in 1838 their present church was erected, at a cost of about $3000. Timothy Heath, Joshua Freeman, Charles Clark, Thomas Bright, J. T. Temple, John L. Bishop, E. E. Williams, Alvah Freeman, William Garnett, C. W. Babcock, James M. Beeman, Moses Barker, and E. P. Weed have been pastors since the formation of the church. Several notable revivals have been enjoyed, which largely augmented the membership. At present it numbers 230. The church has been renovated and repaired, being now in fair condition. The sittings number 500. A Sabbath-school was organized about 1825, which at present has 110 members. V. Webster Heath is superintendent.

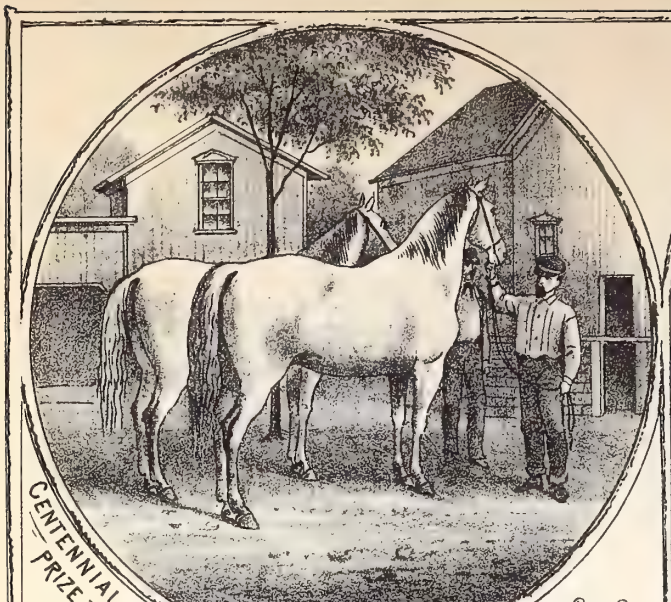
THE STATE ROAD CEMETERY

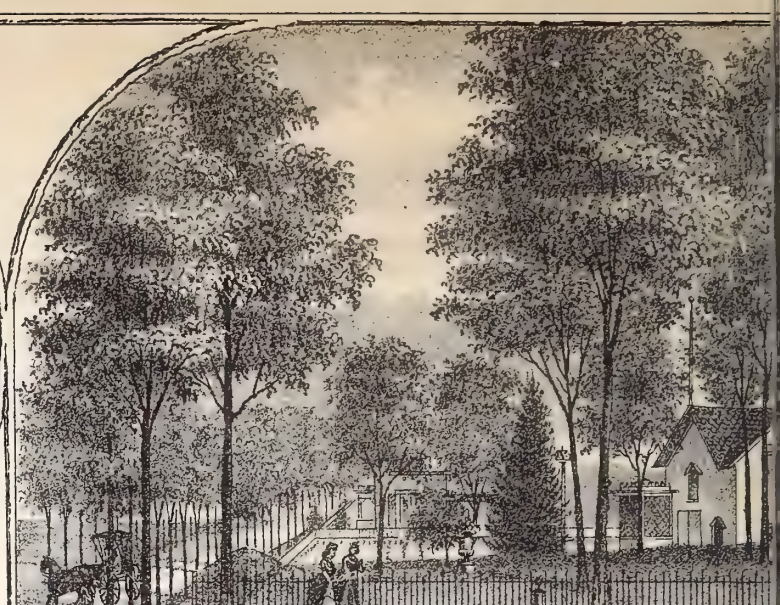
is controlled by an association formed for this purpose in 1868, when William Fuller, Royal Fuller, R. J. Hill, Daniel Fox, George Hall, D. S. Loveland, Simeon Loveland, Lyman Heath, and R. W. Phelps were chosen trustees. This board secured half an acre of ground which had been donated to the Baptist Society by Elijah Harris in 1835, and which had been used for burial purposes since that period. Subsequent additions have been made until its area comprises 3½ acres, which has been neatly inclosed and otherwise improved. Richard Otis was the first person interred, Oct. 18, 1824. The total number interred is 975. The present officers are: President, R. Fuller; Secretary, D. S. Loveland; Trustees, William Fuller, Royal Fuller, R. J. Hill, John Snell, Daniel Fox, Linus Loveland, D. S. Loveland, William Oatman, and B. F. Harrington.

SMITHVILLE VILLAGE,

which was founded by Jesse Smith, is partly in Henderson. The portion lying in Adams is on lots 9 and 17, on Stony creek, which here affords excellent water-power. Settlement was begun here in 1804 by Daniel Hardy, although a little east of this point Chauncey Mills, from Connecticut, took up land in 1803. In 1805 he built a saw-mill on Stony creek, the first in the west part of town. He lived here until his death, in 1821, having reared a family, of which John Mills, now residing on the homestead, is the only survivor. In 1805, Abel Myrick, Henry Knapp, Samuel and Andrew McNitt, and others located in this vicinity. Soon after a couple of young men, named Kendall and Powell, built a dam across the creek, and put up a small saw-mill. This mill and all the improvements made by them were purchased by Jesse Smith, from whose settlement at this place dates its real history. Few men have lived in the county who have been more active or energetic than he. Beginning life as a jobber in clearing land and making potash, he extended his business until it included milling, distilling, and general merchandising. Gradually he became interested in the lumber trade and the commerce of the lakes, until his operations extended unto every lake city. From comparative poverty he arose to affluence, and controlled a business which for extent and importance has had few parallels in the country. He remained identified with the interests of Smithville and Sacket's until 1838, when he moved to Newark, Ohio. There are yet living people who can remember "Uncle Jesse," and the time (about 1825) when the cash sales of his several business enterprises at Smithville amounted to more than $1200 per day. Smith erected a large frame grist-mill opposite his saw-mill, which being deemed insufficient for his requirements was sold to the Carter brothers, and a substantial stone mill built down the stream on the Henderson side. This is the present structure owned and operated by Babbitt & Benjamin. The saw-mill, after having numerous owners, is now the property of Leonard A. Wheeler. In connection with his mill Smith had a large distillery, whose products were conveyed to Sacket's Harbor and shipped to Montreal and Quebec.

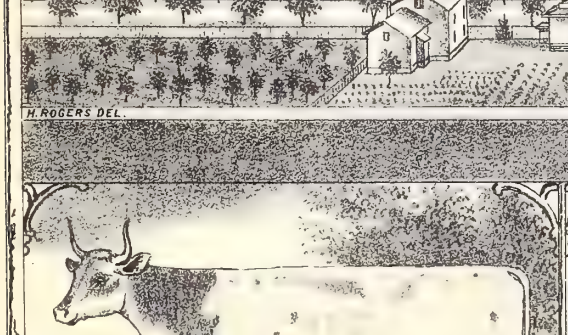
A Mr. Sprague built a tannery which was conducted at various times by him, O. H. Rundell, and Abram Cromer, and was destroyed by fire while belonging to the latter. Upon vacating the old mill it was turned into a wagon-shop by Carter Bros. This, also, was destroyed by fire and a new one rebuilt on the site. Afterwards F. B. Hallett and others used it for a cabinet-shop, and it is at present occu-





VILLA OF GE

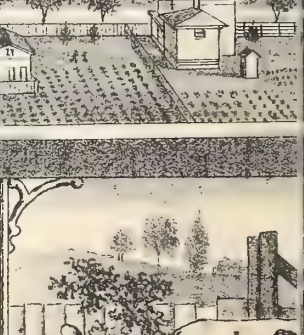




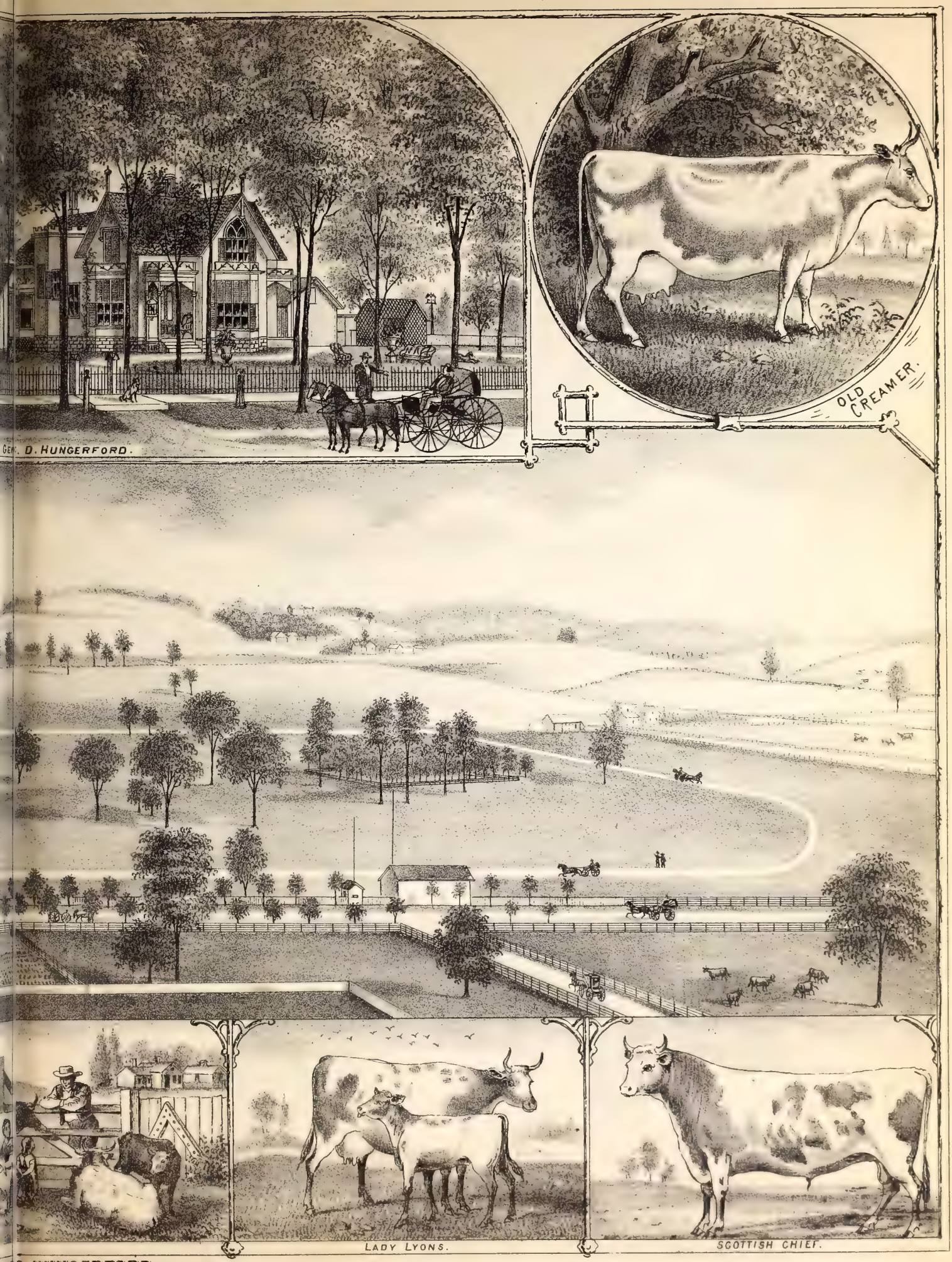
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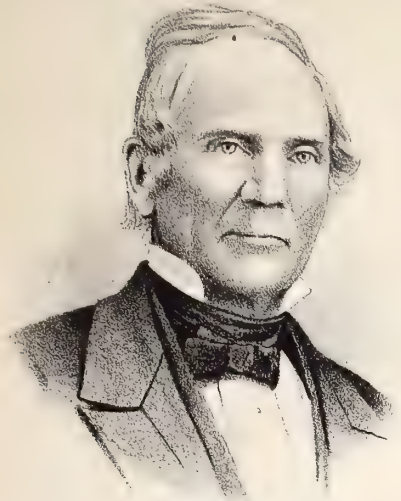
HELEN MARS.



"VALLEY PARK FARM." PROPERTY OF GEN.



GEO. D. HUNGERFORD, ADAMS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.



LYMAN ARMS.



W. T. SEARLES.



MRS. W. T. SEARLES.



THOS. H. BREEN.



A. S. GREENE.

pied for this purpose by Hallett. Among the other wheelwrights were H. Yates & Co., John Downie, and A. Wakefield & Co., who carry on a shop.

A carding-mill was operated at Smithville about 1830 by Samuel Eaton, and afterwards by D. Hardy and Willard Dodge. This, too, was consumed by fire. Jesse Smith had a large cooper-shop, giving employment to many men. Other shops were carried on by Elisha Peck and Duane Cooley, the cooper for the past twenty-five years. John Ivery was perhaps the first blacksmith. He was succeeded by his son Jonas. Other sons of Vulcan were John Corey, David Hunter, and Joel Smith. John Corey and F. Babcock are the present smiths, each conducting a good shop. Shoemakers abounded, Vernon Brigham being one of the pioneers. O. H. Rundell carried on the trade on a large scale, having from five to ten workmen. George Lewis and Captain Collins have shops at present. Duncan Campbell and —— Wetherill were clothiers at an early day, and had a large establishment.

The first tavern was kept by Daniel Hardy, prior to 1810. He was succeeded by Brooks Harrington, who erected a frame house for this purpose. In 1828 he built a large brick house on the Henderson side, which is yet occupied as the Smithville Hotel by Alfred Seeley. In connection with the house is a large hall, where the public meetings of the place are held.

The first store was kept in a small frame house on the corner opposite the inn, by Jesse Smith. He enlarged the building from time to time, and it has been used for mercantile purposes ever since, being at present occupied by William H. Rice. In 1831 Jesse Smith erected a splendid stone store-house on the south corner, at present the stand of A. P. Hall. Besides these mentioned, Robert McGregor, Dudley and Burr, John Bishop, Bliss and Gibbs, Abram Cromer, George Babbitt, Thomas Angel, H. Knapp, and A. Schuyler were also engaged in business as general merchants.

A post-office was established at Smithville at an early day, with Brooks Harrington postmaster. Among others who had charge of the office were George Babbitt, C. A. Mills, —— Davis, A. P. Hall, and W. H. Rice, the present incumbent. The mail service was from various points, but it is at present daily from Sacket's Harbor. The business transacted amounted to about $100 per year; letters daily, 30; and papers, 250 per week. When the Sacket's Harbor & Ellisburg Railroad was in operation it passed near the village, and had a station on the Henderson side.

The "Smithville Library" was formed Feb. 16, 1824, with Abel L. Crandall, Henry Keith, Daniel Hall, Jr., John M. Bart, C. M. Adams, Roswell Bosworth, and Brooks Harrington as trustees. Quite a library (362 volumes of standard books) was collected, but on account of the removal of some of its members the library was dissolved in 1845.

Dr. E. Adams was located at the village, about 1825, as one of the first physicians. Since then Doctors Seymour, Breed, Pierson, and Lord have been practicing the healing art. The latter is the present physician.

Smithville has about 200 inhabitants, most of whom have become residents within the past twenty years. As a business centre its importance has departed, but as a quiet, cosy village, with beautiful surroundings, it must ever attract attention.

In 1820 a large frame school-house was erected jointly by the district and the several religious denominations of the village. This house was used for meetings and school purposes until 1845, when a new school-house was built.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

and Society of Smithville was formed Oct. 31, 1844, with Horace Ivery, John Shanley, John D. Gillett, James Morton, and John Bailey, trustees. The old school-house was purchased and repaired as a place for meetings. It was used eight or ten years, when the meetings were discontinued, the society abandoned, and the house used for other purposes.

ADAMS CENTRE.

This pleasant village, of 500 inhabitants, is situated on the upper lake-ridge, which here forms a plain, three miles north of Adams, and ten miles by railroad from Watertown. The location is very favorable, and, being surrounded by a rich farming country, the place has become noted for its many comfortable homes, substantial business men, and beautiful streets. Settlement in this locality was first made in 1816, by Luman and Hiram Arms, who opened a farm just north of the village site. The place was densely timbered with cedar and the hard woods of this section, and clearings were made with great difficulty. The first house where the village stands was built by a man named Priest, who sold out to Luman Arms before it was entirely completed. South of the village lived R. Warriner, who kept a tavern in a frame house as early as 1810 and continued it until about 1827. It was the first public-house in this locality, and was a great place of resort. Other settlers came to the Five Corners (now Adams Centre) in 1818, and in 1822 Hiram Arms built a wagon-shop, where the trade was carried on by him and his brother for more than forty years. Julius Palmer built another shop in 1850; and soon after Pliny Wright put up a building for a like purpose. Both places are now occupied as wagon-shops. A blacksmith, named Wellman, came in 1823, and others of the craft soon followed, and opened shops, several of which yet remain.

In 1827, Luman Arms built a substantial two-story house, which he opened as "Arms' Inn." Additions were made from time to time, and the house has ever been used for hotel purposes, being now known as the Talcott House. The house known as Merchants' Hotel was used as a private residence until 1867, when Dr. Wilder had it changed to an inn. After the completion of the railroad, a hotel was built near the depot by E. Oatman, which is generally used for this purpose.

Jonathan Davis built the first store, about 1830. His business increased so much that he erected a fine business block, where he remained a successful merchant many years. Upon retiring from trade he was succeeded by O. Davis and W. D. Arms. Calvin Green built a store in 1835, and Joseph Dewey another a little later, where Joseph Davis was in trade a number of years.

Union Block, the only brick structure in the place, was

erected in 1860, by Hull & Whitford, general merchants at that time. The upper story forms a fine hall, which is used for town-meetings and public gatherings.

The first physician to locate permanently in the village was John T. Dickinson, who remained in practice many years. Several years after his settlement, A. P. Hale, an eclectic, located there; in 1846, E. R. Maxson began practice; in 1855, Wm. C. Bailey, who still continues; about the same time C. D. Potter; and, later, Dr. Wilder. Besides Dr. Bailey, Dr. C. F. Wright is at present also in practice.

The manufacturing interests of the place are limited to the "Adams Centre Sash- and Blind-Factory," O. De Grasse Greene, proprietor, and established by him in 1868. It is operated by water-power from a spring-pond, a view of which appears in this work. Mr. Greene is also a builder, and carries on his business on a large scale in several well-arranged buildings.

The "Handy Package Dye-Factory" was erected by Dr. C. D. Potter, in 1874, the manufacture of the dyes having commenced in 1870. A new building, 20 by 40 feet, two stories high, was erected in 1877, to accommodate the growth of the business. The factory is supplied with an engine, printing-presses, and employs ten hands. The goods are in great demand, and orders are received from all parts of the Union.

A *résumé* of the business of Adams Centre shows: architect, O. De Grasse Greene; attorney, A. E. Corley; physicians, Wm. C. Bailey, J. F. Wright; general merchants, Jacob Tittsworth, J. C. Heath, E. C. Crosby; druggist, M. D. Tittsworth; furniture and undertaker, R. C. Langworthy; millinery, Mrs. J. E. B. Curry, Mrs. J. C. Heath, and Mrs. Jacob Tittsworth; grocer, George Horth; hotels, Talcott House, F. A. Talcott; Railroad House, B. K. Dewey; flour and feed store, Alvah Green; and express and station agent, Daniel Fox. There are also 3 wagon-shops, 3 blacksmith-shops, 2 cooper-shops, 1 tailor, 1 harness-maker, 2 shoemakers, and a few other shops.

The post-office at Adams Centre was established at an early day, Danford Doty being one of the earliest postmasters. Since then the office has been held by C. Hubbard, D. Fox, C. D. Potter, and M. D. Tittsworth, the present incumbent. It was made a money-order office August 1, 1871, and the orders given and received amounted to $10,000 per annum; registered letters, 80; letters received daily, 225; sent, 320; newspapers per week, 1500.

The Adams Centre Cornet Band was organized in 1871, with fifteen members; J. C. Heath being the first leader. At present there are fourteen members, and George L. Fox is the leader. In September, 1876, the band competed for a silver service at the Jefferson County fair, receiving the prize. The instruments used are full nickel-plated, and the music executed consists of selections from classical writers.

The "Union Cemetery Association" of Adams Centre was formed April 1, 1867, and nine trustees chosen, as follows: Luman Arms, Joel Dewey, Leonard R. Green, Abram Sheldon, A. J. Green, Eli A. Seely, Chas. Potter, Peter W. Dyer, and Hiram Segur. Charles Potter was elected president, and E. A. Seely superintendent, which office he has held ever since. The association secured the old burial-ground, south of the village, which was set aside about 1808, and which contains the graves of a number of soldiers of 1812, and enlarged it to about four acres. The ground was surveyed into 344 lots, with appropriate walks and drives. John Cooley was the first interred in the new ground, April 30, 1867. The number of burials since that date has been 225; number in the old ground, 240. The cemetery is well situated, is inclosed with a neat fence, and presents a very fine appearance. The present officers are: Silas Chamberlain, A. J. Green, Henry Yates, E. A. Seely, Charles Potter, R. Q. Green, R. C. Langworthy, Hiram Segur, Leonard R. Green, trustees; R. C. Langworthy, president; and C. D. Potter, secretary.

THE ADAMS CENTRE UNION GRADED SCHOOL.

The first school-house in the village was a small plank building, near the forks of the road, erected in 1823, by L. and H. Arms, R. Warriner, and Major Earl. This was used until 1829, when a stone house was built, in which schools were taught until the present structure was erected in 1857. This is a two-story frame, with three rooms, and was occupied as a district school-house until 1876, when the school was graded, a board of education elected, and the house came under their control. The first board was composed of C. D. Potter, J. A. D. Snell, J. J. Witter, E. C. Crosby, T. Williams, W. Fuller, A. J. Green, Asa M. Green, J. Q. Arms. J. Q. Arms was elected president, C. D. Potter clerk, and J. C. Heath treasurer and collector. Rules and regulations for the government of the board and the school were adopted, and W. C. Porter employed as principal and teacher in the senior department. There are, besides, two assistants in charge of the primary and junior departments. The attendance is 120 pupils, and the school bears an excellent reputation.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH

of Adams dates its origin to 1817, when several families of that faith removed from Berlin, N. Y., to Adams Centre, and soon held meetings. June 9, 1822, the church was formally organized, with a membership consisting of Rev. Wm. Greene, Charles Greene, Jared G. Potter, Joseph Greene (2d), James Main, Ethan Greene, Elisha Crosby, Russel Greene, Sela Burdick, Mercy Greene, Roswell Saunders, Amy Greene, Olive Sweet, Martha Greene, Mary Saunders, Sarah Crosby, Amanda, Betsey, Cynthia, Clarissa, and Mercy Greene (2d). Of this number Charles Greene, now past 99 years, is the only one living. At the same time, William Greene was ordained pastor by the Revs. William B. Maxson and Daniel Coon, and Jared Potter was elected deacon. Regular preaching was now maintained for fifteen years in the school-house in Greene's Settlement, until the church at the "Five Corners" (Adams Centre) was erected. It was a small wooden structure, completed in 1837. In 1868 this building was raised up, 18 feet added to its length, and a lecture-room made of the basement. It is heated by a coal furnace, and the audience-room will seat 400 people. The membership of the church is 292, and the work is in a flourishing condition. A Sabbath-school is connected with the church, under the

superintendence of S. W. Maxson, having more than 200 members.

The pastors of the church for the past fifty-five years have been: Wm. Greene, Eli S. Bailey, Giles M. Langworthy, Joel Greene, Alexander Campbell, James Summerbell, George E. Tomlinson, and Asa Prentice, the present pastor, and to whom we are indebted for this information. Jan. 3, 1836, a church society was formed, with Edward Whitford, Elisha Cleveland, Joseph S. Maxson, Asa L. Maxson, Benjamin Maxson, Charles Greene, Joseph Greene, Jr., Job Spencer, and Sela Burdick, trustees. The present board consists of Andrew J. Greene, Samuel M. Potter, and James C. Heath.

A brief statement of the doctrines of the Seventh-Day Baptists may not be inappropriate in this connection. The belief is essentially the same as that held by the regular Baptists, excepting this: they believe that the seventh instead of the first day of the week is the Bible Sabbath; they maintain that the seventh day was constituted the Sabbath at creation, and that, as its observance was enjoined in the Decalogue with the other moral precepts, it is morally and religiously binding upon all mankind; that it was observed by Christ and his apostles; that there is no evidence in the New Testament, direct or indirect, of a change of the day; and that soon after the death of the apostles the first day began to be observed as a festival in commemoration of the resurrection; and subsequently, by the authority of an apostate church, aided by the civil power, the Sunday superseded the Sabbath of the Decalogue.

While Alexander Campbell was pastor of the above church there was a division of opinion respecting some of the doctrines he taught, which resulted in the withdrawal of himself and seventeen members. These, in March, 1852, formed themselves into a new church, styled "The Independent Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Adams." A house of worship was erected the following summer, in the southern part of the village, at a cost of $1300, which was dedicated December 15, 1852.

The Evangelical Seventh-Day Baptist Society was formed Jan. 3, 1853, with H. Bunce, Job Spencer, and Joel Saunders, trustees. Under the ministration of Campbell the church grew in numbers and influence, having had 82 members in Aug., 1853. Several years later Mr. Campbell returned to the fold of the old church, when the new began to decline. At this stage, in 1861, several ministers of the Advent faith appeared, and under their forcible preaching a number of the new church were led to accept that doctrine. In March, 1862, a church was organized, with Samuel Walsworth and wife, Job Spencer and wife, Edward Spencer and wife, Jasper L. Green and wife, William Green, Henry Bunce and wife, Hannah Green, and L. Green, members; and Samuel Walsworth, deacon. It was styled "The Seventh-Day Advent Church at Adams Centre," and as its members were chiefly those of the new Seventh-Day Baptist Church the society was controlled by them, with the same name, and possession taken of the church. The present trustees are J. L. Green, D. B. Green, and Edmund Spencer. The membership of the church is 57, with S. N. Walsworth and Henry Brown, deacons. No regular pastor is maintained, but M. E. Cornell, J. N. Andrews, and others have preached to this people at various times. About 1870 a Sabbath-school was organized by Joel Saunders. Its present membership is 50, and Z. M. Lewis is superintendent. In 1876 the church building was renovated and repaired, and it now presents a neat appearance.

ADAMS CENTRE BAPTIST CHURCH.

About fifty members having withdrawn from the old Adams church, for the purpose of forming themselves into a church at the Centre, on Dec. 17, 1852, they were organized with the above name. Abram Sheldon, J. W. Horton, and L. Allen were elected deacons. Meetings were held in the school-house until the completion of their church. In March, 1853, the "Adams Centre Baptist Society" was formed, with 32 members, and Oliver McKee, Ezra Hull, and Silas Glasier, trustees. The following summer a fine frame church, 44 by 60 feet, with a tower in front, was erected on the principal street of the village, at a cost of $6000. It was dedicated Jan. 12, 1854, by the Rev. Butterfield, of Oswego. In 1877 the house was thoroughly renovated, and, with the parsonage, presented to the society by Deacon Abram Sheldon, is estimated worth $10,000. The present trustees are Silas Chamberlain, Eli Seeley, and John Snell.

Since the formation of the church, Revs. Teeple, Blunt, Wardner, Mills, Garfield, Hammon, Sawyer, Maine, and Williams have been pastors. During Revs. Blunt and Sawyer's connection there were notable revivals, which augmented the membership of the church. At present it numbers 176. A Sunday-school was organized in 1854 by Rev. Teeple, which at present numbers 118 members. D. C. Maine is the superintendent.

ADAMS VILLAGE.

The location of this large and thriving village of 2000 inhabitants is on Sandy creek, one and a half miles from the Rodman town-line, and extending on its south to the towns of Lorraine and Ellisburg. The principal part of the village is in the valley of the creek, mostly on its north bank, although some of the private residences are on the terraces along the stream, giving the place an elevated appearance beautiful to behold, and admitting the display of much fine taste. The streets are wide, graded to a considerable extent, and cleanly kept. Outside of the business part of the village they are lined with rows of maple, beech, and elm, or the handsome mountain-ash trees. The private dwellings are fine, varied in architectural construction, and indicate refinement and denote wealth. They almost invariably stand removed from the road, and the door-yards are adorned with shrubbery, native trees, and statuary. The business houses are substantial, and, without being ornate, present a fine appearance. In healthfulness, beauty of location, and the reputation of its citizens for culture and morality, the place has few equals; and Adams deservedly ranks as one of the finest villages in the State.

The settlement of David Smith in 1800, and the desirable improvements he made, attracted a large number of settlers within the next few years, so that in 1806 nearly every attendant element of an older community existed.

From this time the growth of the place was steady, but not remarkable, until the completion of the railroad quickened the business life, and the building of its churches and schools brought that refinement which has since characterized the general tone of the village. David Smith lived in town until his death; and nearly all of those who were pioneers with him have long since departed. None live to tell the story of the founding of the town, and but a few to recount the struggles of its early life. In the village, Perley D. Stone, C. J. Witcomb, and Erastus Hale yet remain of the hundreds that came three-quarters of a century ago.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

An effort was made in 1823 to obtain an act of incorporation for the village, but failed to receive the necessary support. The application bore the names of Elihu Morton, David Smith, Benjamin Wright, and John Burch. It was finally incorporated under the general act, Nov. 11, 1851, and confirmed by a vote of 79 to 51, on Dec. 19, the same year. The original plat of 812 acres has never been enlarged. A special election was held in February, 1852, but the first regular election was held March, 1852, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Jeremiah Griswold, J. H. Whipple, C. Skinner, C. R. Totman, W. Benton, *trustees;* William Merriam, Samuel Harmon, Samuel Greene, *assessors;* Mason Curtiss, *clerk;* Nelson Greene, *collector;* Spencer Woodward, *treasurer;* Alonzo Maxon, Seelye Hungerford, Perley D. Stone, *fire-wardens;* and Samuel B. Bliss, *pound-master*. Since 1852 the following have been *trustees* and *clerks* of the village,—the last named in each year being the clerk:

1853.—Thomas P. Saunders, J. H. Whipple, Justus Eddy, William Grenell, Julius K. Bartlett, and Nelson Greene.

1854.—Calvin Skinner, Samuel M. Bond, William A. Gilbert, C. R. Totman, E. S. Salisbury, and Hart Grenell.

1855.—Justus Eddy, Jeremiah Griswold, William Grenell, S. J. Mendell, S. M. Bond, and Graham G. Grenell.

1856.—William M. Johnson, David Smith, E. Y. Morton, H. Grenell, William H. Wheeler, and William D. Fox.

1857.—J. C. Cooper, Norman Wood, R. P. White, W. H. Wheeler, R. O. Clark, and G. G. Grenell.

1858.—Calvin Skinner, O. N. Smith, Spencer Woodward, E. Y. Morton, S. J. Mendell, and G. G. Grenell.

1859.—G. W. Bond, Asa Lyons, O. N. Smith, C. M. Totman, E. S. Salisbury, and William D. Fox.

1860.—William A. Gilbert, E. Y. Morton, Nelson Greene, S. M. Bond, Seelye Hungerford, and A. J. Lovelee.

1861.—W. A. Gilbert, A. Kellogg, N. M. Wardwell, Seelye Hungerford, G. W. Grant, and G. B. R. Whipple.

1862.—T. P. Saunders, G. W. Bond, O. N. Smith, A. Kellogg, J. H. Doane, and G. B. R. Whipple.

1863.—T. P. Saunders, A. Kellogg, George Frasier, T. C. Chittenden, H. F. Overton, and A. D. Ripley.

1864.—H. F. Overton, T. C. Chittenden, G. W. Bond, A. Kellogg, George Frasier, and G. B. R. Whipple.

1865.—R. H. Huntington, Philip Sterne, William H. Withington, A. J. Lovelee, G. G. Wilcox, and G. B. R. Whipple.

1866.—Norman Wood, J. A. C. Kellogg, H. F. Edmonds, George B. Nolton, W. H. Wheeler, and G. B. R. Whipple.

1867.—H. F. Overton, G. G. Wilcox, T. C. Chittenden, A. Kellogg, S. N. Bond, and G. B. R. Whipple.

1868.—J. M. Cleveland, R. E. Smiley, H. R. Phillips, Nathan Vickery, J. C. Kellogg, and T. C. Chittenden.

1869.—J. M. Cleveland, W. A. Gilbert, S. N. Bond, H. R. Phillips, A. Kellogg, and J. A. C. Kellogg.

1870.—J. M. Cleveland, W. A. Gilbert, C. K. Stone, O. N. Smith, A. Kellogg, and T. T. Carter.

1871.—W. A. Gilbert, A. W. Ingraham, D. B. Lockwood, O. N. Smith, H. R. Phillips, and Hart Grenell.

1872.—Norman Wood, J. M. Cleveland, D. B. Lockwood, W. E. Overton, S. H. Pitcher, and Hart Grenell.

1873.—Norman Wood, W. H. Wheeler, S. H. Pitcher, Hart Grenell, A. B. Huson, and T. T. Carter.

1874.—Hart Grenell, A. Kellogg, H. O. Kenyon, A. B. Gilbert, George Frasier, and B. Ingraham.

1875.—J. M. Cleveland, W. H. Withington, N. M. Wardwell, George Frasier, Frank W. Estes, and S. P. Armsbury.

1876.—J. M. Cleveland, N. M. Wardwell, S. H. Pitcher, T. P. Saunders, A. B. Huson, and S. P. Armsbury.

1877.—J. L. Greene, A. B. Gilbert, Asa Lyons, D. B. Lockwood, L. G. Fish, and L. M. Ripley.

On May 27, 1852, the village was divided into five wards, and a code of by-laws adopted. These laws have been frequently revised, to meet the changes brought on by the growth of the place. The village was also divided into three fire-wards, and rules adopted to insure its safety from fire. April 23, 1852, an appropriation of $650 was voted to purchase a fire-engine and its necessary apparatus. A short time after, a Button machine was purchased, and on May 24, 1853, the "Tempest Fire-Company" was formed, with 44 men. The organization has been preserved to the present. Lester Fish is foreman, and T. C. Chittenden is chief engineer. In 1853 two reservoirs, of 500 barrels capacity each, were constructed in the northern and the southern parts of the village. The following year a brick building on the south side of Sandy creek was purchased for an engine-house and lock-up, or village jail. This is the only building controlled by the corporation.

A fire-company was formed in Adams about 1836, and a small crank-engine purchased by voluntary subscriptions. These provisions against the destructive element have materially lessened the damage caused by the several fires which visited the place in 1860 and 1866. On the night of Dec. 15 of the first-named period, Webster Bros.' store, in the middle of the row of buildings on the west side of Main street, was burglarized and set on fire, presumably to destroy the evidence of the crime. A strong wind, amounting almost to a gale, prevailed at the time, and before the progress of the flames could be stayed the entire row was consumed. Among the buildings destroyed were Saunders & Holman's machine works, Carter's block, Skinner's block, Rosa's store, and Doxtater's corner store. David Mitchell was apprehended for the crime, and, upon trial, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Equally destructive was the fire which desolated the east side of the street in April, 1866. All the buildings, from the mill, north, to the corner, including the old Whipple block, a good two-story brick, erected in 1845, as well as the old Whitney House, a stone structure on the northwest corner, were destroyed. Instead of retarding the growth and prosperity of the village, these fires purged the place of a poor class of buildings, and caused the erection of the splendid business houses now lining the principal business street.

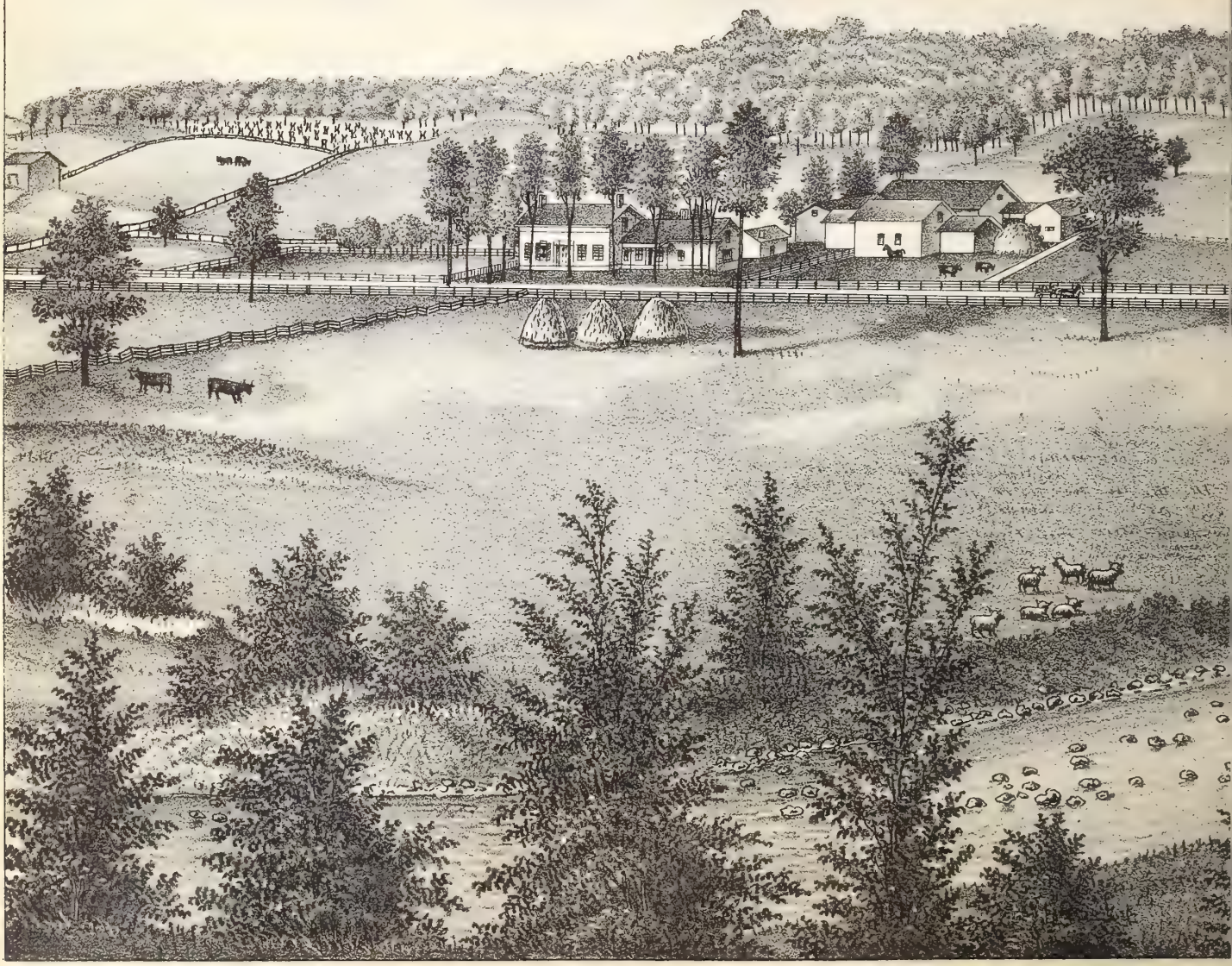
Among the most active and enterprising builders and business men of the village is T. P. Saunders. It was owing to his energy and foresight that the first public hall was erected, in 1851, before the future of the place was assured. It was a large frame structure, with a hall 45 by 75 feet in the fourth story. This building, in common



RES. & SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY OF O. DE GRASSE GREENE, ADAMS CENTER, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.



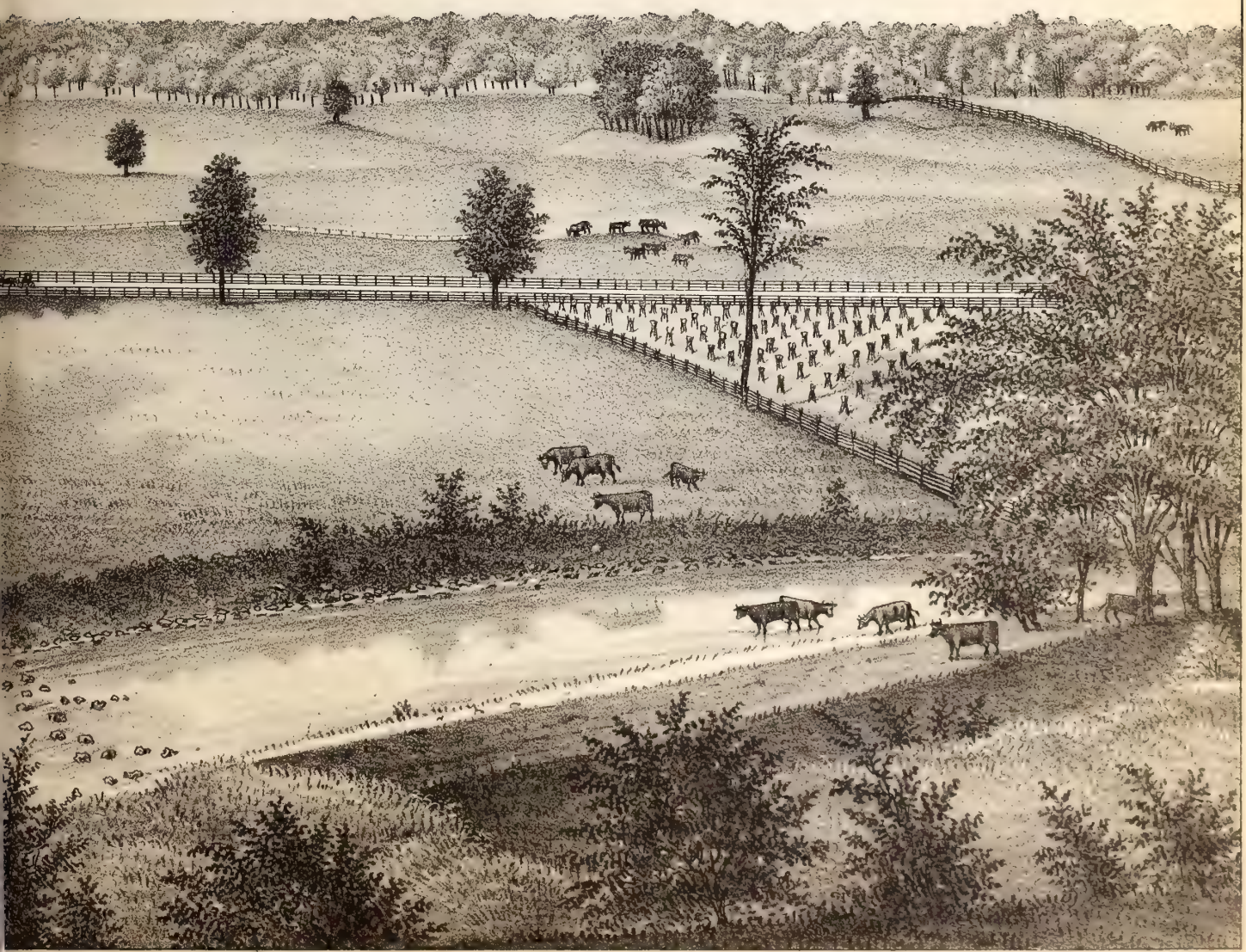
TOWN R



FARM VIEW AND RESIDENCE OF J. L.



DENCE.



REENE, ESQ., ADAMS, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



A. D. STANLEY.



MRS. A. D. STANLEY.



RES. OF A. D. STANLEY, ADAMS, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

with his large factory, in the same locality, and many others, was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, Mr. Saunders began at once to build the large brick block which now occupies the site of the old factory. Other buildings followed, until almost the entire west side of Main street was reconstructed by him. In 1866 he began his largest and most noteworthy enterprise,—the building of the "Cooper House Block," on the corner formerly occupied by Doxtater's store. This is an imposing three-story edifice, 52 by 148 feet, with a basement. The lower portion is fitted up for a first-class hotel, with elegant parlors, dining-rooms, and offices. A portion of the upper floor, 52 by 90 feet, was prepared for a public hall, with the usual appointments of such places, and a seating capacity for 1000 persons. On the 1st of January, 1867, the hotel was formally opened by a public meeting, when the ladies of the village bestowed Mr. Saunders' name upon the hall, in honor of the builder.

On the opposite side of this building is the Whitney Block, now Huson House, erected in the most substantial manner, 40 by 60 feet, three stories high, and admirably arranged for hotel purposes. On the east side of the street is the large Hungerford and Bond Block, fitted up for stores and offices. "Jackson Hall," in the Mendell Block, erected in 1854 by Sidney J. Mendell, deserves mention in this connection. The building is a large frame, and was designed for stores and offices. The hall was commodious, and was used for public meetings until Saunders' was completed. The location of the building, being away from the business centre, has prevented its use for its intended purpose, and it is at present occupied as a carriage-factory.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of the village date from 1800. That year David Smith built and got in operation a saw-mill near where the present mill stands. It did a great deal of work, yet it was not able to supply the demand for lumber, and even the slabs were used in building. From this circumstance the village was sometimes called "Slab City." A larger mill replaced the first one, which has long since been destroyed. In the western part of the village there is a good saw-mill, owned by Saunders & Wright.

In 1802, David Smith got in operation a small grist-mill, near his saw-mill, that superseded the stump-mortars of the early settlers, and relieved them from the necessity of making tedious journeys to Coffeen's mill, in Rutland, or voyages in open boats from the mouth of Sandy creek to Kingston. The mills had a wide reputation, and their owner's name was for many years synonymous with the name of the village. About 1827 the old mill was superseded by the present "Adams Mills," built by David Smith's son, Willard. It is a frame, 50 by 72 feet, three stories, and basement. The old-fashioned water-wheels have been replaced by the modern turbine, and ordinarily there is enough water to furnish power for the four run of stones with which the mill is supplied, and which give it a grinding capacity of 500 bushels per day. The property has been owned and operated a number of years by Frasier & Pitcher.

Tanneries were built at an early day, Seth Gaylord having one soon after his settlement, in 1806. A portion of the buildings were afterwards transformed into a brewery, by Samson Jackworth, and later into a malt-house, by A. Kellogg, for which purpose it is yet used. William Doxtater had a tannery on the site occupied by Ripley's shoe-store, which was discontinued in 1832.

The "Jefferson Tannery," erected in 1831, on the site formerly occupied by the distillery of Hale, Hart & Williams, by Wright, Grenell & Co., has been conducted ever since. In 1847, J. S. Lewis became the proprietor, and for several years carried on the business on a large scale. At present he does custom-work principally.

In the lower part of the village John F. Weaver built a tannery in 1850, using some of the old building erected for the mill. This he and his son have carried on since, using 27 vats, and manufacturing 1000 sides annually. A specialty is made of finishing leather. Among the workers in leather at an early day were Isaiah M. Cole and Jeremiah Griswold, harness-makers, and Chauncy Smith and Edward Willard, shoemakers.

A hoe- and fork-factory was built in 1856, by a stock company, which soon sold out to T. P. Saunders and David O. Holman. They turned it into a general machine-shop, and it was operated as such until destroyed by fire. New shops were afterwards built in the lower part of the village, near the saw-mill, and water-power used. Work was carried on in an extensive way, employment being given to 20 hands. For the past few years the shops have lain idle. Saunders & Wright are the proprietors.

Among the early workers in wood and iron were Ward Fox, blacksmith, and Joseph D. Smith, wagon-maker. The Niblock, Philips and Mariott carriage-works were established in 1864. Two buildings are occupied, and six men are employed in producing general carriage-work and farm-wagons. The old Mendell block was changed into a carriage manufacturing establishment in 1874, by E. T. Littlefield. Farm-wagons and all kinds of running-gear are also produced. Hands employed, ten.

Wheeler's Planing-Mill and Sash- and Blind-Factory, an illustration of which appears in this work, was established in 1860, by W. H. Wheeler. A dam across Sandy creek supplies power for the different shops, giving employment to ten men. Mr. Wheeler is also a lumber-dealer, builder, and contractor, and many of the buildings of the place have been designed and erected under his supervision.

Brown's Furniture-Factory was established by Perley D. Stone and Samuel Bond in 1817. The trade was carried on by these parties forty-four years, and they were succeeded by Overton Bros. The present factory is on Sandy creek, and is operated by water-power. J. S. Brown, proprietor.

There were, also, pot- and pearl-asheries, distilleries,—by E. Morton, Hale, Hart & Williams,—and carding-mills, at an early day, and, later, a boot- and shoe-last factory, a candle-factory, a woolen-factory, and other small factories which have been discontinued.

A large malt-house of brick, 80 by 240 feet, with slate roof, was erected at the depot, in 1855, by Rufus P. White. Its capacity is 80,000 bushels, and there are two drying-kilns. In June, 1877, Mr. White sold his interest to W. R. Waite and Henry O. Kenyon, who are now conducting it.

The first in Adams to engage in mercantile pursuits was Jesse Hale. He brought a small stock of goods with him from Oneida county when he came to the county in 1804, and had for several years the only store in the place. He died in 1808, leaving a son,—Erastus,—who is yet a citizen of the village. In 1806, Hale & Hart opened another store, which was conducted by them until 1809, when the firm became Hale, Hart & Williams, and as such they carried on a large trade, operated a distillery, and furnished supplies for the army in 1812. In 1815 there was a dissolution of the firm, and Hart took the goods to a new store on the north side of the creek, the business up to that time having been done on the south side. He retired from trade in 1825. In 1811, H. Brown began business, but sold out in a few years, and the principal trade was then carried on by M. V. V. Rosa. For more than thirty years he was a successful merchant, and retired with a competency, removing to Watertown in 1850. John H. Whipple began trade in 1820, and continued until 1859. About the same time Frederick Harter opened a store, remaining twenty years. In 1828, Erastus Hale embarked in trade, being a successful merchant many years. William Doxtater & Son were in trade many years, retiring in 1848. About this time Whipple, Eddy & Johnson opened a store, which they conducted several years. S. N. Bond engaged in business in 1845, and has continued in trade ever since, either alone or in partnership. Some of the leading firms since 1845 were Bond & Co., Angel & Chittenden, H. Miller, Stearnes & Carter, Salisbury & Bond, and Waite & Co.

In 1860, A. P. Redway began the book trade at Adams, and was in 1862 succeeded by D. A. Dwight, who associated Justus Eddy with him the following year. They have been in trade ever since as Dwight & Eddy. Besides the firms already mentioned as being in trade at present, the following are some of the principal business houses: Dry goods, Hungerford & Arms, D. E. Taylor; clothing, Lovelee & Kilby, E. B. Cooper, E. S. Salisbury; hardware, Thompson & Little, John Wait & Son; drugs, Withington & Kneeland, Fox & Ingraham, Lyman Buckley; grocers, J. O. Brown, J. E. Cook, A. H. Coughlan, A. Gilman; boots and shoes, R. Ripley & Son, Chandler & Lampson, B. F. Thayer; fancy goods and millinery, Miss L. J. Bullock and E. Bersie; jewelry, S. A. Barney, R. F. Steele; harness, M. L. Hodge, Loren Ripley; photographers, G. P. Heusted, Silas Armsbury; flour and feed and coal dealer, C. K. Stone; dentists, M. D. Manville, R. T. Kirkland; express agent, R. J. Traver; liverymen, Lockwood & Huson, C. H. Andrus, C. M. Totman. There are also 2 paint-shops, 2 meat-markets, 1 bakery, 5 blacksmith-shops, 3 cooper-shops, 1 gunsmith-shop, and 3 insurance agencies.

THE HOTELS

of Adams deserve a prominent place in its history. Early an important point on one of the principal thoroughfares from the interior to the border, numerous public-houses were kept along the State road and at Adams. At this point Abel Hart was the first to open an inn, in a frame house on the site of the "Huson House." This site has been used almost continuously for hotel purposes since 1803. The present is the fourth structure built for a hotel, and was erected by Wm. Whitney in 1867, upon the destruction of his stone building. It is well arranged, has 30 rooms, and is finely kept by A. B. Huson, who became the proprieter in 1876. Among the other landlords were Benton, Whitney, and Dayly. South of Sandy creek was a noted hotel stand, where "Dad" Williams kept a well-known tavern many years until his removal to the west about 1830. John Burch, Waldson, and Ranney were among the pioneers who dispensed good cheer in the village. In later years the last-named hotel was best known as the "Lockwood House." Its use for this purpose has been discontinued. In 1867, N. Gaylord opened the large hotel widely known as the "Cooper House." This has been kept subsequently by the Cooper Brothers, J. W. Bertram, and H. C. Case, into whose hands it passed in 1877. Under his management it is becoming quite popular. There are 40 rooms, and the appointments are first-class.

THE BANKING INTERESTS

of the village are intimately connected with its growth and trade, and have aided largely in giving Adams its present business character.

The "Jefferson County Bank" was located at Adams June 20, 1817, as a compromise between Watertown and Brownville, both aspirants for the location. A fine, substantial brick house was erected for its use, and it had, for a short time, a very flourishing existence. It was removed to Watertown in 1824, and its subsequent history will be detailed in that connection. The bank building has been converted into a dwelling, at present occupied by P. C. Maxon.

The "First National Bank of Adams" was established Aug. 27, 1863, with a capital of $75,000, and S. D. Hungerford, president, and R. H. Huntington, cashier. Its office was in the Hungerford bank building, and it was, in some respects, tributary to that institution. On March 17, 1873, it was merged into the Deposit National Bank of New York.

The "Adams Bank" was not one of issue, but was, more properly, a broker's office. It was opened, in 1872, in the Whitney Block, by Gilbert & Babcock, and conducted by them until their interests were purchased by Hungerford and Huntington and transferred to their own bank, previously established.

The "Hungerford National Bank," which is the only bank in the place, was established, in 1845, as the "Hungerford Bank," Solon D. Hungerford sole owner, with $50,000 capital. September 1, 1853, it was changed to a banking association, with the same name, and the capital increased to $125,000. The first board of directors were: Solon D. Hungerford, Jeremiah Griswold, Philander Smith, M. R. Patrick, N. M. Wardwell, George Gates, Almanzo Braddon, Roswell Kinney, and Samuel Wardwell. In 1865 it was changed to a national bank, with the capital remaining at $125,000. The present officers are S. D. Hungerford, president; G. W. Bond, cashier. The last-elected board of directors (January, 1877) are: Solon D. Hungerford, Hart Grenell, S. D. Kimbull, A. M. Wardwell, Luther Haven, G. W. Bond, R. H. Huntington, J. A. Lawyer, and Abram Sheldon. The bank build-



THOS. R. GREENE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. THOS. R. GREENE, ADAMS CENTER, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. NANCY S. THOMAS, ADAMS CENTER, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

ing is a substantial, detached two-story brick structure, erected in 1865, and is owned by the bank. The vaults and safes are of the best known construction and material, with time-locks and all modern improvements for security against burglarious assault.

THE POST-OFFICE

at Adams was established about 1806. That year a mail-route was established from Rome, through Redfield *via* Adams, to Sacket's Harbor. April 28, 1810, a new route was established from Utica, *via* Camden and Adams, to Brownville; and on March 3, 1825, from Watertown, *via* Adams, to Sandy Creek. The mail service at present is by railroad to points north and south, and by stages to Lorraine, Belleville, and Henderson. A man by the name of Perry was one of the first postmasters. He was succeeded by Lyman Munson. Among others who held the office were George Andrus, T. C. Chittenden, Jason Marsh, Calvin Skinner, Zelotes Barney, Mason Curtiss, T. P. Saunders, J. D. Smith, E. S. Salisbury, Nelson Green, T. C. Chittenden, and T. T. Carter, the present incumbent.

A postal money-order office was established in 1872. The amount of the orders drawn for the year ending Oct. 1, 1877, was $7697; paid, $6279; number of registered letters received, 200; sent, 324; stamps and stamped envelopes sold, $2300. Letters received daily, 250; sent, 260. Papers distributed weekly, 1200. This last item does not include papers mailed in bags.

THE PRESS OF ADAMS.

The Censor, an Anti-Masonic sheet, by Theron Parsons, was the first paper published at Adams. Its first issue bore date July 1, 1828, and its publication, at this place, was continued until June 13, 1829, when it was removed to Watertown. Owing to its bitter hostility to Masonry, its enemies named it *The Cancer*, which soon caused the title to be changed to *The Anti-Masonic Sun.*

The *Jefferson County Democrat* was the next candidate for public favor, appearing June 27, 1844, under the control of J. C. Hatch, who three years after sold to E. J. Clark. It was a four-page, 24-column sheet, 24 by 36 inches in size. In June, 1855, Clark sold his interest in the paper to Justus Eddy, who changed the name to the *Jefferson County News*, independent in politics. In 1863, D. A. Dwight was associated with Eddy, and the paper continued by them until June, 1865, when it passed into the hands of George C. Bragdon, who changed the name to *The Adams Visitor.* In the course of a year the office was destroyed by fire, and the publication of the paper was assumed by De Long & Babcock, May 21, 1868. March 11, 1869, S. D. Pratt purchased Babcock's interest; and on the 15th of April, 1869, the form of the paper was changed to eight pages, and the name to *Northern Temperance Journal*, becoming the organ of the Good Templars. It was continued as such until Oct. 20, 1871, when Pratt & De Long changed the name to the *Jefferson County Journal*, and made it an independent sheet. March 30, 1871, William J. Allen purchased Pratt's interest, and four months later, S. W. Hatch, De Long's, the new firm being Hatch & Allen. In the hands of these gentlemen the *Journal* has become an ably-conducted, well-patronized sheet, having 3400 *bona fide* subscribers, which is a larger circulation than that of any other village paper in the State. The office is well supplied with presses, operated by steam-power.

The Adams Herald was founded March 31, 1876, by H. W. Gunther & Co., with C. W. Jennings as associate editor. It was a four-page, 28-column sheet, local in its purpose, and intended as an advocate of the license system. It was discontinued at the end of its first year, the presses, type, etc., being incorporated with the *Journal.*

Several amateur and ephemeral papers, as well as journals, devoted to the interests of Hungerford Collegiate Institute, have also been published. The most noted of the latter class was the *Institute Record*, which met with considerable favor.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS

had representatives in the village at an early day, Dr. Eli Eastman being probably the first to settle as a physician. Prior to his coming, when medical attendance was required, the settlers were obliged to go twenty-five miles, through unbroken wilds, to what is now western Oneida county, using, in winter, snow-shoes to effect the journey. Dr. Eastman was greatly esteemed for his qualities as a physician and a citizen, and resided in town until his death, September 6, 1844. Dr. Joshua Bealls came about 1806, and remained in practice a number of years. John Spafford was located in the village, as a very successful physician, from 1811 to his death, in 1828. Dr. Samuel J. Gaines was here from 1823 to 1831, and was accounted a good practitioner. Walter Webb came to Adams at the instance of Dr. Spafford, whose practice he assumed on the latter's death, and was located here until 1872, when he removed to Brooklyn. Dr. Wetmore was contemporary with Dr. Webb, and removed to the west in 1870. A Dr. Brownell came to the village in 1845, remaining until 1866. Dr. Bemis commenced his practice in 1854, and continued until 1875, when he retired. Dr. Paletiah Dwight was a practicing physician for fifty years in Henderson. In 1875 he removed to Adams, where he at present resides. E. R. Maxson, LL.D., was also in practice in the village. Dr. A. P. Hale, a botanical, has been here since 1835; his son, A. Kent Hale, is in practice as an eclectic, having located in 1875. The same year M. W. Gallup located as a homœopathist, and now practices that system. Dr. Waldo, in 1863, was the first of that school to locate at Adams, remaining but a few years. Dr. Parley H. Johnson, a regular, has practiced since 1865; and Dr. J. Pierce, of the same school, succeeded Dr. Bemis, being at present in practice.

The *legal* profession of Adams has attained more than a local reputation. Lyman Munson came as the first representative, opening an office in Benton's tavern in 1804. Micah Sterling followed in 1806; removed to Watertown. Benjamin Wright opened an office in 1808, and was soon after elected surrogate. This office he held 17 years. Among the students of Judge Wright was Charles G. Finney, in 1821, who attained a national reputation as an evangelist and afterwards became president of the Oberlin College.

David Wardwell came about 1812, and soon after associated Joseph P. Rossiter with him, but neither remained very long. Thomas C. Chittenden became an attorney at this place in 1812; was elected to Congress in 1838, appointed judge in 1840, and removed to Watertown in 1844. He, also, had a law student, Orson Parker, who became widely known as an evangelist, changing from law to theology in 1826. Calvin Skinner opened an office about 1824; he afterwards became county judge. Besides these mentioned, Perry, Channing, Burnham, Jason Marsh, Phelps, and Butterfield were here at an early day. About 1814, Judge Wright horsewhipped T. C. Chittenden, which resulted in a case of assault and battery. The matter was finally referred to arbitration, and was settled by Wright's paying—for the *liquor*. Another case, showing the perversity of mankind and the wisdom of the law, was brought before Justice Randall in 1870. It was an action to recover the value of two hens, alleged to have been stolen from F. by M. Esquire Randall's decision having been unsatisfactory to the parties, an appeal was taken to the circuit court, where it was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The hens cost the parties $400.

The bar of Adams has at present the following attorneys: T. P. Saunders, P. C. Maxon, T. C. Chittenden, A. J. Brown, E. F. Ramsdell, I. L. Hunt, Jr., G. B. R. Whipple, T. H. Breen, W. H. H. Taylor, and C. W. Hewitt.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

"Rising Sun Lodge, No. 124, F. & A. M.," was organized, probably in 1806, with Robert Merrick as the first W. M. Regular meetings were held until the anti-Masonic times of 1827, when the lodge was suspended. In March, 1851, it was resuscitated with the same name, the number being changed to 234. The officers and charter members were B. Wright, W. M.; J. C. Cooper, S. W.; J. Griswold, J. W.; Dennis Waite, Almanson Tibbetts, Herman Strong, J. H. Whipple, Elijah Wright, and Titus Bassett, members. The present membership is more than 200. An elegant hall was formally dedicated in 1867. The principal officers are, D. W. White, W. M.; T. T. Carter, S. W.; D. E. Taylor, J. W.; and F. J. Kneeland, Sec'y.

"Meridian Chapter, No. 86, R. A. M.," was chartered Feb., 1824, with 31 members and Joseph Enos, H. P., and H. P. Pond, Sec'y. Succumbing to the excitement of 1827, its last meeting was held March 5, 1828.

A dispensation was granted February 26, 1867, to form a new Chapter at Adams, which is at present known as "Adams Chapter, No. 205, R. A. M." It was organized with 30 members, and the following officers: T. C. Chittenden, H. P.; C. K. Stearne, E. K.; H. C. Brodie, E. S. The Chapter has at present 85 members, officered by R. H. Huntington, H. P.; A. B. Watkins, E. K.; and John Ross, E. S.

Among the members who have become distinguished in State and National councils are B. B. Babcock, at present the Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of Ohio; and R. H. Huntington, the Grand Scribe of the Grand Chapter of New York.

"Wenona Lodge, No. 323, I. O. of O. F.," was chartered Oct. 18, 1847, with C. W. Rogers, P. G.; H. B. Whipple, N. G.; S. D. Hungerford, V. G. It had a very prosperous career for about twenty years, when its meetings were discontinued. There were at that time only about 40 members, a great deal of the interest having centered in Collins Lodge, in the adjoining town.

"Oriental Encampment, No. 75, I. O. of O. F.," was formed by the following members withdrawing from Montezuma Encampment, at Watertown: J. D. Houghton, Alex. Dickinson, S. D. Hungerford, G. G. Grenell, J. S. Dodge, Justus Eddy, G. S. Dodge. This, too, was long since discontinued.

The Good Templars' Lodge, No. 50, was instituted during the early spring of 1866 by State Deputy A. L. Smalley. The charter members were D. E. Gardner, D. A. Dwight, Mrs. Dr. Walter Webb, Carrie Z. Webb, Mrs. B. Randall, Anna Bosworth, Anna Penney, James Penney, L. M. Cowles, O. N. Bosworth, Geo. Estabrook, B. Randall, Milo Randall, L. R. Webber, R. F. Steele, and others.

The lodge occupied Odd-Fellows' Hall for their meetings.

The first officers were: W. C. T., D. E. Gardner; W. V. T., Mrs. B. Randall; W. S., D. A. Dwight; W. A. S., Carrie Z. Webb; W. T., Milo Randall; W. F. S., James Penney; W. Chaplain, L. R. Webber; W. M., Geo. Estabrook; W. D. M., Anna Penney; Lodge Deputy, D. A. Dwight.

This lodge continued in existence for over six years, during which time much good was done in the cause of temperance. Every clergyman, and most of the leading men and women of the place, became members; about 300 in all.

Although the lodge went down, yet a strong temperance sentiment remained in the community, which manifested itself in the spring of 1875, when, under the action of the Local Option Law, the town was carried for "No License." Numerous meetings were held in each school-house and church in the town, at which stirring appeals were made by all the clergymen and many of the laymen of the town. Strong efforts were made by the friends of license by the use of influence and money to prevent this desirable object. The town has been carried for "No License" each year since, this year—1877—by treble the majority of the first year. At first the law was attempted to be evaded, and, finally, defied, but a few prosecutions brought the rumsellers to their senses, so that the law is now as operative as any law against crime in the town.

Another powerful temperance revival commenced during the summer and fall of 1877, which reached its climax in a series of meetings commenced on the 23d of September by Mr. J. R. McKelvey, which continued for one week, as the result of which 321 took the *iron-clad pledge* to abstain from everything that can intoxicate, as a beverage, including malt liquors, wine, and cider. As is the case in all such revivals, some have fallen away; yet some who are the most benefited have firmly kept their pledge, and, as a result, very much good has been done.

THE ADAMS LIBRARY

was formed April 12, 1831, with Cyrus Eddy, William Chittenden, Walter Webb, Forester Dexter, and Wells Benton, trustees. Wells Benton was appointed librarian.



RES. OF T. P. SAUNDERS, ADAMS, JEFFERSON CO, N.Y.



MILL PROPERTY OF T. P. SAUNDERS, AT REDFIELD, OSWEGO CO. N.Y.



HUNGERFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

ADAMS, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

The society had accumulated about 600 volumes of standard books, and the library was successfully maintained about fifteen years, when the interest in the project had so much diminished that the annual dues of the members remained unpaid, and the property passed into the hands of private parties.

THE ADAMS CORNET BAND

was organized July, 1877, with sixteen members, and L. A. Hawes leader. It is composed largely of the members of the old "Hungerford Collegiate Institute Band," which was organized in 1870, by C. R. Horth, leader. It is reckoned a good band.

The "Rural Cemetery Association" was formed under the general act, January 17, 1848, by thirty-three citizens, who elected Samuel Bond, Samuel Niblock, Jesse Wright, Nathan Saunders, Heman Grenell, Samuel Harmon, Calvin Wright, Peter Doxtater, and Wells Benton trustees, and Peter Doxtater president. An acre of ground, which had been given for burial purposes by David Smith, in the early settlement of the place, was secured, and additions made to its area until it includes 4¼ acres. The location is fine, and has been beautifully improved by the association by laying off walks, grading the ground, and the erection, in 1850, of a handsome receiving vault. The present trustees are, A. B. Gilbert, W. H. Wheeler, N. Green, Joseph L. Greene, S. H. Pitcher, J. A. Washburne, W. W. Wright, Erastus Hale, Henry C. Jones. President, Nelson Green; Secretary, W. H. Wheeler.

"Elmwood Cemetery" is governed by an association bearing its name, formed in 1867. That year 18½ acres of ground west of the railroad were secured for a burying-ground, and surveyed and platted by J. H. Curtis, of Boston. The design is very elaborate, yet remarkable for its chaste beauty, including natural groves, terraces, lawns, sequestered walks, and fountains throwing streams eighteen feet high. Approaching the cemetery is a wide avenue, lined with elms; and this noble tree has been liberally planted throughout the grounds, in appropriate keeping with the name of the cemetery. Seldom has Nature done so much for a spot consecrated to the dead, and, aided by the adorning hand of the artist, this has become one of the finest cemeteries in the county.

The association was reorganized April 26, 1876, with James M. Cleveland, Rufus P. White, Austin W. Ingraham, George W. Bond, Henry O. Kenyon, Mark D. Manville, Austin W. Fisher, Solon D. Hungerford, William E. Overton, and Philip Stearnes trustees. President, James W. Cleveland; Secretary, N. M. Wardwell; and Treasurer, R. H. Huntington.

ADAMS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

As early as 1802 a school was taught at Smith's Mills, which was attended by pupils living several miles around the place. A fair-sized two-story frame house was erected at an early day, and was used for school purposes until the wing of the present edifice was built. The old house was removed and transformed into a furniture-factory. In 1876 the site of the school-house was changed to a point east of the institute, and the present commodious structure erected at a cost of $4000. There are four well-arranged rooms, accommodating 200 pupils. The attendance in 1877 was 180, and 39 weeks' school was taught by C. D. Larkins and three assistants. The school is ungraded, but bears an excellent reputation for thoroughness in discipline and the branches taught.

A *select school* was taught in the old bank building by M. C. Manning, who afterwards became a distinguished Baptist clergyman, which was attended by a large number of the present business men of the village. Subsequently, Jason Marsh, now a citizen of Rockford, Ill., and others, had charge of the school.

The "Adams Seminary" was established about 1838, as the result of an effort to locate a female seminary at this place. Judge Thomas C. Chittenden was one of the prime movers of that project. A small academic building was erected jointly by individual enterprise and the Universalists, who stipulated for the right to hold meetings in it on the Sabbath. Miss Willard, of Troy, was secured to take charge of the school, and conducted it successfully for several years. Subsequently it was opened to both sexes, and Ira Mayhew, afterwards superintendent of schools in Michigan, assumed the principalship. He was succeeded by Foster Montgomery, who shortly associated Prof. Stevens with him, and the school remained under their control a number of years. After this the house was used for private schools, but has for many years been occupied as a session-room by the Presbyterian society.

THE HUNGERFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.*

This thriving institution of learning is located at Adams village, whose inhabitants early felt the need of better facilities for education than the common schools afforded; accordingly efforts were made at different times to found an institution of learning of a higher grade; but, owing to local jealousies and the powerful opposition of the friends of the Black River Institute, located at Watertown, and Union Academy, at Belleville, they were not successful. In the year 1852 an effort was made to establish a graded school, but it resulted in failure. In the year 1859, Captain Sidney J. Mendell, filled with great expectations of the future of the village, to be brought about by a mineral spring located in the west part of the village, commenced, near the railroad depot, the erection of a large three-story hotel. When this building was nearly completed, pecuniary reverses overtook him, and the building passed, by foreclosure, into the hands of Gen. Solon D. Hungerford, who had been one of the most active in former efforts to afford better educational facilities to the village. He proceeded to finish the building. While waiting to make some disposition of it, the thought occurred to him that the long-sought-for educational institute might now be secured. To will, with him, was to do; and accordingly, on November 1, 1863, he placed in the hands of Justus Eddy, Esq., editor of the *Jefferson County News*, a proposition: In consideration of the sum of $10,000 to be raised by the citizens of Adams and vicinity, he agreed to give to a board of trustees, to be afterwards named, a good and sufficient deed of the property known as the Mendell hotel, with the single reservation that if they should sell or

* By H. F. Overton.

otherwise dispose of the property the avails should be used to erect another building for an academy within one mile of his residence. On receiving the proposition of Gen. Hungerford, Mr. Eddy published a call for a public meeting to be held on Nov. 30, 1863, at the Presbyterian lecture-room, to take it into consideration. At that meeting it was resolved to accept the offer of Gen. Hungerford. A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to devise means to carry the resolution into effect: Justus Eddy, Rev. J. N. Hobart, Rev. G. W. Mackie, Rev. J. C. Vandercook, Dr. L. B. Waldo, H. F. Overton, B. Randall, W. A. Gilbert, and Andrew Blackstone. This committee delegated to a sub-committee, composed of the following gentlemen, the work of preparing a platform on which the different church interests could be harmonized: J. Eddy, A. J. Brown, H. F. Overton, D. A. Dwight, and A. W. Gilbert, who prepared the following platform, which was adopted by the executive committee as a basis on which to raise the needful amount:

1st. The board of trustees shall consist of twenty-four members.

2d. At least twelve of the principal donors shall nominate the first board of trustees.

Not more than one-third of the trustees shall belong to any one religious society.

This platform having been submitted to Gen. Hungerford, and approved by him, also another resolution, allowing the trustees to use the income from the endowment fund in any way they might deem for the best interests of the school, the committee then called a public meeting of all persons interested, at the Presbyterian lecture-room, at which meeting B. Randall, G. W. Mackie, and W. A. Gilbert were appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions to the endowment of $10,000. These gentlemen, about February 20, reported that they had obtained in good and valid subscriptions the sum of $10,568. A committee was then appointed to appraise the improvements of the hotel, who reported them worth $13,500. A public meeting was then called on March 4, 1864, and it was resolved that application be made to the Regents of the University for a charter, under the name of "Hungerford Collegiate Institute," and with the following gentlemen as its first board of trustees: Hon. Joseph Mullin, E. R. Mason, LL.D., Geo. Frasier, Asa M. Whitford, Wm. M. Johnson, S. D. Hungerford, B. Randall, W. A. Gilbert, Geo. Cooper, Justus Eddy, Geo. W. Bond, Philander Smith, Willard ————, Rev. J. N. Hobart, Rev. G. W. Mackie, Rev. F. F. Jewell, Rufus P. White, A. J. Brown, T. P. Saunders, H. F. Overton, Samuel Harmon, Hon. E. S. Salisbury, A. W. Ingraham.

After the charter was obtained, the position of principal was given to Prof. J. D. Houghton, a gentleman of large experience and high literary attainments, who had long been at the head of Union academy at Belleville, Jefferson County, New York, an institution which he had raised to the first rank for scholarship among the academies in the State. He accepted the position, and the trustees proceeded to fit up the building for school purposes, after plans prepared by him. To do this money was necessary, which was obtained partly by anticipating the interest of the endowment and partly by subscription, of which General Hungerford gave as much as all the others combined. The changes necessary to fit the building for an academy, together with seats, heating apparatus, etc., cost about $4000. On September 8, 1864, the school went into operation, with the following corps of teachers: Principal, J. D. Houghton, A.M.; Preceptress, Miss Emma N. Beebee; Con. and Higher English, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Gardner; Music, Mrs. J. D. Houghton; Primary Department, Miss Cornelia Clark.

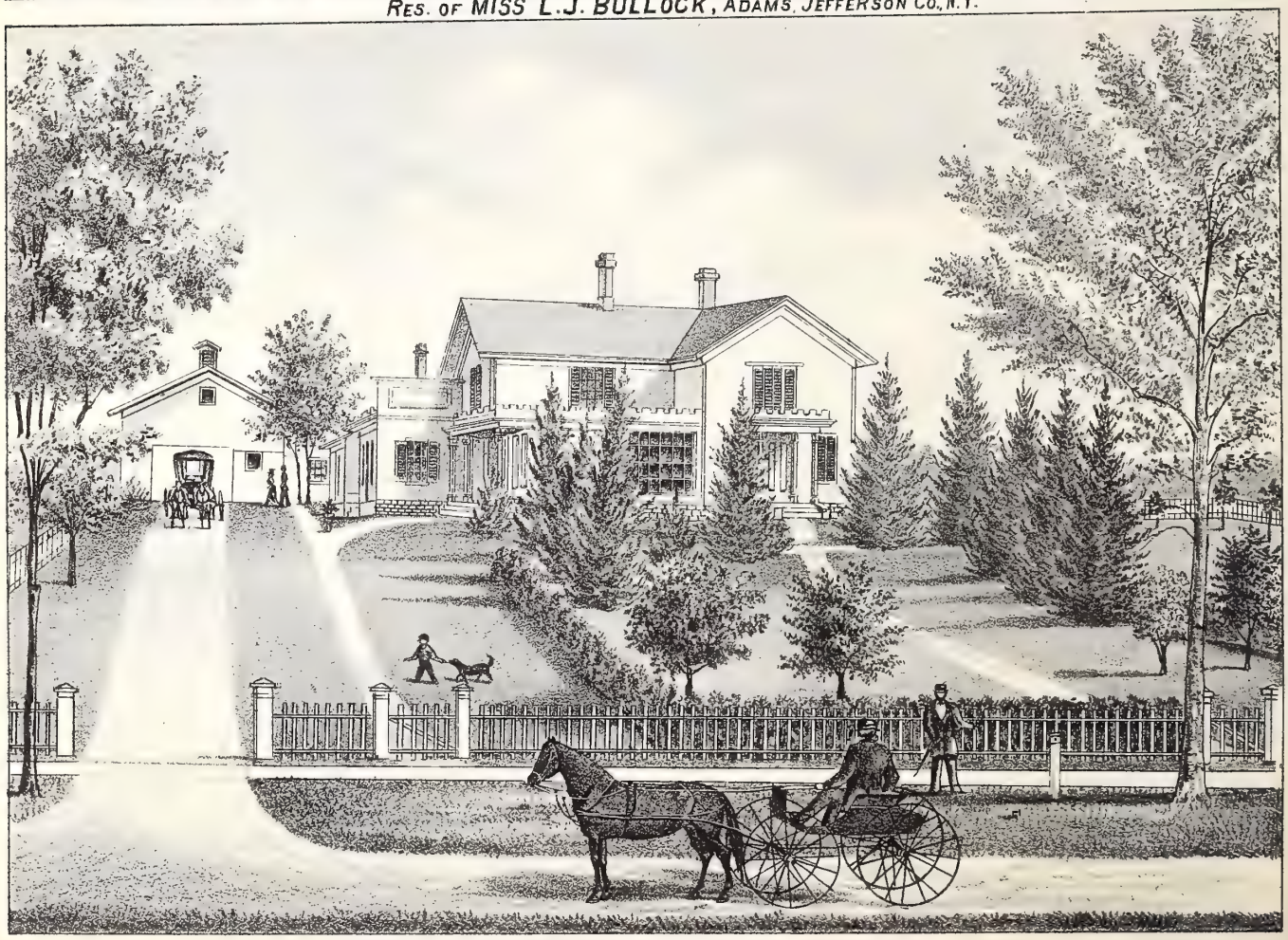
About this time a very valuable mineralogical cabinet was presented to the institute by Mr. John G. Webb, now of Florida. This cabinet was nearly destroyed at the burning of the school building, which took place some years later. During the second year Prof. Holbrook was associated with Mr. Houghton as vice-principal. During Mr. Houghton's administration the school was noted for its thorough scholarship and excellent discipline. At this time military drill, under Colonel E. S. Salisbury and others, was maintained, and in the opinion of the teachers was of great help in keeping up the discipline of the school. On January 29, 1868, the building was consumed by fire. At that time it, with its contents, was insured for $14,000. About $13,400 was paid to the trustees by the insurance company. February 3, five days after the fire, a meeting of the trustees was held at Hungerford's National Bank, when it was resolved to erect another building immediately. At this meeting the question of change of site was introduced, and the site upon which the building now stands was selected. General S. D. Hungerford then said he wished to be allowed to give the land selected to the trustees, if it could be procured. This offer was accepted, with thanks. The work of building was soon after entered upon with great energy. The trustees had at their disposal about $16,000. They were authorized to expend $20,000 in the erection of a suitable building for an academy and boarding-hall, that should accommodate at least as many students as the former building. About June 1 work on the new building was begun. The plans were by J. D. Houghton and Mr. White, of Syracuse. The mason work was under the direction of Asa Lyons, of Adams. The carpenter work was done by Wm. H. Wheeler, with David Gaylord, both of Adams, as architect in charge. Under this energetic management, seconded by the strenuous efforts of the building committee, the house was inclosed in the fall of 1868.

The size of the building is 97 by 129 feet, four stories high, and is heated by steam and thoroughly ventilated. It was found that the building committee had gone beyond the authorized limit,—$20,000,—having expended $20,240 on the outside of the building. Various plans were proposed for raising the necessary funds for its completion, among others that of bonding the village corporation, and a law was passed by the legislature for that purpose, but was vetoed by Governor Hoffman. A public meeting was then held in the unfinished building to take into consideration ways and means to raise money to finish it, at which General Hungerford agreed to give $5000, provided the sum of $12,000 should be raised by other parties. This offer he afterwards modified by agreeing to give as much as all others up to the sum of $10,000. About $7000 were

RES. OF CHAUNCEY COLTON, ADAMS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.



RES. OF MISS L.J. BULLOCK, ADAMS, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



RES. OF A.J. GREEN, ADAMS CENTRE, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

secured by citizens, and the work of finishing the building was entered upon, and on August 24, 1870, the completed building was dedicated to the interests for which it had been erected.

On the 28th the school was opened in the new building, with the following corps of teachers: Albert B. Watkins, A.M., principal; Orlo B. Rhodes, A.M., vice-principal; Mrs. H. N. Butterworth, preceptress; Mrs. L. B. Woodward, teacher common English; Miss L. Chatfield, oil painting and drawing; Mr. W. H. H. Taylor, commercial; Mr. Gustave Gunther, music; Mrs. H. B. Watkins, Spanish and English. Messrs. Watkins and Rhodes still retain their respective positions, and have succeeded by their earnest efforts, seconded by an efficient body of teachers, in building up a reputation for the school for thorough scholarship second to none in the State.

There are six courses of study: 1, classical; 2, English; 3, college preparatory; 4, scientific or engineering; 5, commercial; 6, music.

There are three literary societies connected with the school, —"*Nousaskean*," "*Kalamathean*," and "*Calisophian*." The library contains 1421 carefully-selected volumes, and is always accessible to the students. A public reading-room contains the latest papers and magazines upon the table, and open at all proper hours. The chemical and philosophical apparatus is full and complete, leaving but little to be desired by those who are pursuing the study of the natural sciences. The Institute has also a first-class mineralogical cabinet, which was mainly the gift of Wm. Rosa, M.D., of Watertown, and J. G. Webb, formerly of the State Geological and Mineralogical Survey.

The influence of the school is beginning to show itself in the increased interest in literary and scientific subjects, and the trustees confidently look forward to the time when it shall have secured such a hold on the affections of the community in which it is located that a liberal endowment shall be cheerfully provided for it. The present officers and faculty of the Institute, as given in the tenth annual catalogue, are as follows:

Board of Trustees.—Gen. S. D. Hungerford, Justus Eddy, Geo. W. Bond, Edwin R. Maxson, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Rufus P. White, Hon. A. J. Brown, Hon. Joseph Mullen, LL.D., Henry F. Overton, W. V. V. Rosa, M.D., A. W. Ingraham, S. N. Bond, James M. Cleveland, Philip Stearne, Samuel Niblock, Thomas C. Chittenden, Esq., Henry O Kenyon, Hart Grenell, Albert B. Watkins, Henry J. Brimmer, A. H. Fisher, W. E. Overton, A. H. Coughlan, I. L. Hunt, Jr., Esq., W. H. Withington. *Officers.*—Gen. S. D. Hungerford, President; E. R. Maxson, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Vice-President; Albert B. Watkins, Secretary; Hart Grenell, Treasurer.

Faculty.—Albert B. Watkins, Orlo B. Rhodes, Principals. Albert B. Watkins, A.M., Ph.D., Metaphysics and Literature; Orlo B. Rhodes, A.M., Greek and Latin; Charles L. Williams, Natural Sciences and Mathematics; Prof. Herm. Haydn, Instrumental Music; Wm. Cheeseman, Commercial Department; R. N. Jackson, Penmanship; Miss F. M. Hastings, Preceptress, French and Painting; Mrs. L. B. Woodward, English Department; Mrs. A. B. Watkins, Spanish and English; Mrs. O. B. Rhodes, German; Mrs. H. F. Nefflen, Elocution; Miss Jennie M. Clarke, Telegraphing. Primary department, Mrs. O. B. Rhodes, Principal; Assistants, Miss L. J. Martin, fall and winter terms; Miss F. A. Keegan, spring term. Librarian, Orlo B. Rhodes.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Adams village was organized as the "First Congregational church of Adams," by the Rev. Ebenezer Lazell, July, 1804, and consisted of the following six members: Joshua Beals, Jacob Kellogg, Abram Griswold, David Comstock, Betsey Griswold, and Asenath Cooper. Divine worship had been established on the Sabbath, in 1801, at the house of Jacob Kellogg, and in 1802 the first sermon was preached by the Rev. Woodward, a missionary. From the time of the formation of the church services were conducted according to the ordinances of the Congregational church, until 1821. January 27, 1821, while the Rev. George W. Gale was pastor, the Presbyterian form of government was adopted, and has prevailed ever since. The membership increased gradually, and there was no notable addition to its numbers until the completion of the church in 1818. The following year there were forty added.

The following is a list of the ministers, and, as nearly as may be, a correct statement of their time of service and of the additions to the church during their labors respectively:

Rev. Ebenezer Lazell, 1804, organized as above; length of time unknown.

Rev. Mr. Phelps, 1806, length of time unknown. Additions, 3. Additions in 1807, 3.

Rev. David Spear, 1808, nine months; additions, 25.

Rev. Chauncey Cook, 1811, nearly four years; additions, 25. Installed.

Rev. Mr. Burt, 1816, three months; additions, 2.

Rev. Mr. Porter, 1816, two years.

Rev. Enos Bliss, 1818, six months; additions, 35.

Rev. George W. Gale, April, 1819; installed by the St. Lawrence Presbytery, October 25, 1819. Resigned in 1823; additions, 120.

Rev. John Sessions, 1824, over five years; additions, 80. Installed.

Rev. I. A. Hart, 1830, probably one and a half years; additions, 93.

Rev. D. A. Clark, 1832, one year; additions, 2. Installed.

Rev. Dexter Clary, 1833, less than one year; additions during this and part of the succeeding year, 35.

Rev. J. Myers, 1834, two years; additions, 8.

Rev. C. Jones, 1836, about nine months; additions during this and the two succeeding years, 10.

Rev. John H. Carle, 1839; length of time unknown; additions during this and the year following, 12.

Rev. R. R. Kirk, 1840, about four years; additions, 61. Installed.

Rev. F. J. Jackson, 1846, eighteen months; additions during this and the two successive years, 33.

Rev. P. C. Headley, 1849, four years; additions, 22. Installed.

Rev. E. C. Prichett, 1854, two years; additions, 7. Installed.

Rev. H. L. Dox, 1857; additions, 80.

Rev. G. W. Mackie, April, 1862, three years; additions, 62.

Rev. E. Lord, August 1, 1865, five years; additions, 133.

Rev. G. H. Smith, April 1, 1871, term of service, one year eleven months; additions, 16.

Rev. G. B. Barnes, November 1, 1873, present incumbent; additions, 57.

The total number who have united with the church is about 800. The present membership is 219.

During Mr. Gale's ministry, a general revival of religion occurred, and in 1822, 63 united with this church, among whom was Charles G. Finney, who has since acquired a

national celebrity as an evangelist, and is now president of Oberlin College. He had previously been a law student, under Judge B. Wright, and evinced an ability and sagacity that would doubtless have made him eminent in that profession. His attention is said to have been turned to religious subjects under the preaching of the Rev. Jedediah Burchard,* who has attained a distinction not less general as a revival preacher, and of whose labors we shall have repeated occasions to mention in the following pages. The preaching of Mr. Finney has been remarkable for the boldness and originality of his logic, and the strength and clearness of his arguments, which seldom fail to secure the undivided attention of his audience, without those extraneous aids to excitement which, in the hands of some, have produced analogous results. His first ministerial labors were performed in Lorraine, and previous to his commencing his career as a revival preacher he was employed at Evans' Mills and elsewhere as a stated supply.† . At about the same time that Mr. Finney's attention was directed to religious matters, Orson Parker's mind was awakened in a like manner. He soon after professed conversion, and became one of the most powerful revivalists of his day, being instrumental in leading thousands to Christ.

While Dr. Headley was at Adams, he wrote some of the most important books which bear his name, in addition to his pastoral duties.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

of Adams was formed Aug. 28, 1805, with Jacob Kellogg, Eliphalet Adams, Elijah Fox, and Simeon Meacham, trustees. About 1818 they erected a church, 30 by 40 feet, which was used seven or eight years, when it was sold to the Methodists. In 1825 the present church was commenced, and completed for dedication July 26, 1826. Its original cost was $7000, and it was enlarged and remodeled in 1858, and subsequently at a cost of about $4000. The building is a well-preserved frame, with an audience-room having 400 sittings.

The present trustees of the society are R. J. Traver, D. A. Dwight, and H. M. Wardwell.

The first Session of the Eldership was organized January 27, 1821, consisting of the following six members:

Abel Clary, Jacob Kellogg, Josiah Hinman, Westwood Wright, William Grenell, Samuel Bond. Benjamin Wright, Perley D. Stone, and John Hinman were elected March 26, 1827. Russel Stow, Hiram Arms, Heman Grenell, Albert G. Redway, and Samuel Graves were elected November 23, 1840.

The rotary system of eldership was adopted May 26, 1858. The church decided that the session should consist of nine members, the three oldest to hold their offices one year, the three next in age two years, and the three youngest three years; and thereafter one class to be elected annually, and hold their offices respectively three years.

The following have been elected since 1858: Samuel Bond, Samuel Graves, Perley D. Stone, Albert G. Redway, Sylvester Bliss, Samuel N. Bond, Graham G. Grenell, Gilbert S. Dodge, Julius K. Bartlett, Synus A. Merriam, Willet R. Willis, Azariah Dove; and the present board: Justus Eddy, Dalton A. Dwight, Joseph Withington, Austin H. Coughlan, A. Kent Hale, and John S. Redway.

A Sunday-school was organized in 1825, with Rev. John Sessions superintendent. Dr. A. Kent Hale at present fills that office. The membership of the school is 170, and there is a library of 300 volumes.

The foregoing history was compiled, to a large extent, from data furnished by the pastor, Rev. G. B. Barnes.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Members of this faith lived in the town at an early day, and classes were formed in different localities prior to 1828; but in that year they were formed into a circuit, and thereafter supplied with a regular preacher. The members living principally at Adams village.

The First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Adams was formed at that place October 24, 1828. The trustees elected were Laban Ross, Philip Younge, David Wright, Zephania Jacker, Chester McKee, Daniel Dikeman, and John Adams. This board was reorganized in 1838, when John C. Cooper, Timothy Lawrence, William E. Whitney, Andrew Blackstone, Stephen Kilbourne, Lyman Wright, and Selah Hungerford were appointed trustees.

The old Presbyterian church was secured as a place of worship and used by the Methodists until its destruction by fire in 1852. In 1853 a very neat and imposing frame edifice, 44 by 84 feet, was erected at a cost of $6000. The same year a parsonage was built on the adjoining lot, costing $2000. In 1875 several thousand dollars were expended in renovating and beautifying the church, and it will now compare favorably with similar village churches. The estimated value of the property is $12,000, which is controlled by the following trustees: J. D. Burlingame, J. C. Schram, Lester Fish, E. F. Ramsdell, Jacob Brimmer, Austin Cisco, and I. L. Hunt, Jr. The growth of the church-work was steady and effective, and the membership now numbers 225. The contributions of the church in 1876 amounted to $1430.

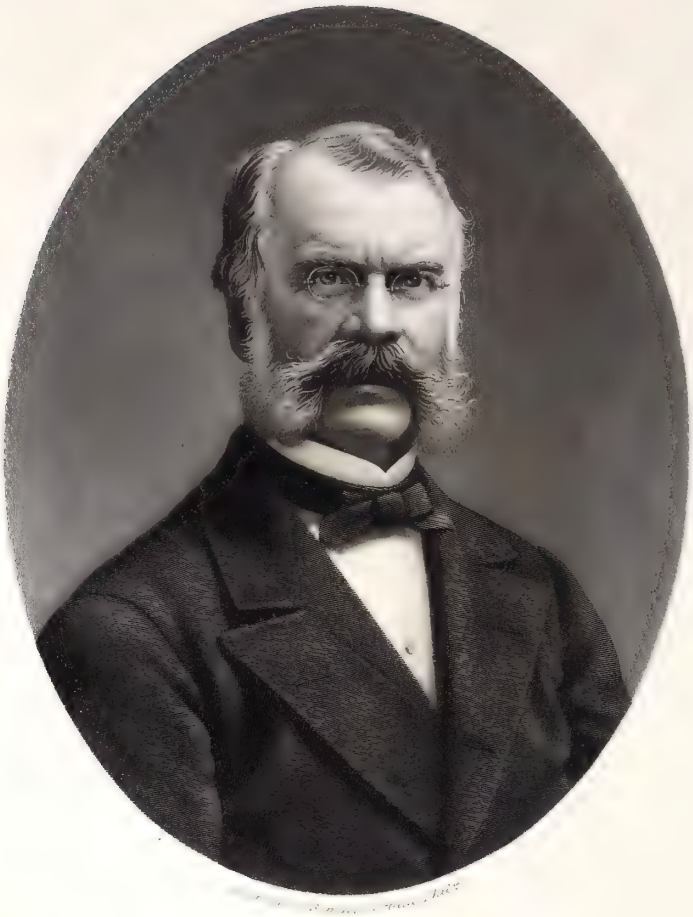
The following reverend gentlemen have served as pastors, in the order named, since 1828: W. W. Ninde, David Kingsley, Schuyler Hoes, Harvey Chapin, Elijah Smith, Hiram Mattison, Arza J. Phelps, William Wyatt, Walter Hare, John Loveace, John F. Dayan, Isaac S. Bingham, C. W. Leet, W. H. Hawkins, P. D. Gorrie, Hiram Mattison, William X. Ninde, John W. Armstrong, William L. Tisdale, J. C. Vandercook, Frank F. Jewell, Lewis Meredith, John T. Hewitt, Sidney O. Barnes, Henry W. Bennett, and Eli C. Bruce, the present incumbent.

A Sunday-school was organized soon after the church was formed, and has been conducted ever since. There are 150 members, and 418 volumes in the library. I. L. Hunt, Jr., is the superintendent.

In 1844, Adams circuit, with the adjoining ones of Rodman, Lorraine, Smithville, and a portion of Watertown, were formed into *The Adams District*, with the elders resident

* After a life of eminent usefulness, the Rev. Burchard ended his earthly career at Adams, uttering the words, "I am content," and calmly sank to his rest. His remains are interred in the rural cemetery.

† Dr. Hough.



S. D. Hemingford

at Adams. Revs. Lewis Whitcomb, N. Salisbury, I. Stone, George C. Woodruff, George Gary, J. Phelps, Gardner Baker, Freeman H. Stanton, Daniel W. Roney, Thomas Richey, Melvin D. Kinney, and Isaac Bingham, at present in office, have been elders of this district, and to their efforts the success of Methodism is due to a large extent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY

at Adams village was organized March 30, 1837, with Jesse Wright, Hannibal Miller, and Spencer Woodward, trustees. Meetings were held in the school-house, and in the building now used as an engine-house, until 1847, when a frame church was erected, costing $3500, which was dedicated in January, 1848. This was used until 1871, when it was removed to give place to the present edifice, and it has since been transformed into a furniture warehouse. The same year, A. J. Brown, H. O. Kenyon, and A. W. Ingraham were appointed a building committee, and under their supervision the magnificent structure on Church street was erected in 1871. It is built in Gothic style, of brick, with a handsomely variegated slate roof. The main building is 40 by 90 feet, 32 feet high, and is relieved by a well-proportioned tower. On its west side is a two-story wing, 40 by 45 feet, arranged into a Sabbath-school room, church parlor, and pastor's study. The interior is embellished by neat frescoes and chaste furniture, and is heated by three furnaces. The cost of the building was about $25,000, and it was dedicated Oct. 10, 1871, by Dr. Patton, of New York, and Dr. Bridgeman, of Albany. The present trustees are A. W. Ingraham, H. O. Kenyon, J. S. Brown, W. D. Arms, and B. F. Hawes.

Rev. Charles Clark was the first regular minister, and his faithful pastorate gave the church the character which became the corner-stone of its future prosperity. He was succeeded in 1850 by C. Hartson, and a year later by M. C. Manning. In 1857, H. O. Beals became pastor, and his connection was blessed with many baptisms and accessions. He was followed, in 1860, by Wm. Garnett, who was succeeded in June, 1861, by I. N. Hobart. His pastorate was noted for the changes in the church membership, first of withdrawals, and then the large increase which followed. He remained with the church until March, 1866, and was succeeded the following September by Thomas Cull. In 1868, S. P. Merrill was employed, and in 1874, William Ostler. The present pastor, W. H. Hawley, was settled January, 1875.

The current expenses of the church are $1800 per year, and $350 is raised annually for benevolent purposes. The present membership is 263.

A Sunday-school was organized February 12, 1847, with H. Miller, superintendent; A. J. Brown is the present incumbent. The school numbers 214, and has a library of 300 volumes.

THE EMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A proposition to organize an Episcopal church having been made to Bishop De Lancey, his consent was secured Jan. 22, 1849, and on the 4th of February the notice to form a congregation was duly read by H. B. Whipple, lay reader. On the 18th of February, 1849, the church was legally formed, the Rev. J. M. Bartlett being rector. Henry B. Whipple and William Morton Johnson were chosen wardens; and John McCarty, David Gaylord, Hiram Salisbury, Philip R. Ward, John Wright, Justus Eddy, Charles W. Rogers, and Thomas Dobson, vestrymen. Steps were at once taken to erect a chapel in the Gothic style, to cost not more than $2000. This was so far accomplished, chiefly through the instrumentality of H. B. Whipple, afterwards and now a bishop of the church, that the corner-stone was laid Oct. 9, 1849. Justus Eddy, H. B. Whipple, and C. W. Rogers were appointed a building committee Jan. 8, 1850; a corporate seal was adopted, consisting of the words "Emanuel Church, 18th February, 1849," with a cross in the centre. The chapel was recorded complete, June 19, 1850, and Rev. William Heathcote and Bishop De Lancey requested to dedicate it. The building is a neat frame, surmounted by a spire, and was constructed within the limited cost.

The Rev. T. F. Wardwell succeeded the Rev. Bartlett as rector, and remained a year. The other rectors of the church have been the Revs. O. E. Herrick, Wm. Paret, Jedediah Winslow, Daniel E. Loveridge, and H. Ormsby, who resigned Sept. 2, 1876. At present there is no rector of the parish.

On the 28th of April, 1875, a rectory was purchased on Main street for $2300. The membership of the church is 60, and the members of the official board are Albert B. Watkins and S. A. Barney, wardens; M. D. Mannville, M. H. Fox, Henry Dodd, C. B. Gaylord, C. E. Segur, B. Ingraham, H. Haydn, and W. H. Little, vestrymen.

A Sunday-school was organized twenty-five years ago. A. B. Watkins is superintendent. It has 30 members, and 200 volumes in library.

The acknowledgments of the publishers are justly due to the many who have furnished information in connection with the history of Adams, its villages, and numerous public and private institutions. To all we would say *thanks*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL SOLON DEXTER HUNGERFORD.

General Hungerford, whose history is so intimately connected with that of Jefferson County, and especially of the town of Adams, belongs to a family whose genealogy can be traced for at least two centuries. Thomas Hungerford came from the parish of Shetford, England, thirty or forty miles from London, and went to Hartford, Connecticut, before the year 1639. Mention is made of a descendant of the same name in the Hartford State Records, and in looking over the American Archives we find that one John P. Hungerford was an officer in the Revolution, and member of Congress from 1813 to 1817, and died at Turford, Virginia, at the age of seventy-four.

At the head of the fifth generation we have Dexter Hungerford, who married Marietta Burr, to whom were

born five children. The history of the Burr branch of the family is a remarkable one, including the famous Aaron Burr, and other men of genius.

The third of this family, the subject of our sketch, was born March 12, 1808. His earliest home was on a farm in Watertown. He entered the dry goods store of Mr. Adriel Ely at the age of fifteen, which proved a business discipline of great service in shaping his successful financial career.

After remaining in this position for four years, he decided to prepare for a collegiate course, but, upon the advice of his kinsman, Hon. Orville Hungerford, he took the position of book-keeper in the Jefferson County bank for a year. At the expiration of that time he was promoted to the position of teller, which office he held for eight years, when he was elected cashier of Lewis County bank, at Martinsburg. At the end of two years he was urged by his friend, Mr. Ely, and his uncle, Hon. Orville Hungerford, to go into banking on his own account, under the general banking law of 1838.

Through the influence and at the urgent invitation of his friend, Robert B. Doxtater, and other leading citizens, he was induced to found an institution at Adams, Jefferson County, called Hungerford's bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, October 25, 1845, which he successfully conducted as an individual bank till September, 1853, when the capital was increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with the same name, and under a board of directors of which General Hungerford was president. The *Bankers' Magazine*, after a notice warmly commending the management of the Hungerford *National* bank, as it became under the national banking law, mentions a "remarkable fact connected with the history of Hungerford's bank. It has never suspended specie payments during its existence of upwards of twenty years, having honored every and all demands in coin, till the advent of greenbacks, in 1861."

Mr. Hungerford is probably the oldest banker in the State, although scarcely beyond middle age, and has no superior in the successful management of this complicated business. For clearness of judgment, pleasing address, and, beyond all, honest and reliable financial management, he is equally remarkable.

His love for agriculture has always been intense, both from the real pleasure it afforded and the beneficial influence upon his health, while it was intimately connected with his business operations.

He has for many years been closely identified with the Jefferson County and New York State Agricultural societies. For sixteen years he was on the executive board of the State society, and finally took the chair of president. His "Valley Park Farm" is one of the most beautiful in the State. On this he keeps one of the best herds of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle in the United States, and has been largely engaged in importing and breeding these favorites; also "short-horns," Leicester sheep, and Yorkshire swine; and is now devoting much attention to rearing horses, having a just appreciation of this prince among animals. The *Boston Cultivator*, May, 1863, mentions a particularly fine group of cattle on the Hungerford estate.

Railroad interests claimed a share of Mr. Hungerford's time and attention. His general enterprise found scope in this direction during the first attempts to connect the northern part of the State with the great thoroughfares and commercial centres.

Both money, time, and influence were always at command. In 1855 he was elected a director of the Rome and Watertown railroad, at the earnest desire of such men as Philip Dater, of New York; and later of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad. He was complimented by the capitalists interested, for his substantial improvements in the management of the road. The sound judgment and integrity seen here, as in all other financial concerns, received a significant testimonial in an incident, one among many, gleaned from a private letter addressed to a personal friend by one for years previous bitterly prejudiced against Mr. Hungerford.

In this the writer alludes to certain differences of opinion existing between Mr. Hungerford and himself, and states as his motive for voting for the former's re-election, his "fearless" discharge of duty in a position where so much "knavery and dishonesty" exists.

But a higher object than business enterprise and success was at Mr. Hungerford's heart.

Since 1836, when engaged in banking, "the idea of establishing a first-class educational institution in my native country has been very much on my mind," says Mr. Hungerford in reply to the question as to just *when* his attention was drawn to the greatest achievement of his life, the founding of Hungerford Collegiate Institute; whose splendid position among the literary establishments of the land is a joy to his own heart and an honor to his native State.

An attempt was made about the year 1855 to erect the proper buildings and put the plan into operation, but owing to disagreement as to the site of the prospective edifice, the whole thing fell through for the time being. But in 1864 a large building, erected for hotel purposes, fell into Mr. Hungerford's hands; this he offered to donate to a board of trustees selected from the several neighboring churches, consisting of twenty-four, *provided* the citizens would raise an endowment fund of ten thousand dollars, the interest to be devoted to the payment of insurance, repairs, etc. The offer was accepted, a charter secured, and the institute put in successful operation for three years, when the building was burned down.

Another site being obtained with the insurance money, avails of the old lot, and contributions to the amount of over eighty thousand dollars, the present structure was erected.

At the opening of the first institute referred to, the exercises were of an unusually interesting character. Special trains were run to the village from neighboring places, General "Joe" Hooker being among the guests. These were welcomed by Rev. Mr. Hobart, in behalf of the trustees, and escorted by the Watertown Cornet Band to Jackson Hall.

After music and congratulatory addresses, Dr. Fisher, President of Hamilton College, delivered the inaugural address.

The school opened with one hundred and sixty students;

and the promise given by its dawn was fulfilled in the years that followed, when it shed the light of an enlightening and refining influence over the surrounding country.

A most interesting account of the dedication of the new and elegant buildings erected subsequent to the fire is given by the press. We quote a few extracts:

"On Wednesday, August 24, was consummated in Adams the great public enterprise of the village and town. Its beginning and progress have been signalized by great liberality, clear foresight, excellent taste and judgment, and untiring energy.

"The old institute building having been burnt some time ago, it was resolved to build a new one, and part of the means was at hand for the purpose. A commanding site was selected, a plan drafted with careful deliberation, and the structure commenced. The design was purposely for something superior and costly,—something not easy to excel as an educational institute. It was rightly believed that a way would be found to complete it when the money in possession should be exhausted. The work at length had to be stopped. Estimates called for two thousand five hundred dollars more, and how should it be raised?"

Finally, after efforts in other directions, General Hungerford offered to double whatever sum might be raised. Pledges were soon gained for fifteen thousand dollars, which, with the founder's generous offer, made thirty thousand dollars; this, combined with the amount in the treasury, gave funds for a one hundred thousand dollar building. The elegant stone and brick building of to-day, with its admirable conveniences and great beauty, is the result.

It is heated with steam and lighted by gas. Hot and cold water can be drawn in each story, and there are bath-rooms for both the gentlemen's and ladies' divisions. In the library and main hall, etc., is beautiful inlaid flooring of white and dark wood alternating.

At the dedication Rev. S. S. U. Greeley was the speaker of the day; he was followed by citizens and invited guests. General Hungerford, owing to previous illness, took no part in the exercises, but, after loud and renewed applause, came out of the ante-room in response to a call from the audience. He simply bowed and retired.

Mr. Hungerford's military career dates back to the year 1835; when quite a young man he was commissioned aide-de-camp to the brigadier-general of the Fifty-fifth brigade of infantry. He was subsequently inspector of the Twelfth division of infantry. In 1853 he became captain of infantry in the Thirty-sixth regiment, and brigadier-general of the Eighteenth brigade of the Fourth division of New York State militia in 1859. In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, General Hungerford, commanding the Sixteenth brigade, and also commissioned to inspect volunteer companies, was loyal to his trust and untiring in his efforts to co-operate with the government. He won the grateful recognition of the State and of his fellow-citizens at home.

Mr. Hungerford's political career was made by *himself*,—a *brief* one, beyond his influence in connection with business and social relations, and his prompt action when it was needed as a citizen.

He was by nature and education of the conservative school in politics. This fact, along with his general popularity, was the cause of his nomination to Congress by the Coalitionists of the Twentieth district in 1866, when an effort was made to defeat the ruling party by a combination of all those dissatisfied with its measures. Mr. Hungerford declined the nomination in a letter which was consistent with his principles, dignified and loyal, an honor to his head and heart.

But in no position has he been more honored and useful, although attracting less popular interest, than when president of the Jefferson County Bible Society, an office he held for several years.

In his domestic relations Mr. Hungerford has been most happy. He married Miss Ann Huntington, of Watertown, who is still the light of a home blessed with a son who gives promise of worthily bearing the ancestral name.

Mr. Hungerford has always liberally and wisely, we believe, sustained the cause of religion in the community, and freely aided the church and parish of which he is a member.

Neither he nor his friends claim for him exemption from human frailties and mistakes; but his fellow-citizens of the town and county in which his life has been so far spent will give him a place among the greatest benefactors of both.

A. S. GREENE.

(CHIEF ENGINEER U. S. NAVY.)

The subject of this sketch was born in Adams, Aug. 3, 1838. He attended select school at Adams Seminary, autumns and winters, until 1855. In November, 1855, he entered the "Rensselaer Polytechnic College," of Troy, N. Y., in advance standing, graduating with the degree of Civil Engineer in June, 1859, number five in a class of twelve graduates, and which had numbered, from the time of his entrance, over one hundred individual members. Among the graduates in the same class were A. J. Cassatt, V.-P. Penna. R. R. Co.; Walter Crofts, Supt. Shelby Iron Works, Ala.; G. M. Greene, P. A. Engineer, U. S. Navy; Jas. R. Percy, late Capt. U. S. Engineers; Russell Sage, Supt. Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; Frank G. Smith, Maj. 4th U. S. Artillery; L. J. de Vizcarrondo, Chief Engineer Cordova & Malaga R. R., Spain; and N. A. Williams, formerly engineer on the Brooklyn and Croton water-works.

In December, 1859, he received permission to be examined for admission into the engineer corps of the U. S. Navy; passed the examination successfully, and was admitted as number ten in a class of sixty-three who were examined. In the first competitive examination for promotion he was advanced to the head of his class, which position has been maintained through all the subsequent grades up to the present time.

His first cruise was made in the U. S. steamer "Susquehanna," in 1860–61, on the coast of Mexico, the Mediterranean, and on the home station in the early part of the late war. In the latter part of 1861 he was detached from the "Susquehanna" and ordered to duty in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., where he remained until the early part of 1868. He was then ordered on a cruise in the U. S. S. "Nyack" to the South Pacific station, which

continued until 1871. He was then detached, and afterwards served on board the iron-clad "Mahopac," U. S. S. "Nantasket," and U. S. S "Nipsic," on the home and West India stations. In 1873 he was ordered to duty on the board for the examination of naval officers for promotion, and later as a member of the U. S. commission to investigate the causes of steam-boiler explosions, at the same time superintending government work in process of construction at Newburgh, N. Y. On the completion of this duty, in July, 1874, he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Benicia," North Pacific station, and in 1875 transferred to the U. S. S. "Lackawanna," same station, from which he was detached in August last, and in October following was ordered as a member of the board to examine officers for promotion, which duty he is now engaged in.

SAMUEL FOX.

The subject of this brief sketch was a brother of Daniel Fox, the celebrated centenarian farmer. He was born at Groton, Conn., August 15, 1781, and spent the early years of his life at that place. His youth was attended by the usual privations of those times, and he was deprived of even the meagre educational facilities then existing. Upon attaining his manhood he removed to Oneida county, New York, where he was noted for his skill as a woodman and his great power of endurance, often spending six months at a time in the dense forests, plying his avocation. In 1800 he joined a party of immigrants going to Jefferson County, and located land that year in the town of Adams. Near the spot which became his future home he cleared the first acre of land, in the summer of 1800. In 1802 he married Lucy Williams, of Rome, by whom he had 11 children, 9 of whom attained mature age. Samuel Fox participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor and other engagements of the War of 1812. He was a man of quiet ways, frugal, temperate habits, and passed the limited fourscore years, closing this earthly life at Adams Centre in March, 1865.

DANIEL FOX (2d)

is the fourth of the eleven children belonging to the above family. He was born in the town of Adams May 16, 1808, and has been a resident in it all his life. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm until he attained his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. Having mastered this, he became an active workman, and scores of buildings in the town are the result of his handicraft. When the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R. was built through Adams Centre he received the appointment of station agent, in which capacity he has rendered such faithful service that he has held the position ever since, being the only one in the employ of the company who has held the office for such a continuous length of time. In 1832 he married Betsey Harrington, of Rodman, who died in 1850. Two years later he married his present wife, Miss N. C. Clark. By this union he has a son, George L., who is the assistant station agent at Adams Centre.

LUMAN ARMS

was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, August 30, 1796. He removed with his father, Lemuel Arms, to the State of New York, in October, 1804, and made a permanent settlement on the farm now owned by Elisha Rogers, in the town of Adams, where the subject of this sketch resided for many years. Luman Arms married Caroline Arms, by whom he had six children, namely, Louisa, Julia, Emily, William D., Henry, and Caroline, and also one still-born. His wife died on November 30, 1836. On the 8th of July, 1836, he was married to Elizabeth C. Pierce, to whom four children were born. Of these, Harrison, Foster M., and Gertrude still survive, Stephen M. dying young.

Mr. Arms has voted at fifty-nine general elections, first for the Whig, and subsequently for the Republican party.

In 1827 he erected the hotel now known as the Talcott House, in which he kept tavern for four years. He always took an active part in educational matters, and liberally supported enterprises of all sorts conducive to the public good. He was for many years a builder, and erected a school-house and other public and private buildings. He now resides in the village, and having been a temperate man he enjoys good health, and although now past eighty-one years, he can read without glasses, and is generally active and robust. He is generally considered as an honest man and an intelligent and worthy citizen. (See portrait.)

JOHN C. COOPER.

A complete history of the town of Adams, or even the county of Jefferson, cannot be written without assigning a prominent place therein to John Cowles Cooper. In the best sense he was public-spirited. His clear views, practical good sense, and energy made him a leader in all those enterprises of a public nature affecting the community or involving the affairs of the church with which he was connected. He lived seventy-six years, and full fifty-five of these were spent in active business pursuits. Until his last sickness, preceding his death but a few weeks, he never ceased from labor. The habit of idleness he despised, and his example illustrated the spirit of industry by which he was animated.

Seventy-six years backwards from 1877, the year of his death, carries us to the period of the pioneer settlement of Adams, when the surrounding county was covered with primeval forests, with occasional openings where some sturdy settler had laid the foundations of a humble home and established the conditions which made possible a life of manly independence.

The boyhood of John C. Cooper had such surroundings, and he grew to manhood with the rising and prosperous community in which his days were spent. His father, Miles Cooper, came to Adams at early day in 1803, from Durham, Connecticut, where he was born, and where his ancestors had lived before him.

Miles Cooper erected a log house on what is now Church street, directly opposite John C. Cooper's late residence, and afterwards on the same ground erected the first frame building in Adams. John C. Cooper's mother's name was



MRS. DANIEL FOX.



DANIEL FOX, SR.



DANIEL FOX, JR.



SAMUEL FOX.

Asceth Cowles, and she was also from Durham, where she was married to Miles. John was the fourth child in a family of nine children. His uncle Abner, elder brother of his father, was a sea-captain, and was taken prisoner by the British in the Revolutionary War. George, another brother of Miles, was also a sea-captain. John was about fourteen years old at the time of the battle of Sandy Creek, and on that memorable day in the history of our county his eager ears heard the heavy cannonade, and with the fleetness of the forest deer he hastened (running without stopping) to the scene of the conflict.

John C. enjoyed such advantages of education as a new country afforded, which were necessarily limited. He had so much vitality and physical vigor that out-door employment best suited his tastes, and his boyhood days were spent in the severe work of clearing up a new farm. He had ambition, and not a little of the adventurous spirit. At the age of twenty years, he and his cousin, Manus Cowles, each shouldering a knapsack and gun, on foot performed the long and weary journey to the bank of the Mississippi. Almost the entire distance was through an unbroken wilderness, save occasional intervals of lake, river, and prairie.

In 1823 he purchased a farm in the valley of the Sandy creek, about a mile and a half from the village of Adams, adjoining the farm of his father. The following year, September 15, 1824, he was married to Elvira Fox, daughter of the late Daniel Fox, a centenarian of the same town, —John C.'s farm lying between that of his father and that of his father-in-law. His wife survives him, and in her now centres the tender love of their children. Her noble, womanly qualities endear her to a large circle of relatives and acquaintances. Of this marriage there were nine children, namely, Charlotte, Elvira, Geraldine, Melissa, Levi, Adelaide, Helena, Adelbert, and Dealton. Of these, Charlotte, Elvira, and Helena died in infancy. Adelbert met an untimely death, at the age of thirteen, by the accidental discharge of a gun. Dealton, at the age of eighteen, filled with the spirit of patriotism that was prominently characteristic of his father, enlisted as a volunteer in the 10th Regiment of Artillery. He was made a sergeant on the organization of his company, and in a few months thereafter, by reason of his soldierly qualities, was promoted to be 2d lieutenant.

While undergoing the severe hardships and exposures of the service in the trenches in front of Petersburg, Virginia, in the summer of 1864, he contracted typhoid fever, and died at Chesapeake hospital, Fortress Monroe, in August of that year. In the death of each of these bright and most promising sons the father was occasioned a great sorrow that he carried with him to the end of his days. Of the other children, Geraldine is the wife of General Bradley Winslow, of Watertown; Melissa is the wife of W. S. Gilbert, Esq., of Watertown; Adelaide is the wife of Jean R. Stebbens, Esq., of Little Falls.

John Cooper was a successful farmer, and brought his farm into a high state of cultivation. For several years he devoted himself to sheep culture, raising wool and slaughtering sheep for the Kingston market,—hauling the carcasses of the sheep to Kingston in the winter.

In all the business enterprises in which he engaged he was singularly successful. There was but one drawback to his financial success, and that was his generous and sympathizing nature could not resist the appeals of others for aid in a financial way. In consequence of becoming surety upon the obligations of different persons he suffered heavy losses.

In 1831 he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church in Adams, although his religious training had been under Presbyterian influence, his mother being a devoted adherent of that denomination, and was one of the six persons (two only being females) who were organized as the Presbyterian church in Adams in 1804. He was an earnest, practical, and consistent Christian, devoted and constant always,—contributing liberally to the support of religion and the denomination with which he was identified. No act of his ever brought a stain upon the faith he had embraced. For a time after his conversion he was a teacher and superintendent of a Sunday-school.

His public spirit had an illustration in the zeal in which he engaged in the great enterprise of constructing the Watertown and Rome railroad, undertaken about the year 1846. He labored almost incessantly for several years in the prosecution of this work, and was for a number of years a director of the company. He had at length the satisfaction of seeing the fruits of his labors in the completed road (and the counties through which it was constructed) in the enjoyment of the manifold benefits it conferred.

With his partner, Philander Smith, he was engaged for a number of years in the introduction and sale, in this northern section of the State, of Wood's mower and reaper. The business proved successful and remunerative.

In 1853 the Agricultural Insurance Company was organized. Two years later Mr. Cooper became a director and was made its president. These positions he continued to occupy until his death. During his connection with the company it had, as it continues to have, an extraordinary prosperity, which it is not too much to say was largely attributed to his sagacity and prudent counsels. In his early manhood he was connected with the militia, and held a commission as ensign from Governor De Witt Clinton, bearing date Sept. 6, 1825; was promoted and commissioned lieutenant April 28, 1827.

In politics he was a Whig. On the dissolution of that party he transferred his allegiance to the Republican organization. While a Whig his party was in a minority in the town of Adams, but such was his popularity that he was elected supervisor in 1849, and for three years successively thereafter.

As a husband and father he was most kind and considerate, manifesting always a tender regard for his wife and children,—his mind dwelling much upon the means by which to contribute to their comfort and happiness. He favored heartily the organization of the Thousand Island Park Association, purchased a lot on the grounds of the Association, and has left a substantial monument in the beautiful iron cottage known as "The Cooper Cottage," which he erected on his lot for the use of his family.

The life of John C. Cooper was well spent. He was the wise counselor; he was faithful in the discharge of many confidential trusts; the promoter of harmony and kindly feelings among neighbors; the steadfast friend; prompt with ready sympathy always to alleviate the distress of

others. In the varied relations he sustained to his church and to the community at large no dishonor ever tarnished his good name. His death occurred January 26, 1877, after a short but painful illness, his sufferings alleviated so far as possible by the loving ministrations of wife and children. For six weeks preceding that event he was conscious that he could not recover, and calmly made all necessary disposition of his worldly affairs, tenderly solicitous for the welfare of those soon to be left without the benefit of his care and protection. In the contemplation of the great change awaiting him he was cheerful and hopeful,—his hope resting not on his own good deeds, but alone upon the merits of his Redeemer, whom he had learned to trust in every hour of need. And in the final hour it was most strikingly demonstrated that

> "The chamber where the good man meets his fate
> Is privileged above the common walks of virtuous life,
> Quite on the verge of Heaven."

THOMAS R. GREENE

was born at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1801. At the age of twelve he was left an orphan, and from that time forward had his own way to make in the world. His principal occupation through life was that of a farmer. In 1822 he married Polly Whitford, whom he survived many years. He was a second time married, Dec. 27, 1858, to Mrs. Delia O. Wright, who survives him, and who has caused to be inserted in our work a portrait of Mr. Greene and an illustration of his last earthly home. He died May 6, 1873, universally respected and esteemed as an upright and honorable man, a good, practical business man, and a worthy citizen. He was several times elected to offices both in the town of Rodman, whither he removed in 1835, and in Adams, where he made his home in 1865. He was a brother of Joseph L. Greene, of Adams village.

ALEXANDRIA.

The first improvement in this town was made about 1811 by Le Ray, who caused a clearing to be made at Alexandria Centre, to afford facilities to the first settlers, by supplying them with grain until it could be raised by themselves. He paid twelve dollars per acre with the ashes and half the first crop for these jobs, and built a log barn. In 1811 the proprietors made the Morris and Hammond road, extending from Hammond village to the Red tavern, near Theresa, where it intersected another road from the river to Philadelphia. The former was cleared four rods wide, bridged and seeded with grass, but had become nearly closed up, when it was reopened as a part of the Military Road in 1820–23. The surface of the town is generally rough and rocky, but that portion underlaid by sandstone is level, with a thin clayey and sandy soil. It may be pertinent here to add that the Potsdam sandstone substratum generally prevents a level surface, but more liable to upheavals, and is covered with soil entirely brought from other formations, and various in quality with the sources from which it has been derived. Where not covered with drift, as occurs near Plessis (formerly called Flat Rock from this circumstance), it is a barren rock, which, although exposed from time immemorial to the action of the elements, still preserves the traces of deluvial abrasion. This rock never presents a fertile slope into the valleys, but is bordered with abrupt precipices, at the foot of which oftentimes are piled huge masses that have tumbled from the face of the ledge. On the other hand, where the surface is underlaid with a stratum of gneiss, as occurs in various parts of the town, the surface is almost invariably rough, with outcroppings of rocky formations.

ALEXANDRIA IN THE WAR OF 1812.

In Alexandria occurred an engagement during the war of 1812–15 which imparts considerable historic importance to the town. And we may add, *en passant*, that the British were met with that courage and intrepid gallantry that characterized the Revolutionary struggle about forty years before. Also that, near half a century subsequent to the occurrence of the event about to be recorded, the descendants of those old heroes maintained the honor their forefathers fought to uphold. We quote from "Hough's History of Jefferson County:"

"On the 14th of July, 1813, the 'Neptune' and the Fox,' the former a private armed boat, under Captain Samuel Dixon, mounted with one six-pounder and one swivel, and manned by twenty-four volunteers; and the latter a public armed boat, under Captain Dimock, with a detachment of twenty-one men from the 21st Regiment of Infantry, under Lieutenants Burbank and Perry, sailed from Sacket's Harbor with *lettres de marque* from the deputy collector of the district, for a cruise in the St. Lawrence. This privateering expedition was fitted out by M. W. Gilbert and others, and had for its object the cutting off of a detachment of the enemy's boats that were expected up the river laden with stores. After touching at Cape Vincent and French Creek (Clayton), among the Thousand Islands, where they landed for muster and review; and the morning being delightfully pleasant, they employed themselves in drying and putting in complete order their arms and ammunition and cleaning out their boats, while a small boat of each was sent out for intelligence, which returned without gaining any news. At nine A.M. they hauled from

the shore, manned a guard-boat to prevent surprise, and sent Lieut. Hawkins to Ogdensburgh for intelligence; and at five P.M. the next day Messrs. Baldwin and Campbell arrived with news. At nine they left Cranberry creek, and at four A.M. on the 18th saw a brigade of British bateaux, convoyed by his Majesty's gun-boat, the 'Spitfire,' lying at Simmonds' Landing, preparing to sail for Kingston. Upon this they pushed in for shore, and so completely surprised them that very few of the enemy escaped. The fifteen bateaux and the gun-boats were at once seized, without a shot being fired on either side.

"Previous to the attack, Lieut. Perry of the Ninth and Sergeant James, of Forsyth's company, with twenty-seven volunteers, were landed to cut off retreat. At nine A.M. the fleet landed in Cranberry creek, in Alexandria, and at eleven, sixty-nine prisoners were sent off to the harbor under guard of fifteen men of the 21st, in charge of Lieut. Burbank. The 'Spitfire' was armed with a twelve-pound carronade, and carried fourteen men, with a large quantity of military stores. The bateaux had 270 barrels of pork, and 270 bags of pilot bread, which was landed on the 20th, to prevent spoiling, and a request to the neighboring inhabitants for assistance was sent out, which brought a few militia, who, however, mostly left the same night. At sunrise on the 21st, the enemy to the number of 250, with four gun-boats and one or two transports, were discovered in the creek; these were met by thirty men, and attacked while landing; twenty more being stationed in different places to prevent their approach. A cannonade commenced and was kept up some time; two of the enemy's boats were so injured from our fire that most of their crews were compelled to leave them, and to cut flags from the shore to stop the shot-holes. At 6 A.M. the enemy retired to their boats, and sent a flag with the demand of surrender *to save the effusion of blood*, which was instantly rejected, and the firing recommenced. It appeared that this was only an expedient to gain time, as the enemy hastily retreated, carrying their dead and wounded. Their loss must have been considerable, from the quantity of blood seen where they embarked. Our loss was three killed and wounded. After the action trees were felled across the road and creek to prevent a new attack, and on the afternoon of the next day, reinforcements arrived; the boats which had been scuttled were repaired, and on the 23d they left for Sacket's Harbor, where they arrived on the 27th. While passing Tibbet's Point they encountered the 'Earl of Moira,' were pursued and hit several times by her shot, but not captured. The gunboat and several bateaux were sunk without consulting Captains Dimick and Dixon, and the owners ultimately lost most that was gained by the expedition."

After the cessation of hostilities between the British and Americans, and tranquillity had become in a measure restored, the lands now embraced were put upon the market, and permanent settlers began to come in. The first contracts were made payable in seven years, and required the settlers within one year to build a house equal to a log house 18 feet square, and to clear one-twenty-fifth part of the land contracted in a farmer-like manner. Prices began at three dollars per acre, and after 1820 mineral reservations were inserted in contracts and deeds. Among the early purchasers and settlers were James Carnagie, Samuel Young, William Martin, Moses George, Leicester Hoadly, Elijah Root, John W. Fuller, Jerry Carrier, and others.

Among other early settlers might be mentioned the following (see also in the sketches of the villages): Charles Rundlet, the oldest living pioneer in the town, in point of settlement, at least, came in from Vermont in 1817, and settled near Clear Lake. He afterwards moved to his present farm, near Plessis.

John Spaulsbury, father of Francis, William, and John Spaulsbury, and other members of the family came from Sandy Creek, Oswego county, in 1819, and settled on the place upon which Francis and his son reside.

Austin Martin, Nathaniel Goodell, Martin T. Morseman, George Patterson, Reuben Hinman, Alexander McAllister, Horatio Hubbard, Jabez, Charles, and John Birdsley, Ephraim Marvel, Jabez Peoples, Silas Morse, Samuel Morse, Joseph Huntington, Thomas Stickney, David and Clark Briggs, Solomon Makepeace, Elder Stowe, Jason Clark, John D. Davidson, Abraham Newman (father of A. D. Newman), William Carter, Daniel Wherry, Peter Lutz, —— Patten, Ephraim Hogert, George Rappole. The last seven named were soldiers in the War of 1776.

Abraham Newman, the only one of the old Revolutionary patriots who has any direct descendant residing in the town, was born in Stafford, Connecticut. He entered the American army in 1776, and served three years. He settled in Otsego county, New York, in 1789; came to Alexandria, Jefferson County, in 1820, where he died June 19, 1841, aged eighty-two.

INCIDENTS.

In 1819, Jairus Rich, the hunter, had an encounter with a panther. It occurred near Hyde Lake, about three miles from Plessis. He had set his traps for wolves, and had arrived within a few rods of one of them when he observed a panther spring up and run with a trap to one of his hind legs. He fired but missed the mark, and his game made off into the thicket, when he returned to a house, nearly a mile distant, procured a small dog, and having again repaired to the place and stationed himself where he could start the entrapped animal, he observed the head of a panther emerge from the bushes about five rods distant, upon which he fired and killed him instantly. He soon found that this was not the one in the trap, and a heavy shower of rain coming on, he found it difficult to reload his rifle, which he at length succeeded in doing. The dog meanwhile had engaged the other panther, upon which he fired and wounded, and finding that he could not load again, on account of the rain, he threw down his piece, and, seizing his hatchet, sprang upon him, when there ensued a fearful struggle, in which finally the beast got under with one of the man's hands in his mouth, the hatchet was lost, but with the other hand he drew from his pocket a knife, opened it with his teeth, and finally succeeded in cutting the throat of the ferocious animal. The hunter was badly torn, but made out to crawl to the nearest house, where, after many weeks, he recovered, but carried the scars of the conflict with him to the grave.

The following is related of the same individual:

The bounties for the destruction of wild animals were then so great that the inducements for gain led to many ingenious methods for securing the rewards. Rich having on one occasion trailed a she wolf to her den and killed her, he found in her cave ten young whelps, but too small to be entitled to the bounty. He therefore built a pen in the forest and fed them daily upon wild meats which he obtained in hunting until they were grown. He became strongly attached to one of them, which would follow him like a dog, but the temptation of the bounty was too strong to resist, and he slew his favorite pet to gain the premium.

Another incident was where a hunter, in order to obtain a reward for his secret, professed to know of a salt spring, to which he was induced to conduct a certain person, and in which he had previously buried a bag of salt. The water having been duly "analyzed" by measuring, evaporating, and weighing, a purchase of nearly 800 acres was made, without the knowledge of the spring by the landholder; nor was the trick discovered before the bargain had been made.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

This town was erected from Brownville and Le Ray, April 3, 1821, by the same act that formed Philadelphia and Orleans, the first town-meeting being held at the house of Wm. Merrill. By the first act its limits included Theresa. An act of Feb. 6, 1840, restored to the town of Orleans a small part that had been annexed to the latter.

The town derives its name from Alexander, a son of J. D. Le Ray, who obtained a colonel's commission in the Texan revolution, and fell in a duel in 1836. It is the most northern town in the county, and lies opposite the Thousand Islands, which here present the most delightful scenery.*

The early records of the town are lost, hence it is impossible to get an accurate list of the first town officers. The first Supervisor was James Shurtliff; Clerk, Nathaniel Goodell; Assessor, Ashley Tanner: Inspectors of Election, Allen Cole and Joel Porter.

The Supervisors from 1829 to 1877 have been as follows, namely: 1829–32, John D. Davidson; 1833–35, Jason Clark; 1836, J. D. Davidson; 1837, Jason Clark; 1838, John W. Fuller; 1839–40, Michael Lewis; 1841, Alexander Salisbury (at a special meeting in May, Jason Clark); 1842, Jason Clark; 1843–49, Harvey D. Parker; 1850, George W. Clark; 1851, Moses C. Jewett; 1852, H. D. Parker; 1853–54, Andrew Cornwall; 1855–57, Jason Clark; 1858, Wm. W. Butterfield; 1859, Jason Clark; 1860, Andrew Cornwall; 1861, Wm. W. Butterfield; 1862–65, Andrew Cornwall; 1866, Wm. W. Butterfield; 1867, Ebenezer Campbell; 1868, Joseph E. McAllister; 1869, Ebenezer Campbell; 1870–72, Wm. M. Thomson; 1873–74, Newton Rand; 1875–77, Alfred A. Holmes, the present incumbent.

The officers elected at the annual town-meeting in 1877 were: Supervisor, Alfred A. Holmes; Clerk, John I. Everson; Justices of the Peace, Ralph Gurnee, Wm. M. Thomson, Silas G. Norton, Peter Tassey; Assessor, John B. George; Auditors, Benjamin Fox, James E. Overocker, Erastus Bailey; Inspectors of Election, District No. 1, La Fayette Steele, Almon H. Houghton, Henry Bailey; Inspectors of Election, District No. 2, Prescott D. Patch, D. Snell, John H. Cline; Inspectors of Election, District No. 3, Henry Halford, H. K. White, Ellis G. White; Constables, Abram Weller, Liberty S. Simpson, John H. Crabbe, Hiram Hart, Orvis Spalsbury; Game Constable, Alfred Swan; Commissioner of Excise, John Schultz.

* See History of Alexandria Bay.

ALEXANDRIA BAY.

The site of this village was selected by Cadwallader Child, in 1804, while surveying a road from the Friends' settlement to the St. Lawrence, as an eligible place for a port, and accordingly a reservation of a mile square was made by Mr. Le Ray for a village, which was surveyed out for that purpose by Edmund Tucker about 1818. Mr. Le Ray erected a tavern and warehouse, and for many years a thriving lumber trade was carried on, which continued as long as the supply lasted. This consisted of oak staves and square oak and pine timber. A considerable amount of valuable timber had been stolen from this town in common with the whole front of the State on the St. Lawrence, before there was any one to assert the title of the proprietors. The lower wharf at this place was built by Fuller and Walton in 1832, and the upper one by Walton and Hamblin in 1840. The port has always been a landing-place for the American steamers, and is an important wooding station. In the last two years (1852–53) about 12,000 cords have been sold each year. A custom-house was established at this port in 1828, subordinate to the Cape Vincent district, while John B. Esselstyn was in charge of that office. The deputies here have been Hiram Davis, Azariah Walton, John W. Fuller, A. Walton, Edwin Tanner, Martin J. Hutchins, and Ebenezer Campbell, the present incumbent. Mr. Walton held the office for eighteen and a half years, and Mr. Campbell for fourteen years. Among the earliest settlers of the village were Jerre Carrier, John W. Fuller, David Hunter (within half a mile of the village), Samuel Bingham, all prior to 1820; Ira Beckwith, —— Tillotson, Henry Westcott, Chauncey Westcott, before 1825; Azariah Walton, 1828. The place improved somewhat slowly, there being nothing but the lumber trade to sustain it. That, however, gave the embryo village the appearance of an active and busy settlement, which continued for many years.

The first tavern was erected by Mr. Le Ray, as before stated, in 1818. The old building still remains a landmark of the past, having acquired a venerable antiquity. It is now owned by Chauncey Westcott,—himself the pioneer settler of the place,—and is by him used as a carpenter-shop and store-house.

The first log house was erected by John W. Fuller, in 1818, and the first frame house by Dr. Jerre Carrier, in 1820. The latter occupied the present site of the St. Lawrence Hotel, of which, in fact, it forms a part.

The first store was erected by Messrs. Jerre Carrier and John W. Fuller, and stood on the Point, occupying the present site of the Centennial Ice-Cream Saloon.

The first school was a primitive log structure, erected in 1821. It stood on the lot now occupied by the Reformed church.

The first church edifice was that of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church society, erected in 1848, and opened for public religious worship in 1851.

AS A SUMMER RESORT.

For more than a quarter of a century Alexandria Bay has been visited as a summer resort. Its location in the immediate vicinity of the most numerous cluster of the Thousand Isles, and its beautiful situation on the St. Lawrence, constitute the salient characteristics of its popularity. In 1848, Mr. C. Crossmon commenced keeping hotel at the Bay, and has been continuously and successfully engaged in that business ever since. But it was not until 1872 that the rush to the Bay commenced, although a few persons, some of them men of note, had made it their summer vacation place for years. Among these early visitors were Governor Seward, Martin and John Van Buren, Silas Wright, Frank Blair, Preston King, General Dick Taylor, and Rev. George Bethune. In 1872, President Grant and family, and a party of their friends, accepted an invitation from George W. Pullman, of palace-car notoriety, to visit his island cottage. Some splendid entertainments were given, and the people flocked to the Bay by thousands. This and the event of the sojourn there of the State Editorial Association, at which time Messrs. Crossmon & Son prepared an out-door repast for three hundred guests, which was pronounced by those present (and editors are generally fair judges of things gastronomic) to have been a capital feast in every particular, brought the place favorably before the public. In 1872–73 the present magnificent "Thousand-Island House" and the equally fine "Crossmon House" were erected and thrown open to the public with becoming *éclat*. Since this time the popularity of the Bay has become a fixed fact, and no watering-place receives a better or more elegant patronage. While everybody concerned have done all in their power to enhance the beauties nature has so lavishly bestowed upon this most lovely spot and its equally glorious surroundings, to Mr. Charles Crossmon is undoubtedly due, in a large measure, the brilliant success that has attended the establishment of a watering-place there.

The islands in the vicinity of the Bay are being rapidly utilized for cottages, and about seventy-five of these charming and cosy temporary habitations have already been erected. Of these islands Wells, also known as Wellesley Island, a part of which lies opposite the Bay, is the most important. It contains upwards of eight thousand acres, is eight miles long and from three to four in width, and is inhabited by a thrifty class of citizens. Here, too, are located the International Camp Ground and Westminster Park, the former nominally under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, the latter under the control of the Presbyterian body.* Hart's Island, opposite, and near Alexandria Bay, is the spot where, it is claimed, Thos. Moore wrote his "Canadian Boat Song," which has been sung for half a century in American and Canadian homes.

In a recent publication issued in the interest of the Crossmon House, the sports and pleasures of the place are thus enumerated: "Boating, fishing, hunting, cruising among the islands in row-boats or steam-yachts, visiting the many points of historical or traditional interest, picnicking in large or small parties, open-air feasting and lounging under the trees near the water's edge, are terms which sum up the principal sports of the river."

Of piscatorial sports the writer discourses as follows: "Black bass and pickerel, large and gamy, abound in these waters. Many muscallonge are also caught every season, and the lady or gentleman who hooks and secures one of these best of all fresh-water fish becomes the heroine or hero of the day. Occasionally a muscallonge weighs as high as forty pounds, a pickerel as high as twenty pounds, and a bass as high as six or seven pounds."

The village contained, according to the census of Mr. Rottiers, compiled in 1850, 27 dwellings, 30 families, and 164 inhabitants. It now has a population fairly estimated at 500. It contains 3 general stores, of which Carnell Bros., Sisson & Fox, and Wm. J. Woodworth are the proprietors respectively; 1 grocery-store, kept by J. P. Thomson; 1 millinery-store, harness-shop, 2 blacksmithies, 1 wagon-shop, steam saw- and plaster-mill, 2 magnificent hotels,—the "Thousand Island House," kept by O. G. Staples, and the "Crossmon House," by Crossmon & Son,—2 churches,—one each of the Reformed and Methodist Episcopal denominations,—a good public school, post-office, and telegraph-office, a line of steamers, plying between Clayton, the terminus of the Utica and Black River R. R. and the bay, tri-daily during the season, several boat-houses, pleasure steam-yachts, ice-cream parlors, photograph establishments, and the numerous other essentials to a fashionable and deservedly popular summer resort.

Sunken Rock light-house, in front of this port, was erected in 1846, but was not used until the following year.

REDWOOD,

a thriving village near the line of Theresa, owes its origin to a glass-factory, established by John S. Foster, who for several years had been engaged in this business, as agent, at Boston, Burlington, Vt., and Redford, Clinton county. In April, 1833, he visited this county, examined several localities, and finally selected this, which is on the stream connecting Mud and Butterfield lakes, the former of which is about 94 feet above the latter, affording a limited water-power, that had several years previous been improved by the erection of a saw- and grist-mill by David Smith, of Adams. Foster contracted with Francis Depau for a tract of about 10,000 acres, as agent, borrowed several thousand dollars of Depau, and the same summer erected the present glass-factory, and on Sept. 30, 1833, the first glass was made. A village was surveyed by Thomas Clark, and named Jamesville, but Mr. Foster gave the place the present name, from its similarity to "Redford," his late residence, in hopes of thus being able to compete in the sale of glass with an establishment from which he claimed to have been unjustly discharged. His death, which occurred Jan. 2, 1834, put a stop to operations, and the tract and improvements, according to the contract, reverted to Depau. The factory was afterwards run by Schmauss & Co., Gerlach & Son, Ingleson, Forbes & Co., H. S. White, and from 1844 by Zeng & Co., from the Clyde glass-factory. This firm at

* See farther on.

first consisted of Lawrence W. De Zeng, A. Burlingame, and Theodore Hinman. The latter was succeeded by A. Salisbury, and this firm continued operations until July 1, 1853, when a joint-stock company, with $12,000 capital, was formed, entitled the "Redwood Glass-Manufacturing Company." In 1859, W. W. Butterfield became connected with the concern as its president, and remained as such until 1863, in the mean time having purchased all the stock. He subsequently operated the concern alone, until 1874, when he leased it for 3 years to a stock company, which made but one blast in ten months, and at the expiration of their lease, in June, 1877, the property again reverted to W. W. Butterfield, its present owner. Owing to the low price of glass, operations have been temporarily suspended.

The present grist-mill was erected in 1844, by H. S. White and Joseph Butterfield. It has four run of stone, and had originally a 24-feet overshot wheel, which was replaced in 1870 by a turbine iron wheel.

In 1846 a wool-carding and cloth-dressing factory was built by Wm. Page. It is now temporarily lying idle.

The village now contains 3 general stores, 1 hardware store, 1 boot and shoe store, 2 drug stores, 1 millinery establishment, 2 hotels, a glass-works, a carding-wool and cloth-dressing factory, a sash, door, and blind factory, a cabinet shop, 1 grist- and 1 saw-mill, 2 wagon shops, 4 blacksmithies, a railroad depot, 2 telegraph offices, an express office; 4 churches, and a good graded school; 3 resident ministers, 3 doctors, 1 lawyer, and 1 dentist, and an estimated population of 700.

(From the *Despatch*.)

REDWOOD.

Hail, hamlet of peace, with your villas so sweet!
Where the blue waters mingle and lave at your feet,
An emblem of freedom and union complete!
Proud freemen pay tribute more heartfelt to thee,
Than to "beautiful Venice, the pride of the sea."
Here nature's best charms to the vision unroll,
And her diamonds and pearls give new worth to the soul
As it bathes in the sunlight and heaven's pure air,
And exults in relief from the world's busy care;
Where nectar distills from the hemlock and pine,
Health flows from the vintage of nature's pure wine;
More enchanting the forests than orange-tree groves—
A fitting abode for the gods and their loves.
Ye beautiful lakes with your isles that adorn,
That first greet the eye in the smile of the morn,
While the weird shadows dance o'er your silvery sheen,
As the breeze lifts the plumes from your turrets of green,
Where the light-bounding yacht o'er the waters may glide,
Not lashed into danger by ocean's fierce tide!
Where the calm stillness breaks at the dip of the oar,
And the trill of the wave ripples soft to the shore.
While anon the soft cadence is borne on the breeze,
That sings from the boughs of the evergreen trees;
And the owl sends refrain as the night shadows fall,
And the garrulous loon gives response to the call,
While the echoes return Hoo, hoo! Loo, loo, loo!
As homeward the fisherman guides his canoe.
'Tis a picture exquisite of sunlight and shade,
And of nature's own painting that never can fade.
Down, down through the ages thy fame shall descend,
And thy lights and thy shades still in harmony blend,
And the children of care, by life's conflict oppressed,
Find within thy green borders a haven of rest.
When greenwood shall crumble and cities decline,
The star of thy beauty, fair Redwood, shall shine!

E. A. H.

REDWOOD UNION SCHOOL.

In 1859 a union school was formed at Redwood, but owing to the destruction of the records up to 1872, we are unable to furnish as complete a history of it as desirable. The building was erected in 1859, and the first officers were, Peter Tassay, trustee; Alexander Salisbury, clerk; Robert Hoffman, collector. The names of those who have served as principals are, James P. Bennett, 1865–66; Byron Stotler, 1867–68; Dennis Mahanna, 1869; C. E. Townsend, 1870; Don. A. Watson, 1871–74; Richard Pevin, 1875; P. H. Curran, 1876–77, present incumbent.

The officers for 1877 are, Christopher Ahlis, trustee; P. H. Curran, clerk; George H. Smith, collector; Mrs. A. J. Cole, librarian.

REDWOOD UNION AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in July, 1874, with a capital of $5000. W. W. Butterfield was elected president; M. C. Jewett, vice-president; and J. W. Reade, secretary and treasurer. The object of the society is to stimulate exertions in the progress and development of intelligent agricultural pursuits, the improvement and betterment of stock, and the general advancement of agricultural interests. The first fair was held in October, 1874, and an exhibition has been held annually since. The association is reported in a prosperous condition.

REDWOOD BURYING-GROUND.

This burying-ground is located just past the line of Alexandria, in the town of Theresa. It was first used for burial purposes about 1830. About twenty-five years ago a few of the citizens of Redwood partially organized and purchased the ground, fenced and laid out into lots, etc.; since which there has been no organization kept up.

The Catholics have a regular organized cemetery association of a later date.

PLESSIS

is a neat village situated midway on the old Alexandria and Theresa plank-road, three miles from Redwood. It derived its name from a place in France. It is familiarly known as Flat Rock, from the prevalence of the Potsdam sandstone formation in the vicinity, which presents a considerable surface of naked rock. In 1817, Mr. Le Ray erected a grist-mill on Plessis creek at this place, which, having been purchased by Jason Clark and William Shurtleff, was in 1830 rebuilt.

The first store was opened by Lull and Walton in 1820; but the place increased very slowly, and ten years after contained but four families. Among the earliest settlers there were Jason Clark, William Shurtleff, Wm. Merrill, James Carter, William Tanner, and others.

The first log house was erected by William Merrill, in 1818, and was afterwards by him converted into an inn. Here, in 1826, he was murdered by one John Powell, who was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for the crime. The elder Dr. Trowbridge, of Watertown, attended the victim, and Mr. James Carter avers that he "did some pretty good trepanning." But Mr. Merrill was beyond

medical skill. He was a peaceable man, and one of the constituent members of the Presbyterian church at Plessis.

The first frame house was erected by William Tanner, and was used by him as a dwelling and store,—the first in the village. The old building still stands, and is owned by Peter Tassey, Esq., of Redwood, and occupied by his sons.

The first church edifice was the Union building, erected in 1833 by the several denominations then represented in the place.

A tannery was erected near the village on Plessis creek in 1821, by James Carter. A school-house was built in 1826, after the formation of the districts.

The village now contains 3 general, one grocery, and 2 millinery-stores, an undertaker's-shop, 2 wagon-shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 saw-mill, 2 grist-mills, 1 cooper's-shop, 2 shoe-shops. It has 3 churches,—one each of the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Methodist denominations,—a public school, a resident physician, burying-ground, 1 resident minister. It is a post village; the first postmaster was Jason Clark; the present incumbent is Wesley Crandall. The population is estimated at 300. Dr. Amos M. Dunton was an early and prominent medical practitioner of this village. After practicing there many years he removed to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he died April 24, 1867.

WELLS' ISLAND.

All the islands in the State, between a line drawn at right angles to the river from the village of Morristown, and a meridian drawn through the western point of Grindstone island, were patented by Elisha Camp February 15, 1823. These islands contained 15,402.9 acres, of which Grindstone island contained 5291,* Wells island 8068, and the others a lesser area. Wells island partly belongs to Orleans and partly to Alexandria. According to the census of Wm. Rottiers, compiled in 1850, it contained 334 inhabitants, of which 101 were in Alexandria and 233 in Orleans. It now has about 500 inhabitants, of whom many are thrifty German citizens, whose principal business is dairy-farming and the manufacture of odoriferous Limburger cheese. The rock formation is, like most of the One Thousand Isles, primitive, and covered with a fertile soil. The chief feature of Wells island now is the "International Camp-Ground," on that part of the island belonging to Orleans, and "Westminster Park Camp-Ground," on that portion in Alexandria. For further particulars of these, see general history of the county.

WESTMINSTER PARK.

This place of resort for the summer months has been inaugurated by the Presbyterians, on the lower end of Wellesley Island, in the St. Lawrence river, in the confines of the town of Alexandria. The association under whose auspices the park is maintained is incorporated under the Act of the Legislature of New York passed in 1853, being chapter 117 of the session laws of that year, and the acts amendatory thereof. The articles of association were dated in 1875, and filed in the proper offices, of the Secretary of State, and county clerk of Jefferson County, wherein the association is styled "The Westminster Park Association of the Thousand Islands." The capital stock of the association was originally fixed at $50,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; but was subsequently (1877) reduced to $30,000.

The association has purchased five hundred acres on the island, having nearly five miles of water front in the meanders of the shore. In addition to this purchase there has also been made another, of Isle Mary, or Picnic Point, of twenty-five acres area, separated from the park by a narrow channel of a few feet in width, to be connected with the park by a bridge, but still to be reserved exclusively for excursion and picnic parties; thus saving the quiet and privacy of the dwellers of the park from disturbance and inquisitive crowds. The purchase price of the five hundred acres was $14,000. The enterprise, though inaugurated under the auspices of the Presbyterians and those of like faith, is, notwithstanding, not intended to be strictly denominational. It has received the hearty indorsement of the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, within whose bounds it is located, and of the Synod of Central New York. The capital stock has all been subscribed and paid in, from which the land has been paid for, and a balance of several thousand dollars left, which has been, and is being, expended for the improvement of the park. Over four miles of roads have already been made in the area, and the improvements are still going forward. Lots are sold upon certain conditions, sanitary and otherwise, and the proceeds applied to still further improvement and adornment of the park. An enthusiastic visitor to the park, during the season of 1877 (a Chicago lady), thus discourses of the scenery of the grounds of the association:

"It was my good fortune, a few days ago, to be invited with some other friends by one of the trustees to make a tour of inspection of the new park. I had been in the midst of the enchanting Thousand Islands for several weeks. I had basked in the beauty of the magnificent St. Lawrence; I had seen sunrise and sunset, moonlight and starlight, upon its beautiful waters. I had visited many of the green isles that gem its broad bosom, was delighted with all that I saw, and felt that there was not much more for me to see. What, then, was my delight to find that Westminster park held for me a new surprise. Here is to be found scenery of every variety, from the most quiet to the most wild and romantic. Our path, as we first entered the grounds, skirted along the edge of a meadow, odorous with the breath of new-mown hay. Then we came to sloping uplands; a turn to the left, a fence to be leaped, and we are in the shadow of a great forest; an ascending broad path is before us, the interlacing branches of the trees overhead permit but a golden thread of sunlight here and there to fall upon the mossy sod at your feet; the vista which opens before us is most charming, and one of our party at once names this lovely forest aisle 'Cathedral Avenue.' A turn to our right, another broad path, but here the growth of oak, maple, beech, and ash is more dense, and although the sun is still high in the heavens it is twilight here under the shadow of the great trees; a holy hush seems to pervade the whole atmosphere, the very birds and insects seem affected by the place, and join in a low, sweet chant of praise.

"Another turn, and we ascend a broad, beautiful wooded hill, said to be the highest point in the park. (It is here the observatory is to be placed.) It probably rises from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet above the level of the river. We have reached its summit; a lovely view of forest scenery meets our eye on every hand. Still filled with a spirit of deep contentment, and of high and holy aspiration engendered by the scene around us, we name this spot 'Mount Beulah.' We descend a long, sweeping hill on the opposite side from

* An actual enumeration of the lots on the island, from a recent survey, gives it 5530 acres.—(Ed.)

which we came up, lured on by glimpses of sapphire waters through openings in the trees. At last we come out upon a sloping, sandy beach, and the lovely and placid waters of the 'Lake of the Isles' is lying at our feet, and just opposite, seemingly within a stone's throw, is 'Lorne Island,' in the Canadian channel. We retrace our steps by a circuitous route, our path becomes uneven, rocks jut out on every hand, the aromatic order of pines is wafted to us on the summer breeze. Again do we behold glimpses of the blue St. Lawrence through the trees; we enter a narrow gorge; massive rocks, piled one upon the other, tower far above our heads; the chaotic manner in which they are placed, and the gaping fissures between them, which kind mother Nature, with all her sweet art in broider of moss and lichen, has not been quite able to hide, shows that at some time a great upheaval of nature must have taken place here. We sit down on a mossy rock shaded by dark pine-trees to cool, and as we rest ourselves, and admire our romantic surroundings, it seems as though we are transported to some wild Scottish glen, and we look around to see the fairies trooping out to meet us. After admiring the ferns, the exquisite mosses and lichens, we resume our tramp; passing through much more of the same sort of wild scenery, we at last came out on a high, bold bluff, overlooking the river on the American shore, its side a solid perpendicular rock projecting almost a hundred feet above the water. The view is superb: above the azure sky, with soft, floating, silvery clouds; beneath the clear, blue water, 'gemmed by a thousand emerald bowers.' The point we named 'Hungerford Outlook.'

"Passing on again for some distance, we find ourselves on a high projecting point reaching out into the river. This we named 'Prospect Point,' as it gives a magnificent view of the river and Alexandria Bay, with the beautiful Thousand Island House just opposite, perched so romantically upon the rocks.

"At last we turn our steps, most reluctantly, to our yacht, but not until we have determined to become the owner of a lot in this beautiful park, and we would advise all weary denizens of cities to go and do likewise."

The original board of trustees named in the articles of association were: Hon. Andrew Cornwall, of Alexandria Bay; Hon. Seth G. Pope, of Ogdensburgh; S. B. Van Duzee, of Gouverneur; John D. Ellis, of Antwerp; R. C. Collis, of Theresa; George Gilbert, of Carthage; William S. Taylor, of Utica; Timothy Hough, of Syracuse; and Dr. J. D. Huntington, of Watertown.

The present board of trustees and officers are as follows: Rev. P. H. Fowler, D.D., of Utica, president; Hon. Andrew Cornwall, of Alexandria Bay, vice-president and treasurer; R. C. Collis, of Theresa, secretary; S. B. Van Duzee, of Gouverneur, Geo. Gilbert, of Carthage, Judge Phelps, of Binghamton, P. H. Agun, of Syracuse, Gen. S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, and Dr. J. D. Huntington, of Watertown. The executive committee is Messrs. Fowler, Cornwall, Collis, Hungerford, and Huntington, under whose direction the improvements on the park are being vigorously pushed, preparatory to the opening of the grounds and sale of lots, which is proposed to take place about the middle of May next (1878).

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ALEXANDRIA

was formed at Plessis, August 11, 1821, by the Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, and consisted of the following-named members: Aaron Goddard, James Carnegie, Lydia Carnegie, Elizabeth Carnegie, Cynthia Merrill, Polly Young, and Sally Hoadley. The Lord's Supper was first administered to this little band August 12, 1821, by the pastor. David J. Weeks and Aaron Goddard were ordained elders, the former on July 4, 1824, the latter on September 5 of the same year. The succession of pastors and supplies of the church, from its organization to the present, has been as follows: Revs. William B. Stowe, G. A. Boardman, John Sessions, William Chittenden, Phineas Camp, Lewis M. Shepard, L. Wilcox, Henry Smith, C. W. Treadwell, who served the church faithfully and well for twelve years, Samuel L. Merrill, Alexander Smith, Alexander B. Williams, M. E. Grant, and the Rev. J. A. Canfield, the present incumbent.

Jason Clark was ordained an elder and appointed clerk of the board in 1833, and occupied those offices until his death in 1871. And we may here be allowed, with all due reverence, to remark that the admirable manner in which he kept the records of the church during the thirty-eight years of his clerkship entitles him, in our opinion, to the position of secretary to the recording angel in the celestial mansions above.

In 1861 the society erected a fine church building of wood, with a spiral tower, at a cost of nearly $4000. The sacred edifice was dedicated to the service of Almighty God in 1862, during the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Treadwell. It is capable of seating about 400 persons, and is perhaps the finest house of worship in the town. The present membership is 39; present elders, Egbert Ball, Benjamin Joy, Elnathan Plato, and Lyman Corlis; the latter is also clerk.

Prior to 1832 a Sunday-school was organized, of which Jason Clark was the first superintendent and remained such until his death, a period of nearly forty years. The present superintendent is Egbert Ball; number of teachers, 8; scholars, 30.

The church, during its fifty-six years' existence, has experienced the usual vicissitudes and trials of the church militant. But it has never succumbed, and has always maintained its organization despite an impoverished treasury or a numerically small membership. It is now comparatively prosperous, and bids fair to so continue.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF REDWOOD,

which is now the only Baptist church in the town of Alexandria, was formerly known as the "Second Baptist Church of Alexandria." There was, in other days (from 1830 to about 1858), a First Baptist church located in the southwest part of the town, but it has long since disappeared. The second church was organized June 7, 1832, with eleven members, namely, James Chaffin, Lind Pierce, Isaac Leonard, Alvin Maxin, Daniel Leonard, Nancy Cranck, Hannah Spearback, Drusilla H. Murray, Mary Ann Lake, Anna George, and Cynthia Leonard. They had no regular place of worship from 1832 until 1856, when their present house of worship was built in the village at Redwood. They have had, since their organization until the present time, the ministry of seven reverend brethren as pastors, namely, Elders C. Havens, M. Wilkie, Samuel Whitney, Jesse Ager, L. Golden, G. N. Sears, and E. Edwards. L. Golden is serving this church a second time, but only temporarily. From the beginning they have had a hard struggle to maintain their existence. Their ingatherings, as a general thing, have been a few at a time, and, in some instances, far between. Their house of worship is small, the same room being used for church and Sunday-school purposes. It is 32 by 44 feet, and will comfortably seat 200 persons. They have

HENRY S. WHITE.

HENRY S. WHITE was born in the town of Antwerp, Jefferson County, May 16, 1812. His parents, like the majority of the early settlers of the county, were poor, and at an early age he was thrown upon his own resources; when sixteen years of age he went to Pittsford, Vt., where he resided with a maternal uncle until he was twenty. He then was engaged by a merchant by the name of Addison Bush as clerk; he remained with Mr. Bush one year, and then went to Shoreham, Vt., and entered the employ of Birchard & Wright. After a short time he formed a co-partnership with an uncle and cousin, under the firm name of J. Simons & Co. They carried on business in general merchandise for about a year, when he was employed as superintendent of the glass-works at Lake Densmore; this position he held until 1842, when he returned to Jefferson County, and in company with Joseph Butterfield purchased the glass-works, saw-mill, and water power at Redwood. He erected a flouring and custom-mill. In 1852 the co-partnership was dissolved, Mr. Butterfield retiring; since that time he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and flour, and in connection has carried on a general store; he has also dealt extensively in pine lands and farms. In all his business enterprises, Mr. White has been successful, and is now enjoying a well-earned competency. In 1836 he married Miss Louisa D., daughter of Mark and Ruba Haskell, of Salisbury, Vt., formerly of New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. White was born, December 10, 1810, in Salisbury, and is still living. Mr. White has been largely identified with the interests of Redwood, has helped to construct and support the churches and schools, was instrumental in the construction of the Black River and Morristown R. R., and was its secretary and treasurer, and is still a director.



H.S. WHITE.



RESIDENCE OF H.S. WHITE, ESQ., REDWOOD, TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



CHAUNCEY WESTCOTT.



MRS. CHAUNCEY WESTCOTT.



RESIDENCE OF **JOSEPH W. READE, ESQ.**, REDWOOD, TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

a good parsonage located near the church, and their entire church property is worth about $4000. They are free from debt, and have a membership of 77.

The present church officers are, Harry Dillon, Jason Dillon, and Samuel Phillips, Deacons; Glendon S. Phillips, Church Clerk; Philip Workman, Treasurer; Henry S. White, Cyrus Linnell, and Sidney Webster, Trustees.

The Sunday-school has always been a Union school, and was organized about the year 1835. Richard Gray and Hiram Stratton were the earliest officers of whom any record remains. The school at present has about 90 teachers and scholars. Cyrus Linnell is the superintendent, assisted by L. Johnson, and George Wilson is Secretary and Treasurer. Reports as to the prosperity of the church and Sunday-school are promising.

THE CHURCH OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

A Reformed Protestant Dutch church was organized at Alexandria Bay under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1846, the Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., of Brooklyn, having occasion to spend a few days at the place, and learning that among a scattered population of 2000, on the island and main land, there was no place of worship, and few religious opportunities, except one service a month by a Methodist circuit preacher, formed the plan of organizing a church here. He called the inhabitants together and preached to them on the Sabbath, and at the close of the service he suggested to them the establishment of a Sabbath-school, promising them a supply of books for the purpose. The suggestion was complied with, a school opened, 40 or 50 scholars gathered into it, and it was kept up about a year. In 1847, Rev. Jerome A. Davenport was induced by Dr. Bethune to visit the place as a missionary, being partially supported by a few friends of the mission, until, in 1850, the care was assumed by the Board of Domestic Missions of that denomination. In the fall of 1847, Mr. Davenport raised $1275 in New York, Brooklyn, and adjacent places, and $275 from residents of the Bay. He remained three years, a considerable time abroad, soliciting aid, and in the fall of 1848 the erection of a church edifice was begun, and on the 25th of May, 1851, it was opened for worship. It is of stone, 35 by 55 feet, and has a truncated tower 60 feet high. It has a seating capacity for from 350 to 400 persons, and cost $2822, besides $170 for a bell. On the 1st of August, 1851, the church was regularly formed, Rev. Charles Wiley, D.D., being present as a committee representing the classis of Cayuga. It consisted of 13 members. Alva Ford and James Woodsworth were appointed elders and deacons, and the organization was named "the Church of the Thousand Islands." The sites for both the church and parsonage were donated by the heirs of Depau, and in 1852 a parsonage was erected at a cost of $800.

August 1, 1850, Rev. Anson Du Bois was called to the pastorate of the church, and remained until May, 1854. He was succeeded in July of the same year by Rev. George Rockwell, who, after a faithful ministry of twenty-three years, was obliged to resign on account of extreme deafness. His successor was Rev. Henry D. Vriese, Jr., the present incumbent, who assumed the pastoral duties over the church in July, 1877. The present elders are Francis Thomson and David Woodsworth; Deacons, William Woodsworth and Isaac Everson. The membership of the church is 52; teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 66; Superintendent, Rev. Henry De Vriese, the pastor. The present condition of the church is flourishing.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Redwood was formed August 12, 1850, with Daniel Slack, A. Matthias Harrison, wardens; Richard Gray, L. W. De Zeng, Charles Clark, James Wright, and Josiah Bucklee, vestrymen. The Rev. Wm. Allen Fisk was at that time missionary; he was succeeded by the Rev. B. W. Witcher. The last rector was the Rev. Charles A. Wenneau. A small Gothic church edifice was erected in 1851, after the designs of R. Upjohn, of New York. The church now reports 25 families, 26 communicants. The present Wardens are M. H. Smith and A. L. White; Vestrymen, H. S. White, A. A. Holmes, J. W. Reade, W. A. Failing, and C. W. Clark.

The Sunday-school has a membership of 60 scholars and 7 teachers. The present superintendent is A. L. White.

ST. FRANCIS' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

was organized at Redwood, about 1848. Frequent applications to the pastor, Rev. M. J. Brown, and Peter Tassay, one of its earliest members, have failed to procure the necessary data for a complete historical sketch. Hence the omission.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Demton (Denton?) located at Plessis as early as 1830. He studied with old Dr. Smith, of Evans' Mills. Dr. E. S. Carlisle, a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, is the resident physician at Plessis now. At Alexandria Bay, Drs. Charles Walton, Marvin J. Hutchins, and A. O. Blair have practiced; the latter from 1832 to 1838, when he removed elsewhere. Don A. Walton, M.D., is the resident physician there now.

We are under special obligations to the following gentlemen for assistance rendered in the preparation of the above history of the town of Alexandria: Chauncey Westcott, the Waltons, Charles Rundlett, Lyman Carlis, James Carter, Ebenezer Campbell, Charles Crossmon, William and John Spaulsbury, A. D. Newman, W. W. Butterfield, Esq., Peter Tassay, J. W. Reade, H. S. White, John I. Iverson, and others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHAUNCEY WESTCOTT

comes of Massachusetts and Rhode Island ancestry, his mother having been born in the town of Cheshire, Massachusetts, September 20, 1784, and his father, Henry Westcott, in Rhode Island, October 15, 1778. Henry moved with his father's family to Oneida county, New York, and

was married to Amy Dexter Cushing in 1803. He died October 24, 1855; his wife in October, 1870. Chauncey Westcott was born in the town of Deerfield, Oneida county, New York, December 10, 1804. In the month of January following his father moved into Jefferson County. Chauncey resided in the county until January, 1831, when he removed to Onondaga county, where he remained four years, retiring to Alexandria in 1835. In 1832 he was married to Miss Emeline, daughter of Isaac and Charity Everson, natives of Montgomery county, New York, who was born in the town of Manlius, Onondaga county, September 27, 1812. This marriage was blessed with two children,—one son, Willson H., born in Cicero, Onondaga county, November 20, 1833, married Miss Jane Thompson, in January, 1844; and one daughter, Emeline F., born in Alexandria, Jefferson County, September 12, 1835, married Charles Woodworth, in February, 1858. Both reside in the village of Alexandria Bay.

Chauncey Westcott was a poor boy, and had his own way to make in the world. As a youth he worked by the day and by the month for the farmers in the vicinity of his father's house in Watertown. After that he attended a grist- and flouring-mill for five years; clerked in a store five years; followed boating on the Erie canal five years; worked at lumbering by the day and job five winters; and rafted lumber from Alexandria Bay down the St. Lawrence to Quebec three springs; kept hotel five years at Alexandria Bay. He was elected justice of the peace, and served one constitutional term to the entire satisfaction of the people. Since 1855 he has farmed principally, and speculated some in furs and butter until 1872, since which time he has attended to his farm exclusively. He is a gentleman well and favorably known for honest dealings and general rectitude. An illustration of his residence can be seen on another page.

THOMAS BENTON MARSHALL.

Romeo W. Marshall, the father of the subject of this sketch, a native of Connecticut, was born in the year 1788. He moved to Herkimer, this State, in 1806, and after a few years removed to Trenton Falls, Oneida county, where he engaged in the mercantile trade. He settled in the present town of Alexandria in 1838, where he purchased and cleared up the farm upon which he resided till his death, in 1874, at the age of eighty-six years.

Thomas Benton Marshall, the youngest son, was born in Trenton Falls on March 25, 1834. On April 5, 1855, he was married to Sarah Jane Crabb, of the town of Le Ray. The children of their union were, Tompkins, born May 4, 1860, and Welby H., born June 14, 1867.

Mr. Marshall purchased the old homestead (one hundred and ninety acres), and is engaged in the quiet occupation of farming. A view of his home and the portraits of himself and his estimable wife are found elsewhere in this work. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and in politics Republican. Liberal, kind-hearted, and generous, he is universally respected by his acquaintances, and beloved by his friends and relatives.



AZARIAH WALTON.

Azariah Walton was born in Chesterfield, N. H., August 20, 1784. His family were of English extraction. But little, however, is known of its history previous to the birth of our subject. Like most of the youth of that day, his opportunities for education were extremely limited, and his knowledge was obtained from the bitter school of experience. He early evinced a decided taste for mechanics, learned the trade of a blacksmith, and became an expert machinist. To this fact is attributable his emigration to Jefferson County previous to the War of 1812. At this time Brownville was building, and he was engaged to superintend the construction of the cotton-mills at that place. He remained at Brownville until the year 1824, when he moved to Theresa, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1828, when he received the appointment of collector of customs for the port of Alexandria Bay, which office he held for nineteen years.

He became engaged in general merchandising and lumbering, and, being a sagacious and shrewd business man, was successful. In 1845 he purchased, in company with Chesterfield Pearson, all the islands in the American channel of the St. Lawrence river from the head of Wells island to Morristown. Many of the smaller ones he sold at a nominal sum, but the major portion he was in possession of at his death, which occurred June 10, 1855. Mr. Walton was a man possessed of most of the cardinal virtues, and his social qualities were of a high order; he possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of making every one about him as happy as himself, and it is still the delight of many who knew him intimately to relate anecdotes showing his proverbial good nature. May 29, 1810, he married Miss Mary Gilson, who was born November 15, 1791, by whom he had ten children, four of whom are living. All in all, Mr. Walton was a noble specimen of that race of pioneers who years ago laid the foundation for the present wealth and enterprise of Jefferson County.



RES. OF T. B. MARSHALL, ALEXANDRIA, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.



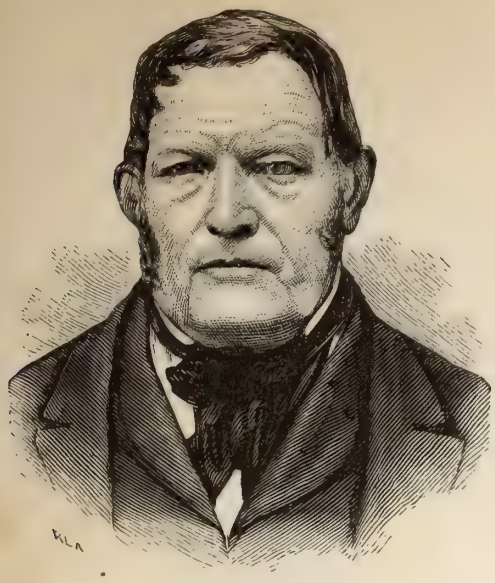
LOREN STONE.



MRS. LOREN STONE.



OLD HOMESTEAD OF LOREN STONE, ANTWERP, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



A. TANNER.



SUSAN TANNER.

ANTWERP.

THE territory embraced in the town of Antwerp lies in the form of a parallelogram, of which the longer lines run about northwest and southeast. The towns of Philadelphia and Wilna join it on the southwest, and Theresa on the northwest, while its northeastern and southeastern boundaries respectively are the counties of St. Lawrence and Lewis. Its surface, which cannot properly be termed hilly, is yet rolling and uneven, and in many parts rough, broken, and seamed by rocky ridges; notwithstanding which blemish the soil is strong and productive.

Its principal stream is Indian river, which enters from Wilna, and, after making a bold sweep towards the northeast and passing through the principal village, flows back across the southwest line into Philadelphia. There is also the Oswegatchie river, which enters the town from the northeast, and, making a short and abrupt bend, known as the "Ox Bow," passing the village of the same name, turns sharply back into St. Lawrence county, after having received Antwerp's tribute, a small stream flowing out from her three lakes, which are Sherman's, Vrooman's, and Moon,—the last named lying on the northwestern boundary, and partly in the town of Theresa.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

It is doubtful whether the honor of having made the first settlement in the territory now forming the town of Antwerp belonged to Captain William Lee or to Peter Vrooman, for it appears evident that both settled during the same year, 1803, though both were then but squatters on land which they afterwards purchased. Lee located on the State road on lot No. 657, and Vrooman built his log house at the great bend of the Oswegatchie, at a point near the lower end of the present village of Ox Bow. Both these settlers opened their log dwellings as public-houses for the accommodation of the travelers and explorers who had already commenced to journey through that new country. Mention of the existence of both these establishments as early as the year 1804 is found in the diary of James Constable, who, during the summers of 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, made extended tours through Jefferson and the adjoining counties on business, as executor of the estate of his deceased brother William, who had been an extensive land-owner in this region. Under date of August 25, 1804, he says:

"Pass on through No. 4 . . . 10 (ten) miles to the Long Falls (Carthage), where we breakfasted at a middling good tavern. . . . Proceed on 4 miles from the river to a log hut, then 6 miles to another, then 12 to a third, there being but three settlers on the Great Tract No. 4, unless there are some on Pennet's Square. . . . This tract belongs to, or is under the management of, Mr. Le Ray and Mr. G. Morris, and nothing has yet been done towards settling it. The three people now on it have a verbal promise that they shall have the land at a fair price as first settlers, but they are very anxious in their inquiries after General Lewis R. Morris, who, it is understood, has undertaken the selling of 100,000 acres. . . . Sleep at Lee's tavern, 22 miles from the falls, with hard fare and poor lodgings."

From which it is apparent that his day's journey was northward from Carthage, through the present towns of Wilna and Antwerp,—finding a cabin at the end of the first four miles, then another, six miles farther on, then nothing but wilderness for a stage of twelve miles, including the present site of the village of Antwerp, until he reached Captain Lee's log tavern, which stood upon the farm now owned by John Wilber, north of Antwerp village. He proceeds:

"August 26.—Pass on five miles to the Ox Bow, a remarkable bend in the east branch of Oswegatchie river, and a fine situation for a large house. There is now a log hut,* at which we breakfasted, and another in sight."

After two weeks' travel east through St. Lawrence and Franklin, he returned over the same route, and, under date of September 9, says:

"Set off from Lee's after breakfast and stop at Stearns', on No. IV., at twelve miles' distance, then ten miles more to the Black river at Long Falls."

Again passing over the place where is now Antwerp village, and never mentioning the spot, for at that time there was not so much as a pole cabin upon it.

In his tour of the next year (1805) he again traversed the same route, and thus recorded his journey from Carthage to the Ox Bow:

"*August* 16.—Proceeded through Great Tract No. IV., and stopped at Stearns', ten miles, where we dined, and arrived at Lee's, twenty-two miles from the falls, where we passed the night, and, as the house was completely full, an uncomfortable one it was. I see no alteration in this part of the country since last year; the road at least as bad, *and no more settlers*. We were told General Lewis R. Morris has been through it, and has now gone to Vermont, intending shortly to return, perhaps with his family. He has quieted Lee and other squatters, who seemed well satisfied. He is expected to build at the Ox Bow.

"*August* 17.—Left Lee's very early, and came through to the Ox Bow, five miles of as bad road as we had yet traveled."

In 1806, Vrooman purchased the land on which he had squatted three years before. Captain Lee made his purchase in 1805. After a few years' occupation he sold out and removed to Morristown on the St. Lawrence. His successor was Mordecai F. Cook, from Pennsylvania, who continued to keep a public-house. This became a place of some note, and being centrally located in the town, the annual elections were several times held there, those of the years 1830 and 1832 being particularly mentioned in the record as having taken place at his house. Here, too, was the place of "general training" in the old days of military enthusiasm, and the spot, near by, where the parades took place, is still known by old residents as the "training-ground." And in the times when Antwerp and the adjoining towns were the theatre of bold smuggling operations, and military guards were set over the roads leading towards the border, Cook's tavern was a rendezvous equally well known to the contrabandists and to the officers who were set to capture them. Mr. Cook remained here until his death.

Daniel Sterling, the father of James Sterling, the iron manufacturer, came to Antwerp in 1805, and settled a mile north of Indian river, where Bradford Sterling now lives.† Mary Sterling, his wife, received the first deed conveying lands in the town of Antwerp.

John Bethel, John C. Foster, Edward Foster, Hopestill Foster, Edward Foster, Jr., Silas Ward, and Peter Raven came in 1806. In 1807 came Lyman Colburn, Asa Hunt, William Randall, Allen Thompson, and Henry Adams. In 1808, Salmon White, Clark Lewis, Amos Keith, and Thaddeus Park.

All the above settled on the old Gouverneur road to the northeast of Daniel Sterling, and, in 1809, Caleb Cheney, Amos Streeter, and Warren Streeter located on the same road. Mrs. Nott, with her family of two sons (Moses and Reuben) and three or four daughters, also came about the same time; and Solomon Pepper came in 1810. Zopher Holden settled, in 1806, on Indian river, about two miles southwest of Antwerp village.

On the Long Falls (Carthage) road Lemuel Hubbard settled as early as 1805, and Henry C. Baldwin, Dexter Gibbs, Sherebiah Gibbs, Amasa Sartwell, Almon Beecher, and William Fletcher had located there as early as 1809. Other early settlers in the town, and the dates of their purchases, were as follows: John Jenison, James Parker, Benajah Randall, John Robinson, 1806; David Coffeen, Zebulon Rockwell, and Samuel Griswold, 1807; Alfred Walker and David Gill, 1808; Richard McAllaster, Jonathan Marbles, Isaac L. Hitchcock, John Pease, Jesse Jackson, Daniel Heald, and Timothy Ruggles, 1809; Harrison Moseley, Jeduthan Kingsbury, 1810; John White, Anson Cummings, Levi Wheelock, William McAllaster, 1811; Elkanah Pattridge, William Harris, Asher Seymour, Ira Ward, Roswell Wilder, Benjamin Goodwin, Elliott Lynde, Ezra Church, Silas Brooks, S. Bekwith, James Briggs, 1812; Matthew Brooks, Samuel Hendrix, Oliver Stowell, James Chase, Silvius Hoard, and Sylvanus Hall had settled before 1810.

Of all who came to Antwerp prior to the war of 1812 one alone remains. This is Mr. Benjamin Cook, who came here from Schoharie in 1811, but it was not until the following year that he purchased the land upon which he is now living. There was no road to the place at that time, though the old Cambray road lay less than a half-mile from him to the southeast. He married after he came, but has now been a widower for many years, and is living alone within a few rods of the spot where he first reared his pole cabin. He, however, has sons living in the west. He was, in point of time, the third school-teacher in Antwerp. The lot on which he settled was No. 690, and his farm is distant from Antwerp village some three miles on the road to Keene's Station. In the month of May, 1830, he brought a number of young pines from the Eggleston swamp and planted them in a row along the roadside, opposite his house. The land on which they stood he afterwards sold to Otis Foster, and it is at present owned by Ansel Clarke. The saplings lived, and are now great trees of half a century's growth,—objects of no little pride to the aged man who planted them. Mr. Cook has seen great changes in the town: his old neighbors are all gone; the mill which he built on his farm long after his arrival has for years been a decayed ruin; yet he still is here, and, though eighty-six years of age, is yet vigorous, and his wonderful memory is scarcely impaired. In the preparation of this historical narrative we have drawn freely from his store of early recollections, obtaining from him facts which no other person living is able to furnish, and which, as he truly says, it was well to gather now, for in a very short time at farthest they would have become forever inaccessible.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

Antwerp was erected a town on the 5th of April, 1810.

* Evidently Vrooman's.

† Samuel G. Sterling, son of Daniel Sterling, now of Philadelphia, was the first white child born in the town.





(PHOTOS BY L. S. WELLER.)

E. A. CARPENTER.

MRS. E. A. CARPENTER.

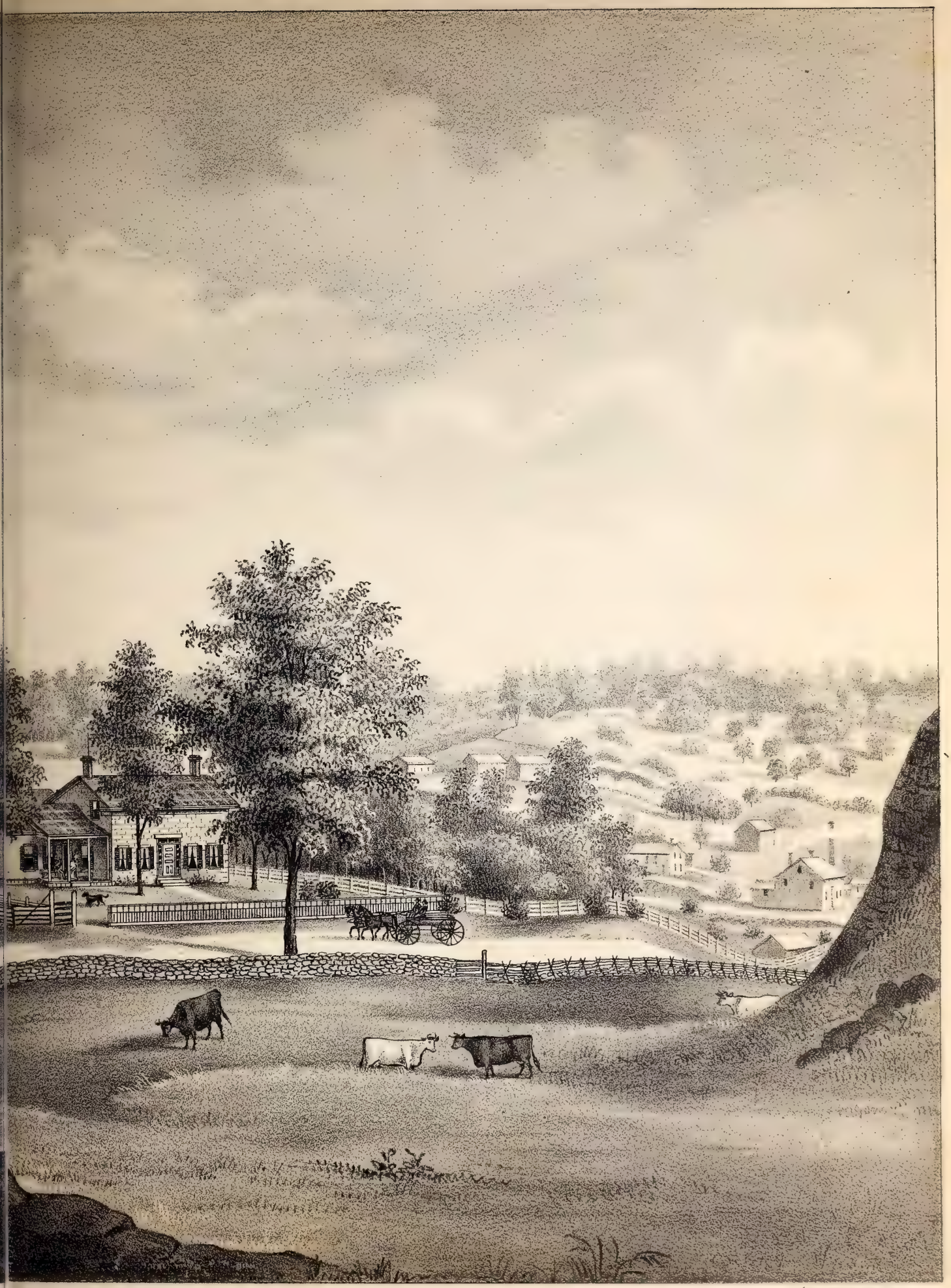


A. G. S. DEL.

RESIDENCE OF E. A. CARPENTER, ANTWERP, N. Y.



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF HIRAM B. KEENE,



IE STATION, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

(A G. SNELL, DEL)





PHOTOS. BY L.S. WELLER.

Elijah Houghton, Harriet Houghton



A.G.S DEL.

RESIDENCE OF **ELIJAH HOUGHTON**, ANTWERP, N.Y.

Its territory—the same which is included in its present boundaries—was partitioned off from Le Ray. Its name was given in honor of the Antwerp company, who owned large tracts of land in this and in the neighboring townships.

The organization went into effect on the 1st of January, 1811, and the first annual meeting of the new town was held on the 5th of the following March, "at the house of Francis McAllaster, occupied by William Fletcher, innkeeper, in said Town." Daniel Sterling was chosen moderator, and the following persons were elected to the town offices, viz.: Daniel Heald, supervisor; Samuel Randall, clerk; John Jenison, Zopher Holden, and Silas Ward, assessors; Francis McAllaster, Oliver Stowell, and Elkanah Pattridge, commissioners of highways; William Fletcher and John C. Foster, overseers of the poor; Daniel Sterling, Jeduthan Kingsbury, Salmon White, Matthew Brooks, and Samuel Hendrix, overseers of highways; Elkanah Pattridge, constable and collector.

Among the other business transacted at that meeting the following is found recorded:

"Resolved by a majority of the meeting, that Daniel Sterling's barn-yard be made use of as a pound for the ensuing year," and "that Hopestill Foster officiate as pound-keeper."

"*Resolved*, That there be Five Dollars raised for the purpose of destroying the animal Woolf by a majority of said meeting, and payed for each full-grown woolf caught and killed in said Town the ensuing year."

"*Resolved*, That no Horn Cattle nor Sheep shall be admitted to run upon the highways within fifty rods of an inn from the 15th day of November to the first Tuesday in March in said Town the ensuing year."

And it was resolved that the next annual meeting "be held at the house of Daniel Sterling, now occupied by Hopestill Foster."

During the past sixty-six years the following-named persons have been elected to the office of supervisor in Antwerp: Daniel Heald, 1811 to 1817, inclusive; Silvius Hoard, 1818–19 and 1823–24; John Howe, 1820, '21, '22, '25, and '26; Joseph H. Bagg, 1827; Ralph Rogers, 1828; William Skinner, 1829; Rufus H. King, 1830, '32, '35, '39; David McAllaster, 1833–34; Edward Fowler, 1836; Tilley R. Pratt, 1837–38; William McAllaster, 1840; James White, 1841–42; Alanson Drake, 1843; Alden Adams, 1844–49, inclusive; Joseph H. White, 1850–51; Josiah S. Conkey, 1852; John H. Conklin, 1853, and 1855–64, inclusive; Robert Ormston, 1854; Levi Miller, 1865, '66, and '68; Elijah Fulton, 1867, '73, and '74; Hiram B. Keen, 1869, '71, and '72; John D. Ellis, 1870; Alonzo Chapin, 1875–76; and George D. McAllaster, 1877.

The population of the town in 1814, four years after its erection, was 303; in 1820, it was 1319; in 1825, 2557; in 1830, 2412; in 1835, 2614; in 1840, 3109; in 1845, 3380; in 1850, 3665; in 1855, 3763; in 1860, 3318; in 1865, 3132; in 1870, 3310; and in 1875, 3363.

THE VILLAGE OF ANTWERP.

The first settlement and improvements upon the site of the present village of Antwerp were made under the direction of General Lewis R. Morris. On the 23d of December, 1804, he had purchased a tract of forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land within the present boundaries of the town, comprising more than two-thirds of its entire area, and including the location on which the village stands. It was not until the year 1808 that David Parrish became proprietor of a part of these lands, by purchase from Morris.

In the year following his purchase (1805) General Morris decided on the establishment of a settlement and the erection of mills at this point, where the road leading to Long Falls (Carthage) crossed the Indian river; and accordingly he at once commenced the erection of a dam across the river, the work upon this being done by and under the supervision of Lemuel Hubbard. In the following spring (1806) the erection of a saw-mill upon this dam was commenced by Silas Ward for Morris, and a small frame house was built and opened as an inn at the place where the Proctor House now stands. Its first landlord was Gershom Matoon. After him and during the first few years of its existence the house was kept by Jeduthan Kingsbury, William Fletcher, and Francis McAllaster.

The settlement here was first and for many years known as *Indian River;* and, as having reference to the commencement of its settlement, we again quote from the diary of James Constable an entry made during his annual tour of the counties, made in the year 1806: "August 8.—Passed from the Long Falls to the bridge at Indian River, where we spent the night. The country generally remains as last year, except at this place, where they are building a saw-mill for General Lewis R. Morris, who has gone to Vermont, his family not having yet moved to this town."

At the commencement of the year 1807, John Jenison was appointed local agent for General Morris, and he was continued in that position by David Parrish, after that gentleman became proprietor in 1808. The land-office, established under Jenison for the sale of the Parrish lands, was located at the southerly end of the village, nearly opposite the present site of the residence of George D. McAllaster, Esq., where it remained until its removal from the town. Jenison's successor in the agency was Silvius Hoard, who in turn was succeeded by William McAllaster, Esq., who held until the close of Parrish's business in Antwerp.

Dr. Samuel Randall came to Indian River in 1808, and was the first physician not only of the village, but also of the town of Antwerp. In 1809 the first post-office in the town was established here, and Dr. Randall received the first appointment as postmaster. He located the office in his dwelling, which was nearly opposite where the stone church of the Congregationalists now stands. He continued to hold the appointment for many years.

The first grist-mill at Indian River was built in 1810, by Ezra Church, on the spot where the flour-mill now stands. The old mill was equipped with a single run of stones, which had been quarried from Parker's ledge. Church was a professional bridge-builder and millwright, and a man of great enterprise. It is said that he built the mill with the expectation of purchasing it from Parrish, and with a contract to that effect; it is certain, however, that it never became his property, but that the title remained with Mr. Parrish until 1839.

About 1812, Church also built a clothing-mill on the same dam, but on the south side of the river, where Bethel's planing-mill now stands. This he carried on until 1828, when Thomas and Ezra Wait became proprietors. After a time they demolished it and built a new mill upon the same site, and this was used in the same business until 1856, when its machinery was taken out and removed to Wegatchie. During this time it had been operated by various proprietors, viz.: Milo Shattuck and Reuben Wilmot, from 1832 to 1834; by Wilmot alone from 1834 to 1840; by Elijah Fulton, 1840 to 1852; and by Church Brothers from that time until its discontinuance as a clothing-mill.

About 1812, Isaac L. Hitchbock built a tannery in the village, on the westerly side of the road, on land now owned by Stephen Conklin, and nearly opposite the head of Railroad street. This he sold in 1815 to Luther Conklin, who removed here in 1816. He afterwards demolished the old tannery and built another upon its site. This was destroyed by fire, many years after. The first distillery in the town* was built by Emmons & Bissell, not far from the Hitchcock tannery, about 1820. The first wagon-shop was started at nearly the same time, by Henry Welch. This was on the south side of the river, and the old building is still standing, adjoining the present wagon-shop of Mr. Welch.

The first merchant in the village, and in the town of Antwerp, was Zebulon H. Cooper, who, about 1810, opened the "yellow store," on the ground now occupied by Chapin's block. A small store was opened as early as 1812 by Dr. Randall (who included an assortment of drugs with his stock), and a third by Orrin E. Bush.

The only buildings in the village on the north side of the river, in the spring of 1811, were the grist-mill built by Church, the public-house where Proctor's now is, a building which stood just above the present post-office, and kept as a boarding-house by a Frenchman named Bordeau, the yellow store of Cooper, the post-office and dwelling of Dr. Randall, and farther north, the dwelling of Major John Howe.

Upon the opening of the War of 1812 considerable alarm was felt in view of the probability of an invasion, and on the 2d of July in that year a special meeting of the inhabitants of the town was held, "for the purpose of making fortification against an expected enemy." At this meeting it was—

"*Resolved,* That there be built a fort 36 by 20 in the lower story, and upper 40 by 22, for the security of the inhabitants of said town," and "that it be set north of Indian River 30 rods, in front of Sylvius Hoard's house."

The committee appointed to prosecute the work were John Howe, Oliver Hoard, and Silas Ward. Fifteen days later (July 17, 1812) another meeting was held at Francis McAllaster's inn, to devise a "proper method of our defense through a tragedy of war which is now beginning action between the United States and Great Britain," and it was then—

"*Resolved,* That there be a block-house built for the defense of the inhabitants of said town," and "that the building standing north from Indian River bridge, in front of S. Hoard's house, formerly owned by Asher Seymour, shall be finished and appropriated for the benefit and use of said town."

"*Resolved,* That there shall be fifty cents per day payed for each day's work, and each one finde himself during the space of time in which the block-house shall be a building which is for the Town Defense."

A tax was also voted to furnish arms and ammunition for the defenders.

The block-house was completed, and stood in the road, nearly in front of where Foster's hotel now is; but no enemy came to besiege it, and so after a time the fears of invasion being allayed, the "fortification" was demolished.

About 1813 a school was commenced in a small building which was erected on the east side of Main street, north of the present site of Foster's hotel. This was not only the first educational institution in the village but also the first in the town. This was superseded about 1816 by a new school-house upon the hill, which building is still standing on the premises of Welcome Payne.

In 1816–17 the old brick church, now owned and occupied by the Catholics, was built by Mr. Parrish at an expense of nearly $10,000; all borne by himself, and by him made free to all Christian denominations. A committee, consisting of Major John Howe, Silvius Hoard, and Dr. Randall, were appointed by the town to take charge of it when it was completed. This was the second church edifice in the county of Jefferson; it was also the first brick building erected in the village and town of Antwerp, the bricks being manufactured in the immediate vicinity. It was but a few years later that the brick school-house (still in use) was built on the hill, within a few rods of the Parrish church.

The second public-house was erected upon the westerly side of Main street, and was first kept by Reuben Nott, then by John P. Hind, afterwards by John C. Foster, who was also its last landlord. It was destroyed by fire, and not rebuilt.

Foster's hotel, on the easterly side of Main street, was built and opened by General T. R. Pratt, now of Watertown. The town elections and special meetings have often been held at this house. John C. Foster was its proprietor for many years. It is now kept by T. M. Foster. The hotel, which stands where Matoon opened his inn seventy years ago, was kept for many years by Smith Copeland and by his son Clewley Copeland, who realized a handsome competence from it, and is still living, almost an octogenarian, in the village. After him the house was kept by several different persons, among them being John N. Green and Edward L. Proctor. It is at present kept by J. B. Proctor. The town-meetings have been held here more frequently than at any other place.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.

Antwerp was incorporated a village, by order of the court of sessions, under the general act, in the year 1853, and the incorporation was ratified, by a vote of fifty-three to three, at a special meeting, held at Stowell & Taylor's hotel, on the 30th of July in that year. The boundaries are recorded as embracing a rectangular tract of 660 acres, being 80 chains in width from north to south, and 82

* A second was built soon after, by Abraham Cooper, near where La Fave's cheese-factory now stands.

chains and 50 links in length from east to west; but a re-survey, made by Henry L. Scott in 1875, gives an area of 661.15 acres.

The first meeting for the election of officers was held August 27, 1853, and resulted in the election of Publius D. Foster as clerk, and Jonas S. Conkey, Solomon J. Childs, and Edward L. Proctor trustees; and at a special meeting, held on the 4th of October following, two additional trustees were elected to fill the board, viz., William D. Carpenter and George W. Brown. Jonas S. Conkey was chosen president of the board.

In 1871, Antwerp was re-incorporated, under the act of 1870, by which its municipal powers and privileges were increased. The officers for 1877 are: *Trustees*, Edward L. Proctor (president), William N. Johnson, De Witt Cofley, George P. Coolidge; *Clerk*, John C. Trolan.

It is now a village of about 1000 inhabitants, and contains 5 churches, 1 public school-house, 1 seminary, the Antwerp post-office, a weekly newspaper, the station buildings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, 2 hotels, the office of the Jefferson iron company, a Masonic lodge, 4 physicians, 3 lawyers, 5 general stores, 4 groceries, 2 hardware and agricultural implement stores, 3 boot and shoe stores, 2 drug-stores, 1 jewelry, and 2 millinery-stores, 2 furniture-stores, 1 harness and saddlery store, 1 flour and feed store, 3 blacksmith-shops, 4 wagon-shops, 1 foundry and machine-shop, 1 tannery, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 2 planing-mills, and 1 cheese-box factory.

The grist-mill of Martin Augsbury was built by Isaiah Bailey in 1841–42, upon the site of the old mill built by Ezra Church in 1810. Mr. Bailey had purchased this old mill from Messrs. Pratt & Taylor in 1839, but received the title direct from Parrish. It was destroyed by fire in 1841, and the present one built in its place, as above mentioned. Its cost was $8000. Bailey & Sons sold it about 1850 to Stebbins & Tomlinson, since which it has passed through other hands to the present owner.

The saw-mill of A. H. Monroe is the successor of that built for Morris, by Silas Ward, in 1806. The old mill was demolished and the present one built in 1816–17, by Ezra Church. Mr. Henry Welch, who is still living in the village, was one of the workmen employed in its erection. Some years afterwards it was run for a long period by Asher Seymour.

Bethel's planing-mill and Hogan Brothers' foundry stand on the site of the fulling- and carding-mill built by Ezra Church fifty-five years ago. After that business was discontinued by Church Brothers, in 1856, the property was sold to Joseph Newton and B. R. Bemis, and from them, through various changes, to the present proprietorship.

The tannery of G. N. Crosby & Co. was built about 1834 by Josiah Drake and David McAllaster, who afterwards sold to Lewis and James Hamblin. Several changes of ownership have followed, among which were those of Fuller & Martin, James White, —— Snell, and others.

Metcalf's planing-mill stands upon a dam thrown across the river below Augsbury's mill. It is of comparatively recent date. Owned and operated by Edward Metcalf. Upon the same dam is the cheese-box factory of Isaac Westcott & Son, a recent establishment.

The Jefferson Iron Company, Edwin B. Bulkley, president. Office on Main street, Antwerp village. This company owns the iron-works at Sterlingville and at Louisburg; also the Sterling, White, Ward, and Dixon ore-beds.

The Bank of Antwerp is a private banking-house, established in 1872 by C. M. Coolidge, Esq., now of Rochester, New York. It is now owned by John D. Ellis. The cashier is Albert Hoyt. Banking-rooms on Main street.

The Antwerp post-office is located on the west side of Main street. A. M. King, postmaster.

The *Antwerp Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, was first issued September 1, 1873, by J. M. Beaman, Esq., and continued under his proprietorship until February 1, 1875, when it was purchased by J. W. Van Slyke, the present editor and publisher. The office is on Main street.

In the summer of 1870, a journal called the *Antwerp News* was started in the village, by Miss M. M. Smith. It was discontinued about January 1, 1873.

"*Antwerp Lodge*," *No.* 226, *F. and A. M.*, meets on second and fourth Tuesdays, at the Masonic Hall, Main street. Number of members eighty-five. The present officers are: J. A. Aldrich, W. M.; Harlow Hathaway, S.W.; Daniel Sprague, J. W.; Thomas Ryder, S. D.; James Thompson, J. D.; Andrew Woodward, Secretary; Eugene Copley, Treasurer; Eli Mack, Tyler. The lodge was instituted in 1847.

The "*Queen of Sheba Lodge*," Major John Howe, Master, was organized in Antwerp probably before 1825, and went out of existence during the period of the anti-Masonic excitement.

"*Tuscarora Lodge*," *No.* 250, *I. O. O. F.*, was formed here about the year 1846, but is now defunct.

Town-meetings are held at the Proctor House in Antwerp, no town hall having ever been erected. In earlier days, they were for many years held alternately at Antwerp and at Ox Bow.

The railway station of the R., W. and O. railroad is on the northeast side of the village, the track crossing Main street by the old Congregationalist church, and passing near the Ives Seminary. The railroad (mentioned elsewhere) was first opened into the town of Antwerp on the 4th of July, 1855, the train running as far north as the unfinished Holden bridge over Indian river. It was opened to Antwerp village in the fall of the same year. The company's agent here is Mr. E. G. Taylor. The distance of this station from Watertown is twenty-three miles; from Gouverneur thirteen miles.

IVES SEMINARY.

This institution, located in Antwerp village, is an outgrowth of two previously-existing educational enterprises,—the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. The last-named institution was incorporated April 5, 1828, and was successfully conducted as a grammar-school until 1837, when it was placed under the patronage of the Black River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and became their conference seminary, with Rev. Jesse T. Peck as principal. It remained under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church until 1869, when, as the buildings and facilities had become in-

adequate to the needs of the institution, it was transferred to Antwerp.

Of the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute a more detailed account should be given, as it furnished the beginnings of the educational facilities, buildings, etc., which are now in use by the Ives Seminary.

In order to provide for students not accommodated in the district schools of the vicinity, select schools were held at Antwerp for several years during nearly every fall and winter, usually in the lecture-room of the Congregational church. Rev. C. B. Pond, at that time the only resident clergyman, was among the first, if not the first, to suggest that measures be taken for the erection of an academy building. A subscription was commenced November 13, 1854, for the purpose of obtaining capital stock to the amount of at least $5000, in shares of $25 each. The effort was successful, $5900 being subscribed by one hundred and fifty-nine persons. A petition for a charter was sent to the legislature, but was withdrawn in order that the Seminary might be organized subject to the visitation of the regents. Pending this action efforts were made to secure a site for the buildings, and at once a conflict of interests arose which threatened to produce serious embarrassment; but after a time a selection was made,—the location chosen being the finest in the vicinity, and not surpassed by that of any other institution in northern New York. A provisional charter was granted February 1, 1856, naming John H. Conklin, Jonas S. Conkey, Charles B. Pond, William Gill, Publius D. Foster, Ira Beaman, A. P. Sterling, Luther H. Bailey, Horace W. Seymour, A. H. McAllister, E. G. Taylor, Almon Buell, Alvin Coolidge, Hiram B. Keene, Thomas Taite, James White, Solomon J. Childs, and Chandler D. Waite as the first trustees. The time of this charter was afterwards extended to February 1, 1860, and in 1861 it was made absolute. The erection of a building constructed of stone, three stories in height, 105 feet long, and 50 feet wide, similar in style and arrangement to Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and the Mexico academy in this State, was commenced during the summer of 1857, but was not finished until May 9, 1861, at which date it was dedicated, the Hon. Levi Miller delivering an address. The value of buildings, grounds, library, and apparatus at that time was $13,000. Of this sum about $7000 had been raised by subscription, and $3000 by bonding the town, leaving an indebtedness of $3000. This debt was removed, soon after the completion of the buildings, by the legislature authorizing a loan from the State comptroller of $3000, which was subsequently made a free gift.

The institute was opened May 20, 1861, with J. M. Manning, a graduate of Brown University, in charge, and two assistant teachers. During the following year three teachers were added. The number of students in attendance was about one hundred and twenty. Under Professor Manning's administration, the school was successful in the matter of instruction, but it failed to pay expenses. In 1863, a proposition was entertained to transfer the property to the State, for use as a normal school. The commissioners having the matter in charge visited Antwerp, but nothing was effected. At this time P. D. Foster, now of Washington city, then secretary of the board of trustees, left Antwerp, and a resolution was passed stating that "in the opinion of the board the citizens of Antwerp are more indebted to him than to any other person for the completion of the buildings."

In the winter of 1865, a proposition was made to change the institute to a graded school. During the summer of 1866, Rev. J. Winslow was engaged as principal. He had preached as a city missionary in Watertown for several years, and for a portion of the time had held the office of school commissioner. In 1868 a proposition was made to lease the property to the Protestant Episcopal society, but the conditions on which that society would accept it were not agreed to. Rev. L. Clark afterwards submitted an offer, on behalf of the Black River Conference, to take the school. The conditions upon which they would lease it were presented by Rev. I. S. Bingham, at another meeting of the stockholders, held July 25, and were accepted unanimously, and during the next session of the legislature the name was changed to the Black River Conference Seminary. In 1870 the erection of a boarding and ladies' hall, constructed of stone, 72 by 43 feet, and four stories in height, was commenced. It was finished two years afterwards at an expense of about $16,000. The buildings, as thus completed, are not only imposing in appearance, but afford accommodations and facilities not surpassed by any institution in this part of the State. In 1873 it was resolved by the trustees to place the institution forever beyond the possibility of failure by raising a fund of at least $30,000. Hon. Willard Ives immediately headed the subscription with the sum of $8000. At the ensuing season of the Northern New York Conference, Rev. E. E. Kellogg was put into the field as agent to raise the money, the subscriptions to become binding when the sum of $20,000 was reached. For two years he continued the work of securing subscriptions, obtaining about $26,000. At the conference in 1875, however, it was thought that the expense of an agent might be saved, pledges being secured from the preachers to raise the amount required. The result has been that the $30,000 is nearly secured, leaving an endowment, after all debts are paid, estimated at $13,790. The entire value of the property, buildings, securities, etc., owned by the institution at the present time reaches upwards of $50,000.

At the suggestion of Dr. E. O. Haven, an amendment to the charter was obtained April 21, 1874, changing the name to "Ives Seminary," and granting to the board of trustees the power to elect their successors. At about this time, also, an arrangement was effected by which the seminary was adopted as Gymnasium C, of Syracuse University, students graduating from it being admitted there without re-examination.

Following is a list of the principals and of the officers of the board of trustees at Antwerp, so far as the names can be obtained, a portion of the records being inaccessible:

Principals.—Rev. G. G. Dains, 1868–69; Rev. E. C. Bruce, 1869–71; Prof. S. M. Coon, 1871–72; Prof. J. R. Gordon, 1872–73; Rev. G. G. Daines, 1873–75; Rev. M. A. Veeder, 1875.

Presidents of the Board of Trustees.—Jonas S. Conkey, 1865; John P. Ellis, 1857; J. H. Conklin,



ASHER LEWIS



MRS. NANCY M. LEWIS



OLD HOMESTEAD OF MR. ASHER LEWIS



RESIDENCE of C. G. HALL, ANTWERP, N. Y.



HIRAM T. NUTTING.



MRS. MARY ANN NUTTING.



MRS. SARAH NUTTING.

{ PHOTOS BY L. S. WELLER. }



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF HIRAM T. NUTTING, ANTWERP, N. Y.

1861; Almon Buel, 1862; G. S. Sawens, 1867; Rev. J. S. Dewey, 1870; Rev. I. S. Bingham, 1873; Hon. Willard Ives, 1874. *Secretaries.*—P. D. Foster, 1855; John P. Ellis, 1863; J. M. Beaman, 1868; Rev. Wm. Watson, 1870; Rev. S. Dewey, 1875; Rev. C. H. Guile, 1876. *Treasurers.*—L. H. Bailey, 1855 and 1858; John M. Green, 1857.

OX BOW.

This little village is located on the left bank of the Oswegatchie, at the southernmost point of the great bend in that river. It lies due north of Antwerp village seven and one-half miles, and its communication with the latter place is over an excellent turnpike-road. Ox Bow, at the present time, contains a post-office, one hotel, four stores, one physician, one drug-store, one wagon-shop, three blacksmith-shops, one harness- and saddlery-shop, a good school-house, two churches, and about 300 inhabitants.

That the first settlement on this ground was made nearly three-fourths of a century ago by Peter Vrooman from Johnstown, New York, we have already seen; and we have also seen how, for several years, it was hoped and believed by the earliest settlers that Gen. Lewis R. Morris, the first proprietor, would remove his family hither and make this his permanent residence. Such an idea was probably never entertained by him, though he did cause a small clearing to be made and a log house erected. He not long after sold a tract of forty-one lots of land—about 18,000 acres, including the site of this village, and extending eight miles towards Theresa—to Silvius Hoard and others. This became known as the "Cooper Tract," from having been purchased in 1817 by Abraham Cooper, then of Trenton, New York, who may properly be called the founder and father of the village of Ox Bow. He came here in the spring of 1818, and entered upon the business of merchandising in the "old yellow store," which he erected on the main street a short distance below the present hotel and square; this being the first store in that portion of the town of Antwerp. The first physician of the village, Dr. Abner Benton, one of the prominent citizens of Ox Bow, also came in 1818; and the first white child born in the village, or in that portion of the town, dates his nativity to the same year. This was Nicholas Cooper, son of Abraham, now one of the best-known and most respected inhabitants of the town of Antwerp.

In the following year Abraham Cooper built the stone store which is now the Methodist meeting-house. It was a solid building, with a quadrangular (hip) roof, which seemed a large one for so small a place; but his trade was large in the goods which he sold and the produce which he purchased, and so his new store was always well filled.

The second store in Ox Bow was opened in 1825 by John J. Gilbert and Rufus H. King, two of Mr. Cooper's clerks. This stood on the main road, directly opposite the yellow store where Mr. Cooper commenced business in 1818.

About 1820, a brick building twenty-five by forty feet was built by Mr. Cooper, solely at his own expense, designed as a school-house and place of religious worship. The use of this building he gave to the public for these purposes without remuneration for ten years; and about 1830 he sold it to the Presbyterian society. For many years this was the only place in Ox Bow or vicinity where religious meetings were regularly held. It has been stated that in the early days Pulpit Rock, a short distance out from the village, was used as a place of religious meetings, and it is told that a sermon preached there from Matthew xvi. 17: "*And upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it,*" was peculiarly impressive. This, however, was probably upon the occasion of some rural religious festival, and it is not likely that meeting there for religious services was ever a common practice. This Pulpit Rock is situated about a half-mile from Ox Bow, on the Evans' Mills road. It is a high, perpendicular precipice of rock, in the face of which, at considerable distance from the ground, is a niche or hole, or rather a section of such cavity, which has the appearance of having been worn by the long-continued rolling of stones in a pool of water. From a fancied resemblance of this cavity to a pulpit, the rock obtained its name. The published descriptions of its height and sublimity have generally been greatly overdrawn.

The public-house at Ox Bow—a part of the present hotel—was built by Mr. Cooper in the year 1819. Its first landlord was Solomon Loomis. After him came Lucas Gillett, John Pierce, Enos Brainard, 1834 to 1850, and Charles S. Green; the last-named being the builder of the huge southern wing which fronts on the village square. Other landlords of the house have been Geo. W. Wheeler, John Dodge, and Ransom Howe. At this house, for a long period of years, the town-meetings were held alternately with Antwerp village; and here for a still greater number of years the mail-coaches made their halts for change of horses and refreshment of passengers. Abraham Cooper, in addition to his other enterprises, was for a long time proprietor of the stage-line from Denmark to Ogdensburgh, passing through this village. Vrooman's tavern (which in its best days was but an insignificant affair) was discontinued at a very early day, and his lands were purchased by Abraham Lewis, who kept no public-house, and who afterwards sold and removed to Somerville, where he died.

The post-office at Ox Bow was established in 1819, the first postmaster being Dr. Abner Benton. The office was first kept in Cooper's store; afterwards removed to the store of King & Gilbert. After Dr. Benton, the appointment as postmaster was given to Rufus H. King, who held it for a long term under Democratic administrations; then followed Enos Brainard, Elias F. Cooper, and Martin Brainard. The present postmaster is Earl B. Green.

Soon after his settlement at Ox Bow, Abraham Cooper donated to the public a lot of land, forty by seventeen rods in extent, lying on the south side of the main road, to remain vacant forever as a village green. This gift was prompted by public spirit and good judgment, but the plat has not been properly cared for. The two churches and the hotel stand fronting upon this ground.

There is no water-power on the Oswegatchie at this point; a want which was much lamented by Mr. Cooper, who at one time had in contemplation the purchase of a site upon the river some two miles above, and the erection

there of a dam, from which to bring the water in an artificial head-race to the village; an enterprise which could not have failed to greatly promote its prosperity; but this scheme was brought to an abrupt ending by the death of the party with whom he was negotiating for the purchase.

In consequence of this lack of power there are no mills or manufactories within the village. A short distance to the westward, however, upon the shore of Vrooman's lake, and near enough to be regarded as belonging to Ox Bow, is the steam saw-mill of Mr. Roselle Payne, built in 1850, chiefly with view to the cutting of hemlock plank for the plank-roads which were then in process of construction. It was carried on for a few years by John Frazer, until destroyed by fire, after which it was rebuilt by Mr. Payne, and is still operated by him.

STERLINGBURGH.

On the southern bank of Indian river, about one mile above Antwerp bridge, is a cluster of buildings which, though hardly entitled to the appellation of village, is collectively known as Sterlingburgh, from James Sterling, who was its proprietor for many years. It consists of an excellent grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a few dwellings, besides several large buildings, relics of past enterprise, now in disuse, and some in actual decay.

The water-power is better here than at Antwerp village, and it is difficult to understand why, in view of this and other natural advantages, the latter should have become the more important place. It was not long after the conclusion of his great purchase before the attention of Mr. Parrish was directed to these facts, and late in the autumn of 1816 he commenced preparations for the damming of the river, and the erection of a forge at this point. During the early part of the following year he completed these, as also a large house and a road to the works; but the enterprise proved unprofitable, and by the opening of the year 1820 it was abandoned. No vestige of this old forge has now been visible for many years.

In 1824 the erection of a distillery was commenced here for Mr. Parrish, under the supervision of William McAllaster, his agent. Other buildings were also erected to be used in the fattening of cattle and swine from the refuse of the distillery. This enterprise was intended to furnish to those who had purchased lands from Parrish an opportunity to pay for them in grain and cattle, thus affording a good and convenient market, and, at the same time, benefiting the proprietor by hastening payments on the lands which he had sold to them.

This establishment continued in operation for thirteen years (with the exception of a partial suspension during 1829 and 1830), and in that time it consumed 72,114 bushels of corn, 42,444 bushels of rye, 5086 bushels of malt, 108 bushels of barley, and 4900 pounds of hops, from which it produced 15,700 barrels of proof whisky, and more than a thousand head of cattle, and a large number of swine were fattened from its refuse.

In 1834, Mr. Parrish erected a grist-mill near the distillery, taking the water from the dam which he had built in 1816–17 for use of the forge. This mill still stands, and is in successful operation.

In 1846 the distillery, mill, and water-power were purchased of Mr. Parrish by James Sterling, who erected a furnace upon the property. This he kept in operation, principally upon ores from the Sterling mine, until 1858, when its fires went out forever. The old building and stack may still be seen, in a most dilapidated condition, near the river-bank; and the stone buildings of Mr. Parrish—distillery and cattle barn, all of stone—are yet there. In one of these Mr. Sterling carried on a foundry before 1858. In later years the still-house was for a time used as a cheese-factory, until the erection of the new one at Antwerp village.

In 1859, Sterlingburgh was sold by James Sterling to Alexander Copley, whose sons, Alexander and Eugene Copley, are its present proprietors.

A mile above Sterlingburgh, upon Indian river, is an extensive forge, built in 1870, by A. P. Sterling and Edgar Peckham, upon the site of an old saw-mill formerly owned by George A. Hoard. The cost of this forge was $20,000, and it employed one hundred men. Messrs. Sterling & Peckham operated it upon ores from the Sterling mine and from Lake Champlain. The works had been built by them under a long lease from Alexander Copley, to whom the entire establishment was afterwards sold. It is now owned by A. & E. Copley, the proprietors of Sterlingburgh.

SPRAGUE'S CORNERS

is the name given to a cluster of buildings lying partly in Antwerp and partly in St. Lawrence county, at a point nearly half a mile southeast from the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, at Keene's Station, which name is often applied to the village.

The first settlers here were William Vebber and Moses and Robert Parkinson, brothers, from Massachusetts, who came in from the southwest, guided by marked trees and by the lines of lots, before the existence of a road to this point. Israel Sprague was another of the earliest settlers here, and it was from him that the settlement was named. Both he and Vebber lie in the grave-yard on the hill at the westerly end of the village. Mr. Burge, the father of Moses Burge, was also one of the first who located here.

The village consists of a school-house, two churches (mention of which is made elsewhere), three stores, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The post-office of Shingle Creek is also located here, but is in the county of St. Lawrence, as is also the greater part of the business of the place, the main street being also the county line, dividing the village between St. Lawrence and Jefferson. A public-house, the "Keene Station Hotel," is located a short distance from the village, near the railroad track. This was built about 1859, by A. C. Ellis, now of Michigan, who also for a time carried on a general store in connection with it. The railroad from Watertown was opened to this place in the autumn of 1855. Colonel H. B. Keene was the company's agent for eleven years, and it was for him that the station received its name.

STEELE'S CORNERS

is the designation of a neighborhood about one mile southeast from Sprague's. Formerly there was a hotel at this

point,* built and kept by Ebenezer Gillett, and a store by William Skinner, Esq., in partnership with —— Pierce. This was afterwards removed to Sprague's Corners. The hotel died a natural death. There was once a church of the Baptist denomination at this place, mention of which is made in connection with the Free Baptist church of Sprague's Corners. At present Steele's Corners is but an ordinary country road-crossing.

BENTLEY'S CORNERS

is now but an agricultural neighborhood in the westerly part of the town. Some years ago, before the opening of the railroad, this was the location of a post-office bearing the same name, and it also had a tavern, by Clark Willard.

NAUVOO

consists of a small cluster of dwellings, with a saw-mill and shingle-mill and a school-house, all located on Indian river, in the southerly portion of Antwerp, and very near the town line of Wilna. Neither of the three places last mentioned has any village pretensions.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ANTWERP

was organized in July, 1819, by Rev. Isaac Clinton, then principal of the academy at Lowville.

The event took place in Copeland Hall, upon the site of the present Proctor House. The original members were William Randall, Percival Hawley, Edward Foster, Elijah Hoyt, Hosea Hough, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Frances Eaton, and Mrs. Polly Copeland. It was agreed beforehand to employ either a Presbyterian or a Congregational minister, as might be most convenient, and to allow him to choose the polity of the organization.

Mr. Clinton being a Presbyterian, the church took that form of government, and so remained for many years. In 1838 a newly-elected deacon could not conscientiously subscribe to that portion of the ordaining ritual that requires "approval of the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," and it was accordingly omitted. In 1840, several others chosen to that office, and to the eldership, expressed the same scruples and requested that the same omission be made in their ordination. The minister who was to officiate learning of this fact, refused to perform the ceremony, and they were not ordained. The conflict thus begun became more intense, and continued till the peace and prosperity of the church were destroyed. For years it was in a state of chaos, having no settled form for administering its internal affairs or enforcing discipline. It seems to have been in doubt even as to its own identity. Its elders resigned and its session disorganized June 29, 1849. At the same time it was voted that a certain applicant for admission should be received "after the Congregational order." Some regarded these acts and usages as a change to Congregationalism; others, as virtual disorganization; others, still, thought the church Presbyterian without elders. Affairs remained in this state of confusion till June 3, 1854. At this date a vote was passed unanimously, both males and females voting, "to adopt the Congregational form of government." Thus was the long strife ended, and harmony once more restored. For years, however, it remained without rules for the election of officers or the transaction of business. It was this divided and belligerent condition of the church that did much to render so many years of its history inefficient and unfruitful in good.

We have no record of the doings of the church for the first three years; probably none was kept. Tradition is the only source of information. From this it is known that Mr. Clinton preached every alternate Sabbath for a year; Revs. Dearborn and Wellington a few months each; and Rev. C. Wait from the fall of 1821 till the spring of 1823. Then for a third of the time during the next twelve months Rev. James Sandford, of Ox Bow, supplied the pulpit. From the beginning of his ministry the minutes of the church have been preserved. Several long intervals, however, are passed over without entry.

Rev. Charles G. Finney labored during July, August, and September, 1824, and the whole village and surrounding country were moved by his powerful sermons. There were a large number of conversions, and forty-one were added to the church. This was the first religious awakening of any moment that ever occurred in the town.

The only persons now identified with the church that belonged to it at that time are Mr. Japhet Chapin and wife, both past eighty. They joined by letter under Mr. Finney. On February 21, 1825, this entry was made in the minutes: "The whole amount of members, infants included, is as follows: adults in communion, 56; infants, 45; total, 101." From this it appears that baptized infants were regarded as members of the church. It would seem also that there were but six accessions before Mr. Finney came,—these being during Mr. Sandford's ministry. This is probably the reason there are no entries of an earlier date. Nothing was done, and, of course, there was nothing to record. Rev. R. R. Demming was supply during 1825, and Rev. J. D. Pickands through 1830. In the interval of the year following there was preaching only a few months at a time by different clergymen. The additions to the membership during these seven years were twenty-seven.

For a long time the church owned no house of worship, and was greatly embarrassed in consequence. It was excluded from the brick church built by Mr. Parrish, now owned by the Catholics, because it would not hire a minister to suit all classes. In 1830 it was voted at a school-meeting that no religious gathering should be allowed in the school-house. This illustrates the opposition the church encountered and the difficulties it had to contend with in its early history.

In the summer of 1831 the church began to build its first meeting-house, and completed it the following year. It was a plain frame structure of small dimensions. Mr. Japhet Chapin, a carpenter by trade, and an elder in the church, did most of the work, trusting in God for pay, and was amply compensated, even temporally, for the year was a prosperous one for him. Mr. L. A. Wickes, a young theological student, who was supplying the church that season, did much to help the work along, laboring with his own hands with great zeal. In January, 1832, Rev. A. L. Crandall began his ministry, which lasted for three

* Just over the county line in St. Lawrence.

years. In autumn the new building was dedicated and occupied. The Spirit came down in great power, and numbers were converted. There were constant accessions under Mr. Crandall,—sixty-four in all, forty-one by profession. Rev. Henry Jones succeeded him in January, 1835, remaining till July, 1836. The results were forty-five additions, thirty-two from other churches. He first agitated the anti-slavery question in the pulpit. Rev. L. A. Wickes comes next. During his third and fourth years sixty-two joined the church. The growth of the church was constant and rapid. His first report (February, 1837) showed one hundred and thirty-two in its communion; his last (in February, 1841), two hundred and one. During the five years of his labors one hundred and ten were taken into its fellowship. The gains were to the losses as two to one. He resigned July 4, 1841. Rev. H. H. Waite was ordained and installed pastor in March, 1842, having begun his labors in November preceding. In his second year, assisted by Rev. C. B. Pond as evangelist, he held a series of meetings with marked success. On May 7, 1843, fifty-six connected themselves with the church on confession of faith. The next annual report (February, 1844) gives the membership at two hundred and thirty-three,—the largest in its history previous to 1876. Seventy-four were the total additions during this pastorate. Mr. Waite remained three years, leaving in the fall of 1844. The next five years were utterly barren. For more than half the time the society was without preaching or public service. Revs. John Thompson and S. Williams each preached a twelvemonth. Rev. C. B. Pond's ministry followed, commencing May 1, 1849, and continuing to May 1, 1857. This, like the preceding, was a period of conflict and transition from Presbyterianism to Congregationalism, and was characterized by death and desolation in spiritual things. During four years of the time there are no entries made in the minutes; only fifteen names are recorded as additions to the church. Mr. Pond, however, labored faithfully for the prosperity of the society and the town. He was one of the leading movers in the building of the Antwerp Academy. Through him, also, in 1852, the church was induced to erect its second house of worship,—the one now known as the "old Congregational church." It cost about six thousand dollars, and was considered an elegant structure for the day and place. The pulpit was next filled by Rev. Mr. Mosher for a few months, Rev. R. T. Conant from August 1, 1858, to August 1, 1860, and Rev. H. H. Waite a second time, from September 1, 1860, to September 1, 1864. There were five accessions to the church under Mr. Conant's charge, and twenty-four under Mr. Waite's. Rev. Jesse H. Jones began his labors June 1, 1865. This was the beginning of new life and prosperity in the church. A thousand dollars were expended in repairing the church edifice, a parsonage was purchased at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars, a manual of church order and polity was adopted, and for the first time was the Congregational organization completed and set in motion.

A new covenant was drawn up. Those whose names appeared on the roll were visited, and as many as possible of the old members were induced to sign it, "with a view to reviving the church, completing its organization, carrying on its discipline, and maintaining it as a healthy branch of the Christian vine." Thus a new body was reconstructed out of the elements of the old, and fresh life and vigor imparted to it. In spite of some divisions and alienations that sprang up in the latter part of Mr. Jones' ministry, his administration was characterized not only by great energy and ability, but by more than ordinary success. He resigned May 2, 1869, having received into communion sixteen from other churches and thirty-seven converts. Rev. J. A. Canfield began his labors the next Sabbath. His ministry was also a very successful one, and the church was greatly prospered. Twelve were brought into her membership by letter and fifty-one by profession; a total of sixty-three, among them some of the best elements in the church. Towards the close of his pastorate the stone edifice now occupied by the church was begun. It was largely due to his influence that it was undertaken and carried through to completion. It is one of the finest church buildings in this section of the State, the structure itself costing $20,000, and the lot on which it stands with the parsonage and sheds $6000 more. The church was never before in so good a condition financially or more united and harmonious than at the time of Mr. Canfield's resignation, May 31, 1874. The present incumbent, Rev. J. H. Crum, took charge of the church on the 1st of November following. Since that time one hundred and fifty-two have been added to its numbers. Eighty-six joined at the communion held February 13, 1876, the fruit mostly of a revival during that winter under his preaching. The present membership of the church (September 1, 1877) is two hundred and sixty-one. Its Sabbath-school numbers two hundred and thirty-five. It is free of debt. Its annual expenses are about $2000. Its benevolent contributions the past year, $335.38. Its history covers a period of fifty-eight years. It has had twenty-two different ministers and nearly seven hundred members in the aggregate.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

Rev. Robert Horwood held the first Episcopal service in Antwerp, and administered the first baptism, to Annis Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander P. and Elizabeth S. Sterling, at Sterlingburgh, September 6, 1855. In August, 1858, Rev. J. Winslow commenced his labors in Carthage, Champion, and Sterlingville. In 1866 he organized a parish in Gouverneur, and held missionary services in Antwerp, where he presented a class for confirmation by Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, the first bishop to visit Antwerp. Mr. Winslow was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Hyde, then a young deacon. He remained six months. Rev. Wm. A. Ely, deacon, succeeded him, and organized the parish under the name of St. Paul's church. The first wardens were Oliver Child, of Philadelphia, New York, senior, and Alexander P. Sterling, of Antwerp, junior. He was succeeded by the Rev. Gabriel Johnston. Services were first held in the chapel of the Antwerp Seminary, then in Foster Hotel hall, next in an upper room in S. G. Wiggins' block, used as a school-room, and then in Mrs. Wm. Gills' house, where they were continued until the church was built. In 1871, Rev. H. V. Gardiner took charge of the parish and built the church, the lot having been donated by Mrs. Gill.

The corner-stone was laid on the 7th of September, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Watertown, assisted by the rector. Mrs. Laton Bentley succeeded in raising $2000, subscribed in Antwerp, on the condition that the church at large should raise $1000 when the church was completed. It cost $1500 above the estimates; but gathering fresh zeal and faith from obstacles, more money was obtained than was needed, and Clayton received $250 of the surplus. After paying the debt, the church was consecrated October 8, 1872, by the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, assisted by the rector, Rev. H. V. Gardiner, and Revs. Brewer, Hilliard, Johnston, and Miller. After the celebration of the holy communion six persons were confirmed, one, a Presbyterian clergyman, who came a hundred miles to receive the holy rites, and who afterwards took orders in the church. The sermon on this occasion was delivered by Rev. L. R. Brewer, of Trinity church, Watertown, New York.

The Rev. H. V. Gardiner was succeeded by Rev. Geo. Jones, of the Bermudas, who for three months labored with zeal and noticeable effect. His health failing, he was obliged to cease labor. In October, 1873, Mr. Jones was succeeded by Rev. F. Hilliard, rector of St. James' church, Theresa. He held semi-monthly services in the parish until his resignation of St. James', in January, 1874. He was succeeded, February 18, by Rev. Hugh Bailey, the present rector, who has ever been zealous and efficient in his efforts for the welfare of the church. Fifty confirmations have taken place since his assumption of the charge.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The commencement of Catholic worship in Antwerp dates to March, 1849, at which time that denomination purchased from Mr. Parrish the brick church which he had built in 1816 for the use of the town. The building, which had cost nearly $10,000, was sold to them for $600, and has been used by them as their place of worship until the present time. The church is in charge of the priest who resides and officiates at Redwood.

BAPTIST CHURCH—ANTWERP VILLAGE.

The first Baptist organization in the village of Antwerp was made about the year 1824, under Elder Wilkie, of Le Ray. The Rev. Mr. Berrell was another of their earliest preachers. Among the first members were Daniel Coolidge, Jerome Woodbury, Eli Whitford and wife, Walter Colton, Obadiah Chamberlain, and Richard Huntley. Their meetings were held in the old frame school-house upon the hill, on the east side of the village. None of their records for the first twelve years can now be found.

A reorganization was effected February 23, 1836, with Obadiah Chamberlain, David Manning, and Joseph Palmer as trustees. The first pastor after this formation appears to have been Elder Philander Persons,—a most efficient preacher, a peace-maker, and a man greatly beloved and respected.

Their place of worship was in the "Old Jubilee" building, erected by Dr. Randall for a dwelling-house, but purchased and fitted up as a meeting-house by this society, when they were refused further admittance to the school-house. It stood on a spot now covered by the track of the railroad, near the residence of J. Chapin, Esq. On February 1, 1842, the society voted to sell this old building, and to build a new house of worship. A lot was accordingly purchased of Mr. Parrish on the hill near the brick house, and upon this ground their new meeting-house was completed in 1843. Three years later (February 3, 1846) it was voted to dispose of the old meeting-house and lot to Japheth Chapin for $100, and it was accordingly so disposed of, and was swept away by the railroad contractors some eight years later.

The pastors who followed Mr. Persons were Rev. William Tillinghast, November, 1842, to November, 1845; Rev. Lucius Nichols, February, 1846,—ordained here in August, 1846, but remained only a short time; Elder D. D. Reed, 1847 to 1850; Elder Hiram Main, August, 1850, to August, 1851, during which time accusations were made against him, and suspension followed; Elder A. H. W. Cook came in 1851; Daniel Dye, January 1, 1852; Elder H. Ward, 1854; Lorenzo Rice, 1856; Rev. G. N. Harmon, ordained here July 31, 1858, remained till April, 1859; Rev. Charles Bailey, May 1, 1861, who preached once in two weeks for a period of four months; and their last pastor, Rev. J. E. Maynard, who was ordained at their church in Antwerp village, May 12, 1862.

It appears from the record that their last meeting for divine worship was held on May 7, 1865, and the last church meeting January 28, 1866. For a long time their church upon the hill remained in disuse. It is now occupied as a place of meeting by the Methodist Protestant society of Antwerp.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ANTWERP VILLAGE.

Methodism in Antwerp village dates back no farther than July, 1863, at which time, at the urgent request of a few friends, the Rev. D. Symonds, then pastor at Sprague's Corners, established an appointment for worship here on Sabbath evenings once in two weeks, and a small class was organized, with William Barrett as leader. For a time services were held in the Wiggins block, and when more commodious quarters became necessary, the Baptist church was secured, and used until February, 1872, at which time the society's new church was dedicated and occupied. This edifice was of brick, seventy-five by forty-five feet, with basement, and had been erected mainly through the earnest energy of their pastor, Rev. E. E. Kellogg. Its cost, including ground, was about $20,000.

This building was totally destroyed by fire in the early morning of January 5, 1877; but even before the ashes were cold a subscription was circulated, and so satisfactory was the result, that the trustees' debt of about $2000 over the amount of insurance was discharged, and the work of rebuilding was commenced in April following. Now (September, 1877), the edifice is approaching completion, and will be dedicated in October. It is of brick, forty-five by eighty-two feet, of fine and substantial architecture. Its location is on the high ground adjoining the Ives seminary at the west side of the village; an attractive and commanding position.

The succession of pastors has been as follows: Rev. A. G. Markham, 1869 to 1870; Rev. E. E. Kellogg, 1870 to

1873; Rev. Wm. Watson, 1873 to 1875; Rev. S. Dewey, 1875 to 1876; and Rev. C. H. Guile, 1876 to the present time.

The membership of the church is about one hundred and fifty.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In September, 1868, three Methodist Protestant classes were organized in Antwerp, viz.: one at the Hoard neighborhood, with forty-two members; one at Hall's corners, with twenty-two members; and a third at Rockwell Creek, with thirty-eight members; all these being under charge of Rev. D. T. White. The preachers in charge who succeeded Mr. White were Rev. Plato, 1869 to 1872; Rev. Thomas Ellsworth, 1872 to 1875; and Rev. Robert K. Andrews, 1875 to the present time.

The classes at Hall's and Hoard's worshiped in their neighboring school-houses until January, 1876, since which time they have held fortnightly meetings in the Baptist church building in Antwerp village. The class at Rockwell Creek have continued to hold meetings once in two weeks at their school-house. A part of the members of this class have been detached, and joined to the Fowler charge. The remainder, together with those who meet in Antwerp village, being sixty-six members in the aggregate, constitute the Antwerp charge under Mr. Andrews.

THE M. E. CHURCH—SPRAGUE'S CORNERS.

Methodist worship was held in the neighborhood of Sprague's fully fifty years ago, the meetings being usually held in the school-house about half a mile south of the village, or in that at Pike's corners,—both log structures,—and the older people of the vicinity recollect Reverends May, Crary, Gibbs, and others, as among the early preachers who officiated.

The organization of the church was effected January 12, 1837, under Rev. Reuben Reynolds, pastor; the trustees being Isaac Sprague, John Howe, Elijah Steele, Jr., Abel Goodenough, William Brown, Martin Michel, and Samuel Kingsley.

In the same year they purchased of Moses Burge a building site on the Jefferson County side of the main street of the village, and upon it erected a house of worship, at a cost of about $1000; John Howe being the architect and builder. After thirty-six years of service, in 1873 this old building was demolished, and a new one—their present church edifice—erected on the same site by C. C. Miller, as architect, at a cost of about $5000. This was during the ministry of Rev. Henry Heselgrave, now of Philadelphia. After his pastorate came that of Rev. —— Smith, who remained until 1876, and was then succeeded by Rev. Mr. Nichols, the present pastor.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—SPRAGUE'S CORNERS.

This organization was formed by a union of the Antwerp and Fowler Baptist society with the Wesleyan Methodists of Sprague's Corners, effected about the year 1870. Their house of worship is the same which was built and occupied by the Wesleyans before the union. The present pastor is Rev. —— Loomis. The membership is increasing rapidly, an accession of twenty members having been received during the winter of 1876–77.

The Wesleyan society, which was merged in the Free-Will Baptist, was formed September 1, 1845, with Emor Bell, Allen Woodward, and Abel Goodenough, trustees, it being the result of a secession from the M. E. church at Sprague's Corners, caused by disagreement on the question of slavery. Allen Woodward donated a building site on the Antwerp road, towards the south side of the village, and upon it a small meeting-house was erected at a cost of $1500. This is the present church edifice of the Free-Will Baptists, as above mentioned. The Wesleyan pastor, at the time of uniting with the Baptists, was Elder Collins.

The other member of the union—the Antwerp and Fowler Baptist church—dated its existence from September 11, 1838, when the church was organized, with Amos Sheldon, I. H. Bosworth, Alexander Wright, Leonard Pike, Ansel Clark, and Moses Burge, as trustees. Among their earliest preachers were Elders Stevens and Nichols. Their church building was erected at Steele's Corners, near the county line of St. Lawrence. For a considerable time prior to their union with the Wesleyans the society had languished, and they had been without a pastor.

Methodist worship is held fortnightly in the school-house at Nauvoo.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—OX BOW.

On the 15th day of May, 1820, the Ox Bow Presbyterian society of Antwerp and Rossie, a body corporate, was formed, with Abraham Cooper, Reuben Streeter, James Ormiston, Abraham Lewis, James Douglas, Abner Benton, Orren Matthews, and Percival Hawley, as trustees. During the same summer a church organization was formed with forty members, principally people from the south of Scotland, who had then recently settled in this and in the neighboring town of Rossie. Their first pastor was Rev. James Sandford, from Massachusetts, who continued with them for ten years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. McGregor, after whom came Reverends Stowell and Nicol. Following these came other pastors, under whose ministrations there grew up a dissatisfaction which resulted in a dissolution of the church's allegiance to the Assembly, and a change of name to that of "The Associate Reformed Church of Antwerp and Rossie." This took place in May, 1837, when a reorganization was made, with Andrew Culbertson, James Dickson, Robert Darling, John Barrow, William Fleming, and William Turnbull, trustees. Their first minister after the change was Rev. Mr. White, who remained more than a year, and was followed by Rev. Alexander Proudfit, who labored but a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. James Williamson, who ministered to them as stated supply for a period of more than ten years. Their first settled pastor, after the change in 1837, was Rev. J. S. Cowper, a native of Scotland, who came to them on the first Sabbath in January, 1852.

Since that time (the precise date cannot be given) they have resumed their original relations to the General Assembly, as a regular Presbyterian church. The present pastor is Rev. Alexander Adair, who has now served them for about ten years.

During the first eighteen years of its existence this congregation worshiped in the brick school building erected by Abraham Cooper; but in the year 1838, during the ministry of Rev. Mr. White, they erected the stone edifice which they still occupy, fronting on the village green. Some changes and improvements have since been made in it, as the addition of twenty-five feet to its length and an increase in the height of its spire, giving it greater symmetry. Its first cost was $2500. Auxiliary to the church is a large and flourishing Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of Dr. Wood.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—OX BOW.

A Methodist church organization existed at Ox Bow village more than forty-four years ago, the society there having been formed May 14, 1833, with Ira D. Shepard, William H. Collar, Samuel Bonfy, Ebenezer Beardsley, and Abraham Lewis, trustees. Among their earliest preachers were Revs. Gibbs, Crary, and Reuben Reynolds. Their meetings were held in the school-house or in private dwellings, and they had no church edifice until the winter of 1872–73, when they first met in the basement of their present church,—the stone store of Abraham Cooper, which they had purchased and remodeled, at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. It fronts on the village green, and is a neat and appropriate meeting-house. This was erected during the pastorate of Rev. —— Clarke. Succeeding him in charge of the church was Rev. Mr. Crofoot, who was followed by Rev. James Smith, of Wegatchie, the present pastor.

Connected with the church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of Mr. Joseph Graves.

INTERMENT GROUNDS.

The first graves in Antwerp were made in the old burial-ground in the northeastern part of the village, upon the slope of the hill, near its top, and adjoining the school-house and Baptist church lots. No one can now tell with certainty whose was the first interment here, but among the earliest were those of Richard McAllaster and his wife, Susan, whose deaths occurred within less than three weeks of each other, his on the 11th of February, and hers on the 23d of January, 1813. The land—one acre—was donated for burial purposes by David Parrish. From the time of its commencement until 1860 (when the new cemetery was opened) this was the only burial-ground of the vicinity, and here are garnered the grim reaper's harvests for half a century. It is now sadly neglected and overgrown, but there are those among the best citizens of Antwerp who have resolved that it shall not long continue in this dilapidated condition.

THE FOSTER BURIAL-GROUND.

This inclosure, situated near the house of Andrew Kinney, is very nearly as old as that at Antwerp village. It was known to the oldest settlers as grave-yard number two. It was donated by Edward Foster, Sr., not later than 1810, and within it lie four generations of the Foster family, of which he was the head. It has become very populous, but is constantly receiving additions to the number of its occupants.

THE BEAMAN BURYING-GROUND,

located a short two miles from Antwerp village, on the Sterlingville road, near the residence of J. M. Beaman, Esq., was donated many years ago by Ira Beaman, whose remains are buried there, as are also many members of the Beaman and Aldrich families.

GRAVE-YARD AT SPRAGUE'S CORNERS.

This spot, one acre in extent, was given to the public by David Parrish, and Colonel H. B. Keene recollects when about fifty-five years ago, in his boyhood, he worked with older persons at a "bee," which was held to clear away the stumps and undergrowth in preparation for interments. He also recollects the occasion of the first burial, but cannot recall the name of the person. Soon after, Mr. Israel Sprague was interred there, and also Leonard Pike and Mr. William Vebber, one of the first comers to Sprague's Corners. It is upon the hill just south of the settlement.

There is also a grave-yard on the "Fuller road," between Sprague's Corners and Antwerp village.

THE BEMIS BURIAL-GROUND,

in the northwest part of the town, three miles from Ox Bow village, was a part of the farm of Ebenezer Bemis, and by him given for purposes of interment more than half a century ago, but proving to be a wet and unsuitable place, was but little used.

THE VROOMAN HILL BURIAL-GROUND

is located in the west part of the town, and was taken from the farm of Peter Vrooman, and was first used as a cemetery after the Bemis ground had been found to be unfit for the purpose. The interments have now become numerous.

THE OLD CEMETERY AT OX BOW,

containing sixty-eight one-hundredths of an acre, and located in the village, adjoining the Presbyterian church, was donated to the public by Abraham Cooper, in 1822, at which time his father, John Cooper, was buried there; this being the first interment in the ground. The inclosure has become closely crowded, and since the laying out of the new cemetery very few burials have been made in the old one.

THE NEW CEMETERY AT OX BOW,

known as the Presbyterian cemetery, although its use is not confined to that denomination, was laid out in 1874, upon thirteen acres of ground purchased of Ira Hinsdale, for $1300. There have been as yet but few interments. The site is a good one; that part lying nearest to the village—a bold, hemlock-crowned knoll, rising abruptly above the little stream—being particularly noticeable for its romantic beauty.

THE HILLSIDE CEMETERY.

This is the name given by the Antwerp Rural Cemetery Association to the beautiful grounds laid out and decorated under its auspices at Antwerp village. The association was incorporated and organized in 1859, with John H. Conklin, president; Elijah Fulton, vice-president; J. S. Conkey, secretary; G. S. Sawens, treasurer. In the same

year they purchased seven and one-half acres of ground from Clewley Copeland, at seventy-five dollars per acre, and proceeded to the laying out of lots. These lots have been sold at an average price of ten cents per square foot, and although not more than half the area has yet been graded and laid out, and though not all the lots which have been platted are sold, yet enough has been already realized to clear the association from debt, and to create a reserve fund of over twelve hundred dollars; a condition of affairs evidently resulting from good financial management. The cemetery grounds lie upon the southeastern slope of the hill adjoining the old burying-ground, and the main entrance to them is on Van Buren street, at the eastern side of the village. They contain a large number of handsome monuments and of burial plats, which are beautifully located and tastefully laid out. There are very few villages of the size of Antwerp which possess a cemetery so attractive as this. The present (1877) officers of the association are Josis Miller, president; Almon Buel, treasurer; Albert Hoyt, secretary.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school in the town of Antwerp was taught in a small frame building, erected for the purpose, not far from the spot where now stands the new Congregational church in Antwerp village. The teacher who first presided in this primitive temple of learning was Lodowick Miner, who came from the Royal Grant in Herkimer. His successor was Jacob Miller, and the third teacher who was employed there was Benjamin Cook, from whom we have gathered these facts, though he is unable to recall the precise dates. The second building erected for school purposes was a small log house, which stood on a knoll near the spring, a few rods north of the present residence of John Wilber. Of this school Mr. Cook was himself the first teacher, and Miner also taught there soon after. These were, of course, not free schools, but were supported by subscriptions, *per capita*, of pupils. The second school-house in Antwerp village was a frame structure, which was built on the hill near the old brick church, and is still standing there.

The first division of the town into school districts was made March 12, 1814, and is recorded as follows:

"We, the school commissioners of the town of Antwerp, do divide the town into the following school districts, viz.: District No. 1 comprehends all the inhabitants southwesterly of the northeasterly line of Zopher Holden, Esq's, land. District No. 2 includes all the inhabitants northeasterly of said Zopher Holden's land.

"JOHN HOWE,
"JOHN C. FOSTER,
"OLIVER STOWEL,
"School Commissioners."

On the 17th of the same month they divided district No. 2 as follows:

"Beginning at the Turn Pike Rode on the Line of Lots between Zopher Holden and the Pool's Lands, and running as near the centre as possible between the two Cambray Roads. Those inhabitants on the south of said Line to be No. 2, and those on the north of said line No. 3."

December 15, 1818, district No. 1 was divided, forming No. 4; the former embracing lots 683 to 686, and 714 to 717; and No. 4 embracing lots 680 to 682, 711 to 713, and 740 to 742. District No. 5 was laid off December 21, 1818:

"Beginning by including the whole of Abraham Cooper, Esqr's. tract of land, and lot No. 581, and all that part of lots Nos. 626–27–28 not included in district No. 3."

On September 18, 1821, these districts were subdivided, forming additional districts numbered six to twelve inclusive.

In 1819 or 1820, Abraham Cooper built at Ox Bow a good brick building, the use of which he gave to the public for school purposes; and not long after the citizens of Antwerp village erected, on the hill near Mr. Parrish's church, a brick school-house which was fine and commodious for that time, but which (being still in use) has become sadly inadequate to the requirements of the present day.

Since 1821, the districts have been subdivided from time to time until their number has reached twenty-five, which is also the number of schools in Antwerp at the present time. Of the school buildings—with the exception of the fine stone edifice at Ox Bow village—it can hardly be said with truth that any among them are creditable to the town. The teachers employed are chiefly females, the schools being wholly under their charge during the summer terms, and in many of the districts during the winter also. The school in district No. 1 (Antwerp village) employs two teachers. The salaries paid to females vary in amount from one dollar and seventy-five cents to three dollars per week (with board) in the outlying districts, while as high as eight dollars per week, without board, is paid in the villages. The salaries of male teachers range from twenty-six dollars to sixty-five dollars per month. The highest remuneration is received by teachers in Antwerp and Ox Bow villages.

The total number of pupils for whom public school money is drawn by the town of Antwerp is 1076; the average aggregate daily attendance of pupils at the schools in the town last year was $365\frac{665}{1000}$. In the apportionment of school funds for the year ending September 30, 1877, the town received—

For teachers' wages, according to number of children	$696.88
" " " average attendance	573.06
District quotas	1168.40
Library money	35.43
Total amount received by town	$2473.77

ORE-BEDS.

Iron ore, of the kind known as red hematite, has been found at many points in the town, and beds have been worked here for more than forty years; the most extensive and successful of these operations having been prosecuted at the Sterling mine, some three miles north by east from Antwerp village. The presence of ore at this point was discovered in the year 1836,—it being upon a spot of hard ground in a swamp which formed a part of the farm of Hopestill Foster, in the sale of which the mineral rights had been reserved to the proprietor, David Parrish. He, however,—in view of the fact that, during the preceding twenty years, attempts at the mining of ore in the town had frequently been made, and had uniformly failed of pecuniary success,—thought very lightly of this new discovery, and readily consented to sell his interest in it for $200

to James Sterling, from whom the mine took the name by which it has since been known. It was opened in the fall of 1836, and during the succeeding winter two thousand tons were taken out and carried to the Sterlingville furnace, which Mr. Sterling had commenced to build in 1836, and which has since that time been mainly supplied by the rich ores from the Sterling mine.

A few years since, upon the occasion of a visit to the mine, made by Professor H. S. Osborn, of Miami University, he predicted that before reaching a depth of one hundred and fifty feet from the surface the vein would produce magnetic ore. This prediction of the professor has been fully verified, and now, at a depth of about one hundred and forty feet, the miners are working an apparently inexhaustible bed of magnetic ore.

These beds have proved to be of immense value. Since the ownership of James Sterling, they have passed through various hands, and are now the property of the Jefferson Iron Company.

The "White ore-bed"—so called from its location on the farm of G. E. White, a short distance south from the Sterling mine—was opened by Mr. Parrish in 1848; but the ore proved of inferior quality, being impregnated with sulphur, and the bed was not profitable.

The "Ward" bed was opened on the farm of Nathan W. Ward in 1852, and produced considerable quantities of ore, which were taken to Wegatchie for reduction.

The "Dixon mine" was opened on the farm of Charles White, under lease from Parrish, by A. P. Sterling, of Antwerp, and Edgar Peckham, of Rome, at the time of their erection of the forge on Indian river, above Sterlingburgh, in 1870. The mineral rights in this, and also in the Ward farm, were soon after sold to George Paddock & Co., of Watertown, under whose proprietorship a railway was built, about one and a quarter miles in length, from the track of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad to the Dixon mine. In 1876 the interests of Paddock & Co. were sold by the sheriff to A. F. Barker, and have now become the property of the Jefferson Iron Company, who purpose extending their railway to the Sterling mine.

The Keene ore-beds, situated near Keene's Station of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, and but a few rods from the county line, were opened about 1838,—the discovery of the presence of ore at that place having been made by Colonel Hiram B. Keene while plowing for winter wheat. Colonel Keene sold the right to mine upon his farm to Caleb Essington, of Sterlingville, and Mr. Munson, of Utica. The vein was traced to an adjoining farm, of which Mr. Parrish had reserved the mineral right, and here a mine was opened by Mr. Fuller, of Fullerville, St. Lawrence county. These ore-beds are now owned by the Rossie Iron-Mining Company, and are connected by railway track with the main line to Watertown.

A few years ago all the reserved mineral rights in Antwerp, which were still owned by the Parrish estate, were sold to Ario Pardee, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and under his direction an ore-bed was opened near the farm of Andrew Kinney, a short distance north of the Sterling mine; but this enterprise did not prove successful, and it is no longer worked.

STONE QUARRIES.

The business of quarrying stone was commenced nearly three-quarters of a century ago,—the first opening being made in 1805 or 1806 by David Coffeen and James Parker. This was located on the State road, between Lee's tavern and the Ox Bow, and was known as the "Parker ledge." From it were taken the stones used in the old Church mill at Antwerp village. The manufacture of mill-stones was a specialty at this ledge, but the production was not great, amounting to but about $10,000 in over twenty years' work from the time of opening. Quarries have since been opened at various places in the town,—among those at present in operation being those of Render Brothers, two miles north of Antwerp, and one on the farm of Jasper Robinson, one mile farther south. There are also several others less extensive. The Antwerp stone—known as the Potsdam sandstone—is an excellent building material. It may be seen in many structures in the vicinity; notably the Seminary buildings and the Congregational church at Antwerp.

AGRICULTURE.

Although in some portions of the town the face of the country presents a rough and somewhat forbidding aspect to the eye of the uninitiated stranger, Antwerp takes a high agricultural rank among the towns of Jefferson County. The soil is strong, not liable to become parched in seasons of drought, and excellently adapted to grazing purposes, producing abundantly of the nutritious grasses, even among the ribs of the ledges. In the days of the early settlements great concern was felt on account of the prevalence of the Canada thistle; and, so long ago as 1825, the following strong inducement was offered to any who might devise practical means for its destruction:

> "And it is further ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, not exceeding four in number, being inhabitants of the said town of Antwerp, shall devise, discover, or perceive any certain and sure plan, method or device for effectually destroying and eradicating the Canada thistle from the land, such persons shall each be entitled to receive from the said town the sum of ten dollars."

Strong as was the incentive of the ten dollars bounty, the "method or device" was never discovered. To-day the farmers hardly consider the thistle as a nuisance, and by some it is regarded as excellent food for cattle, when properly treated.

Chief attention is given to stock and to the manufacture of cheese and butter, the product of six thousand milch cows being devoted to that purpose in Antwerp at the present time. Butter is made wholly by hand process; cheese is also still made by hand to some extent, but the greater part is produced by the factories. Of these there are now in operation in Antwerp, as follows:

Bent & Harris' cheese-factory, in the village of Antwerp, manufactures the milk of seven hundred cows; has sometimes had twelve hundred cows. *The Hall's Corners cheese-factory*, also carried on by Bent & Harris, four hundred cows. *The Cook's Creek cheese-factory*, by A. S. La Fave, located on the Ox Bow road, three miles north of Antwerp village, takes the product of six hundred cows. *The Dixon factory*, by Robert Dixon, on the Carthage

road, two miles south of Antwerp village, manufactures Limburger cheese. Number of cows not known.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

"Indian River Grange, No. 19," located in Antwerp, was chartered by the National Grange, and organized November 4, 1873. Master, Samuel Hopper; Overseer, James Gill; Secretary, Clark Weston; Treasurer, William Render; Lecturer, S. G. Wiggins; Steward, J. D. Wait; Chaplain, J. H. Aldrich; Gate-keeper, Eugene Miller. The number of charter members was twenty-three. The present membership is one hundred. The officers for 1877 are S. G. Wiggins, Worthy Master; J. S. Woodward, Overseer; F. A. Stalbert, Lecturer; Duane Snell, Steward; James H. Aldrich, Chaplain; Cyrus Mason, Treasurer; Mrs. A. L. Fuller, Secretary; A. L. Fuller, Gate-keeper; Miss L. Miller, Ceres; Mrs. Hiram Powell, Pomona; Mrs. B. F. Kitts, Flora; Miss Nellie Dixon, Stewardess; Mrs. S. G. Wiggins, Organist. Executive Committee, L. A. Bacon, A. J. Woodward, A. B. Hopper, Cyrus Mason, William Adderley, James H. Aldrich. Purchasing Agent, Charles Race. Grange meets at hall on Main street, Antwerp village.

THE ANTWERP UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

a stock company, incorporated under the general law, was organized in 1870, and held its first fair in September, 1871. The fair-grounds of the society are upon a fine elevated location, a half mile south of Antwerp village, on the Carthage road. They embrace a tract of twenty-two acres, —a part of the Harry Baldwin farm,—purchased from D. W. Baldwin in the spring of 1871, and were graded and inclosed during the following summer. The buildings comprise agricultural, floral, and mechanics' halls, and the usual stalls for horses and cattle. Running water, in plentiful supply, has been introduced by means of pipes. There is also a half-mile race-track for trials of speed.

The following gentlemen are at present officers of the society: Colonel H. B. Keene, president; W. N. Johnson, secretary; L. H. Bailey, treasurer; George P. Coolidge, superintendent.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate in Antwerp was Dr. Samuel Randall, who came there about 1812. He was admitted to membership in the Jefferson County medical society in 1817, and died November 21, 1831, at the age of forty-seven years.

Dr. Ralph Rogers came here about 1820, and removed to Watertown, where he died. Dr. Hiram (Alva?) Murdock came about 1822, and removed to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county. Dr. Caleb Preston came about 1825, and after a time removed to Galway, New York. Dr. Samuel J. Gaines came about 1828, and removed to Sacket's Harbor. Dr. Wm. H. Wiser came about the same time as Dr. Gaines, and removed to New Hartford, New York.

Dr. Chambers came from Canada about 1833, but after a short stay returned there again. All of the above, except the last named, were members of the medical society of the county.

Dr. Walter Dewey came to the place in 1834–35, and had an extensive practice, which continued till his death, December 4, 1845, at the age of thirty-four years. He was also a member of the medical society, being admitted in 1838.

Dr. J. S. Conkey located here in 1842, and practiced extensively for several years, and removed to Canton, St. Lawrence county. Dr. R. R. Sherman located in 1848. Dr. Ira H. Abell located in the town in 1853, and still continues in practice. He is a very popular and highly-esteemed physician, and well skilled in his profession.

Dr. E. G. Derby commenced the practice of his profession about 1847, in Antwerp. He practiced subsequently at Pamelia Four Corners, in 1848, in Brownville, 1852, in company with Dr. Grafton one year, and at Evans' Mills, ten years. He then entered the United States army as surgeon, and remained so engaged two years, and then returned to Antwerp, where he has since practiced and resided He is a most excellent nurse, and of a genial and happy nature, that makes him a favorite with all who know him.

Dr. Wm. Robinson commenced his practice in the town in 1852, and subsequently removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa. Dr. John Muyr came to Antwerp about 1870, had a limited practice, and removed to Carthage, where he still resides. Dr. E. G. Seymour commenced practicing here in or about 1865, and is still a resident of the place. All of the five last-named physicians are members of the Jefferson County medical society, except Dr. Robinson, and have gained good reputations for skill and ability in their profession. Dr. G. H. Wood, a homœopathic physician, came to the place in 1877, and is a young man of fair promise in the profession of medicine.

For courtesies and assistance extended to the historian in his collection of facts relating to the history of Antwerp, the thanks of the publishers are due to the Reverends J. H. Crum, Hugh Bailey, C. H. Guile, and Robert K. Andrews; to Messrs. Elijah Fulton, L. H. Bailey, Japhet Chapin, Benjamin Cook, Henry Welsh, Edward L. Proctor, John C. Trolan, J. W. Van Slyke, Albert Hoyt, Stephen Conklin, George D. McAllaster, A. P. Sterling, S. G. Wiggins, and Nicholas J. Cooper; Colonel H. B. Keene, and Professor M. A. Veeder.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONEL HIRAM B. KEENE.

Of all the pioneers and worthy citizens of Jefferson County none deserves a better mention upon the pages of our county history than Colonel Hiram B. Keene. He was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, June 17, 1810. His parents, Job and Nancy Keene, reared thirteen children to industry and frugality, and all of them except two became heads of families.

The colonel is one of that large family, and was reared to know the value of time and money. His early advantages for an education were of the most limited character,





Yours in a Hurry
Hiram B. Keene

Yours truly
Betsey Keene



N. J. COOPER.

PHOTOS. BY L. S. WELLER, ANTWERP — N. Y. —



MRS. N. J. COOPER.



RESIDENCE of N. J. COOPER, OX BOW, NEW YORK.



ABR'M COOPER.



(L.S. WELLER, PHOTOGRAPHER) MRS. HARRIET COOPER.

ABRAHAM COOPER

was the son of John Cooper, and was born at Southampton, Long Island, on the 18th day of June, 1781, where some of the family settled as early as 1640. About 1795, Abraham accompanied his father's family to Utica. He received but a limited common school education, having been obliged to leave study, and assist his father in the business of hauling goods from the boats to the stores, etc. This was severe labor for the young man, but being naturally of an industrious temperament, he succeeded finely in his new vocation. While thus engaged he went with his team a trip to the Genesee Country, as it was called in 1796. There was but one house (a log one) in what is now the city of Auburn. On his return he stopped at Salina for a load of salt. There was an old man there with three kettles, boiling salt, which comprised the nucleus of the now celebrated "Salt Point" salt-works.

It was not long before young Abraham Cooper had made for himself a reputation for industry, faithfulness, and capability, which induced the offer of a place in the store of Mr. Byron Johnson, father of A. B. Johnson, for many years president of the Ontario Branch Bank, of Utica. Here he won for himself a name for business ability and personal rectitude which endured throughout his business career. At the age of twenty-one, by the advice of his patron and old employer, he commenced business for himself at Trenton, New York. It was on the 14th of June, 1810, that, with the stock of goods furnished mostly by Mr. Johnson on credit, he opened his store in that little hamlet. While thus engaged in a large and successful mercantile business in Trenton, he purchased a large farm, which he cultivated with success. In 1818 he removed to the present site of Ox Bow, in the town of Antwerp, where he opened a store and land-office, having previously purchased a large tract of land in that vicinity.*

Mr. Cooper was characterized by a kindly and generous disposition, sterling integrity, and great enterprise. After a long and eminently useful life, he died February 7, 1861. He had seven children, whom he lived to see settled in life and useful members of society. Their names are Abraham, Emeline C., Howell, George, Nicole J., John J., Elias F.; of these, all survive but Howell, who died July 24, 1870. (See portraits, etc.)

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* See history of Ox Bow, in the history proper of Antwerp.



LAWRENCE WESTON.



MRS. JANE WESTON.

RESIDENCE OF CLARK WESTON, ANTWERP, N.Y.

as he had attended but fifteen months of school prior to his being married, and after that nine months more. At the age of twelve, February, 1822, the colonel, in company with his parents and family, emigrated to Jefferson County, and settled in the town of Antwerp. He continued to work for his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and during all this time he never had worn a pair of boots of any kind, and his father never paid out but one shilling for him to attend shows of any kind. He was married to Miss Betsy Doud, of Rupert, Bennington county, Vermont, January 17, 1831. She was born September 4, 1806. At the time of their marriage the colonel owed for most of his wedding-suit, and had but two dollars in money, one of which he gave to the minister who married them, and the other dollar he divided equally with his wife; thus he commenced his married life with really less than nothing.

Mr. Keene possesses a vast amount of energy, which he has ably applied to the making of a happy home. In the spring of 1832, Colonel Keene purchased fifty acres of land at six dollars an acre, for which he ran in debt. At the end of two years this was paid for, and then he purchased twenty-five acres more at fourteen dollars per acre; this includes his present home. After two years this was also paid for. During this time he discovered an iron *ore-bed*, known now as *Keene Ore-Bed*. He was plowing for winter wheat, and the point of his plow struck the ore. He sold his interest in said bed for nine hundred and twenty dollars, but only received six hundred dollars.

Colonel Keene has kept on adding from time to time to his once small farm, till to-day he is the owner of *fifteen hundred* acres of land, and he has made all this by farming, without speculation. He has built nearly all the buildings on his large farm. He has paid from six to fifty dollars an acre for his land. He has generally been engaged in the dairy business, and, since 1865, he has kept about one hundred cows; and for the last three years he has had about one hundred and fifty cows, which have netted him about twenty dollars a head.

During all this time he has enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen, and has held various offices of trust and honor. He has been an assessor for twenty-four years, road commissioner for some time, justice of the peace for eight years, supervisor for three years, and for five years he was connected with the Old Watertown and Potsdam railroad, first as an agent for two years, then a director for three years. Not only did Colonel Keene give his time in the interest of this road, but gave in money eight thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, besides fourteen acres of land as right of way. He also built what is known as Keene Station.

Colonel Keene acted in the capacity of captain in the Eighty-fourth Regiment of State militia, and was then chosen colonel of the same, which position he held for several years. He has enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen to an unusual degree, being referred to in matters of dispute between neighbors, and was always able to bring them to a satisfactory agreement.

For the last five years, save one, he has been president of the Antwerp Union Agricultural Society, which position he still holds. The colonel has always been a very liberal man in the support of schools and churches. In politics he was at first a Whig, but when the Republican party was organized he joined it.

In the history of Colonel Keene one can readily see what can be accomplished by industry and frugality, combined with good calculation. Would that Jefferson County had many more such men.

A large double-page view of his place, and portraits of himself and wife, may be seen elsewhere in this work.

CALEB G. HALL.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Havens and Amy Hall, and was born at Exeter, Rhode Island, September 10, 1813. In 1820 he removed, in company with his parents, to Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York. He remained with his parents till he was twenty-five years of age. On the 29th of November, 1838, he married Miss Catherine Jane Lewis, of Antwerp. She was born February 11, 1819, at Petersburg, Rensselaer county, New York, and settled in Antwerp with her parents when but nine months of age. As a result of said marriage, six children have been born, five of whom still live. Soon after marriage Mr. Hall and wife located in Newlet, on a farm now owned by George Hicks, lived there for twenty-six years, and in 1865 settled on their present farm, known as the "Lewis farm." In politics Mr. Hall is a Republican. He is one of the progressive farmers of his town.

E. A. CARPENTER,

son of Thomas and Ann C., was born in Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York, June 25, 1828. His father was a native of Florida, Montgomery county, New York, and was born September 30, 1796, and followed farming for a living. He married Miss Ann Wright, of De Wainesburg, Montgomery county, November 13, 1819. Twelve children were born to them, six of whom still live. In March, 1820, he emigrated to Antwerp, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, E. A. Mr. Carpenter and wife were members of the Protestant Methodist church. He died October 31, 1873. His widow still lives on the old farm with her son E. A.

Mr. E. A. Carpenter remained at home until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he purchased the farm now owned by Charles Render, and built all the buildings on the same. He remained there some fourteen years, sold out, and then bought the "old home," on which he built all the fine buildings, and they are among the best farm-buildings in the town. He married Miss Polly Ingalls, of Le Ray, March 9, 1852. She was born September 13, 1830. Four children born. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Antwerp, and he is one of the most liberal supporters of the same. In politics a Republican.



MR. L. A. BACON.



MRS. L. A. BACON.

L. A. BACON.

Among the esteemed citizens whose names grace the pages of this history may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in April, 1783. Was a carpenter and joiner, and assisted in building the first farm building ever built in Watertown. He married Miss Lucy Morton, about 1805, by whom he had ten children. She was born in Massachusetts, in 1787. While a young man Mr. Bacon emigrated to Lowville, Lewis county. About 1821 he settled in Antwerp, on the farm now owned by Smith Fuller. After coming to Antwerp Mr. B. did not follow his trade, but farmed it. In 1827 he settled on the farm now owned by his son, Leonard A. He died in 1859, and his wife in August, 1860. They were members of the Baptist church. In politics he was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party.

Leonard A. Bacon was born in Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York, April 13, 1826. His advantages for an education were limited, but by reading and reflection he has a good business education. He is particularly fond of mathematics.

At the age of twenty-one he commenced business for himself by making charcoal. Soon his brother died, and his parents wished him to come home, which he did. When he commenced farming he had but twenty-five acres and one cow; to-day he owns six hundred acres, and is milking sixty-six cows, and has milked even more. He is the owner of two farm-houses and six barns. He married Miss Alvira Fuller, of Antwerp, November 28, 1854. She was born October 4, 1830. Mr. Bacon was a Democrat until the re-election of President Lincoln, since which time he has been a Republican. Mr. Bacon enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and has been elected to the office of assessor for five consecutive years, and is holding the same to-day. Whatever Mr. B. has is due to industry and economy.

ASHER AND NANCY LEWIS.

Among the pioneer families of this county the Lewis family may be mentioned. In November, 1819, Mr. Lewis and wife and a little daughter, nine months old, emigrated from Petersburg to Antwerp. They located on what is known as the "Lewis farm."

Their first cabin was twelve by fourteen feet, without fire-place. At one end of the cabin was a stone wall, against which the fire was built, the end of the cabin being left open to let the smoke escape, and every time it rained or snowed it would put out the fire, and the family was obliged to go to the neighbors for fire, as there were no matches in those days. In the following spring a small room was added to afford sleeping-apartments for jobbers. In this rude structure eight persons lived and enjoyed life. After two years, Mr. Lewis built a log house, eighteen by twenty-five. This was much more convenient. Here Mr. Lewis and wife reared seven children to industry and frugality. They had to yard their stock every night, as wolves and panthers were very thick, and would often come very near the house.

Mrs. Lewis made all the clothes for her family out of flax and wool. It was difficult in those days to get money to pay even the taxes, and more than once land had to be sold to pay them; but time brought changes to this happy home. Next was a frame building, and ere they had enjoyed its comforts many years Mr. Lewis was called to his long home, June 28, 1859, leaving the care of the family to his wife. He was about sixty years of age when he died. After a few more years the youngest in the family, a daughter, was called. She was the mother of four sons, two of whom still live. Of the remaining six children in the Lewis family, all are settled in life; two are in Illinois, one in Delaware, and two in the State of New York, and the daughter, now Mrs. Hall, is living on the old farm.

One of the sons was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion for three years, was a prisoner for eleven months in Cahawba, Alabama. During the war the Lewis farm passed into the hands of C. G. Hall, and during the years of 1869 and '70 he built his present fine residence, a view of which, together with the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, may be seen in another part of this work.

HIRAM T. NUTTING.

The subject of our sketch was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1816. His father was a native of the same place, and was born in 1782, and emigrated to the town of Antwerp in 1820, in company with his wife and two children, Hiram T. and Mary. He died in 1827, and his wife in 1837.

Hiram T. was reared a farmer, which occupation he still follows. He commenced life very poor, but by industry and frugality he has acquired a competency. He married Mary Ann Gates, daughter of E. Gates, in 1843. She died in 1862, leaving a family of six children. Mr. Nutting married for his second wife the sister (Sarah) of his first, in 1864. She died in May, 1872. In 1848 Mr. Nutting bought the farm he now lives upon, a view of which, together with portraits of himself and wives, may be seen elsewhere in this work. Mr. Nutting is one of the substantial and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Antwerp.

ELIJAH HOUGHTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Harvard, Wooster county, Massachusetts, June 12, 1800, and in company with his parents emigrated to the town of Le Ray in 1810. His father died two years later, and Elijah went to live with one of the older members of the family, remained two years, and then served as an apprentice at the tanner and currier trade till he was of age. In 1823 he purchased his first piece of land in Antwerp, but did not settle permanently upon it till 1826. On the 26th of October, 1826, he married Miss Harriet Dopking, of Oneida county, New York. She was born April 16, 1805, and is the mother of ten children,—five sons and five daughters. Five sons and three daughters still live, each of whom is settled well in life. Mr. Houghton has a farm of two hundred acres, which he cleared himself. In 1830 Mr. Houghton lost his house and all its contents by fire, but kind neighbors aided him in provisions, etc., and soon he had another home. He has been a life-long Democrat. He is now old in years and rich with experience, and is an esteemed citizen of the town. One characteristic of his life would be well to follow, and that is, *he never contracted a debt which he was not able to meet when due.*

LAWRENCE WESTON.

The subject of this sketch was born at Mason, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, November 19, 1795. Early in life he was an apprentice in the tannery business, and continued to follow the same till he was twenty-eight. He married Miss Jane Humphrey, of Herkimer county, New York, July 21, 1822. She was born in Herkimer county December 4, 1798. Seven children were born to them,—six sons and a daughter. One son—George—was drowned in New Orleans January 3, 1867, and one son—John—was a soldier in the Rebellion, and lost his life. In 1817 Mr. Weston emigrated to Le Ray township, Jefferson County, New York, then to Rutland, and in March, 1824, he settled in Antwerp on the farm now owned by his son Clark, who is the generous donor of this sketch and view of place and portraits of parents. Mr. Weston was a Democrat in politics, and held the office of assessor for a period of fifteen years, and then was succeeded by his son Clark, who held it for sixteen years. He died March 15, 1858. He was a good husband and father and an esteemed citizen. Mrs. Weston is still hale and hearty, and lives on the "old home." Clark was born July 26, 1831.

BROWNVILLE.

The town of Brownville derives its name from its founder and first settler, Jacob Brown, who afterwards became major-general in the United States army.

The town was formed from Leyden, April 1, 1802, and originally embraced all that portion north of Black river from a line running from the northwest corner of Champion, north forty-five degrees east to the southwesterly bounds of the county of St. Lawrence.

Prior to 1788 these lands were in possession of the *Oneida* Indians of the Iroquois Confederacy. In September of that year the *Oneidas*, by treaty, conveyed, for a consideration, the greater part of their lands to the State. This treaty was confirmed by the United States in 1784.

The office of land-commissioner was created by the State in 1786, and authority given the commissioners to dispose of any unappropriated lands.

In 1791 Alexander Macomb bargained for a large tract of land embracing this section, and in 1792 employed Wm. Constable to sell lands in Europe. On the 12th of April, 1793, Constable effected a sale of 210,000 acres of this land to Peter Chassanis, of Paris; and Chassanis appointed Rodolphe Tillier, of New York, to manage and sell this property.

Macomb's tract No. 4 was surveyed in 1796 by C. C. Brodhead, assisted by Jonas Smith, Timothy Wheeler, Joshua Northrup, Elias Marvin, John Young, Isaac Le Fevre, Elijah Blake, Samuel Tupper, Eliakim Hammond, and Abraham B. Smede, each with a few men as assistants, and the whole having a general camp or rendezvous at Pillar Point, at a place called Peck's cove, near where the Chassanis line crosses the bay.

When Chassanis first arranged for this tract of land, it was proposed to divide it into lots of fifty acres each, giving title and possession of one lot to each purchaser, and reserving for each purchaser another lot of fifty acres, of which he was not to come in possession until a future period. Provision was also made for two cities, one of which was to be located between Brownville and Dexter; six hundred acres to be set aside for this city, to be called the "city of Basle."

The early history of the settlement of Brownville is closely interwoven with that of Jacob Brown, who, while teaching school in New York, formed the acquaintance of Tillier, and became interested in the Black river country.

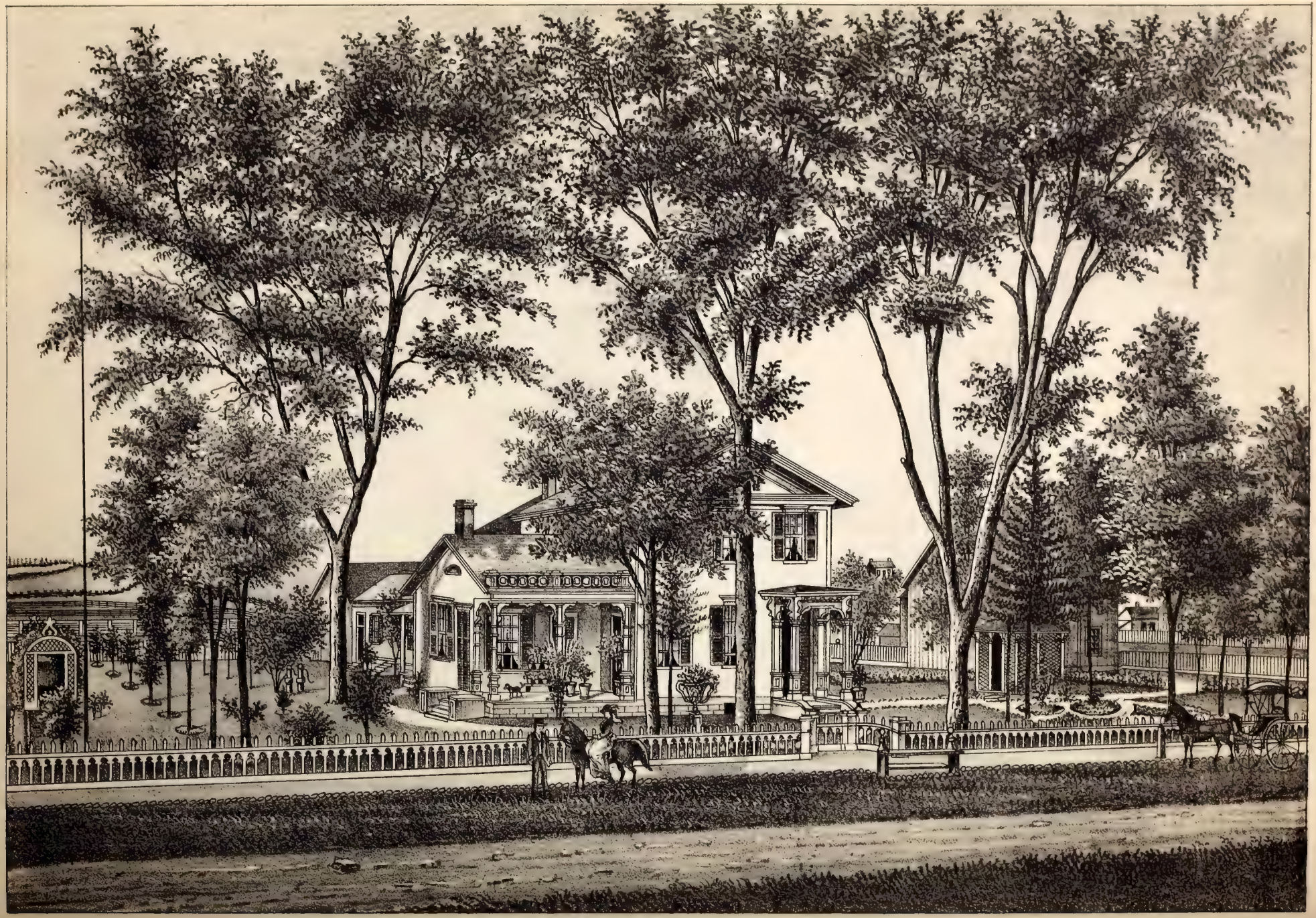
Samuel Brown, the father of Jacob Brown, resided in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Delaware. He was a man of wealth, and Jacob, with an older brother, was being educated at an academy in Trenton, when his father lost his property by an unfortunate speculation, and Jacob was obliged to leave school, and become the teacher of his younger brothers and sisters. He was now a lad of sixteen. He afterwards taught a large school at Crosswicks, New Jersey, qualifying himself in the mean time for land-surveying, and as land-surveyor he spent a year in the Miami country, Ohio, thus early developing those sterling qualities of energy and self-reliance that fitted him for pioneer life, as well as the arduous duties of his brilliant military career.

The Brown family were now casting about to retrieve their fortunes, and Jacob, as well as his father, had strong proclivities towards a home in Ohio, and, with that in view, had entered into some negotiations for a tract of land, now the site of the city of Cincinnati. These plans were not matured, and Jacob returned to New York in 1798, and took charge of a Quaker school, and while thus engaged, formed the acquaintance of Tillier, the agent of Chassanis, and the project of coming into the Black river country was discussed. Tillier accompanied him on a visit to his father's house, and a written agreement was entered into by which Tillier agreed to defray all the expenses of a prospecting trip, whether he purchased or not.

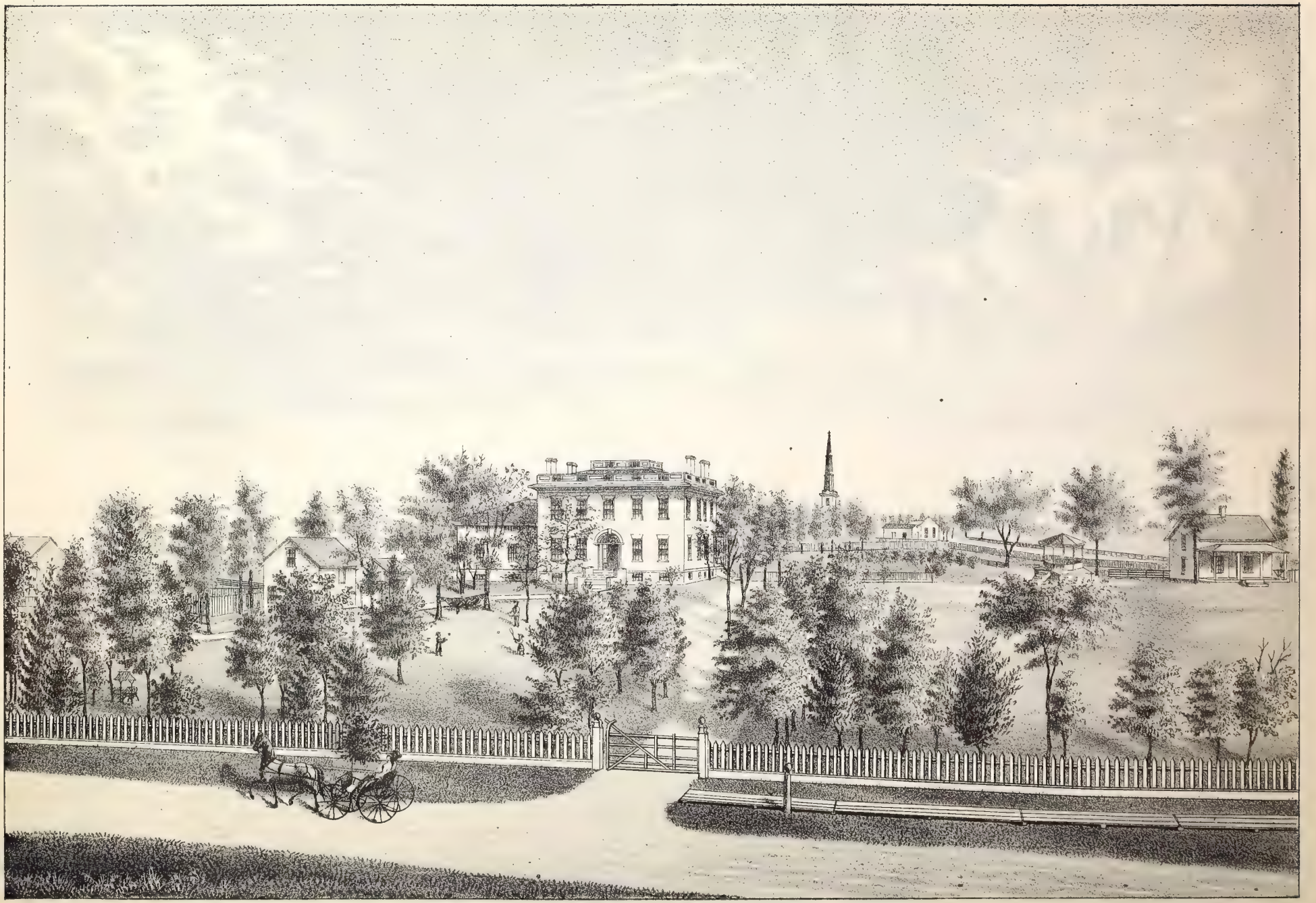
In February, 1799, having closed his school in New York, he proceeded to the French settlement at the High Falls, finding his way from Utica by marked trees; here he remained to complete his plans, making several journeys to Utica, and bringing from thence such supplies as would be needed in his projected trip.

In March he launched his boat upon the swollen waters of Black river, and floated down to Long Falls (Carthage), and from thence, in company with two men by the name of Chambers and Samuel Ward, and a few hired men, he took the route of the "French road," so called, which Tillier had caused to be opened at the expense of the French company, from the High Falls on Black river to Great Bend; thence nearly direct to Clayton or French creek. Traveling this road until he supposed they had gone far enough, he struck off towards the river, which he reached at the Basin, one and a half miles below the present village of Brownville. Here he heard the sound of a waterfall, and followed the river up till he came to a point where a creek,* swollen by the spring freshet, poured its torrent of waters into Black river. This creek did not then run in its present channel, but at a point near the present railroad bridge it made an angle, and found a channel along the space between the present residences of Byron Cole and George Hunter, and thence down through "Scrabble Hol-

* This creek he afterwards named "Philomel creek," from hearing the song of a bird resembling the nightingale, or Philomela, among the trees that skirted its banks.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. A. SCOFIELD, BROWNVILLE, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. A. CLARKE, BROWNVILLE, JEFFERSON CO, N.Y.

low" into the river. A straight channel was afterwards cut through the rocks to the river, as at the present day.

It was the intention of Jacob Brown to establish himself at the head of navigation, and believing this creek would afford water sufficient for mills and all manufacturing purposes, and the river below need but little improvement to make it navigable for boats, he determined to locate here, and thus began the settlement of Brownville.

He immediately set about clearing the land, and the *first house* north of Black river was built of logs, on the edge of the bank, where the hay-scales now stand.

In the mean time he sent on for his father's family, who arrived on May 27, 1799, having found their way by the tedious navigation of the Mohawk, Oneida lake, and Lake Ontario, pitching their tent at night on the shore, and resuming their way by day. When the family arrived the log house had neither roof nor floor, door or window. It was built of pine logs, felled on the spot; a sail-cloth was taken from the boat and stretched across the upper timbers for a roof, and the openings for doors and windows were closed as well as possible by quilts and blankets. In this rude domicile, twenty feet square, were gathered the twenty persons, male and female, old and young, who composed this little colony.

At this time there were not more than three families within forty-five miles, and nothing like a settlement for twenty-four miles,—all north of Black river being a dense wilderness. One may imagine the feelings of Jacob's mother, when she said, on taking a survey of her new home, "Well, Jacob, thee has got us all here, but thee has not a board to make us a coffin, nor a spade to dig us a grave." Tradition says the mother of Jacob Brown was not known to smile for six months after she came to this wilderness. About that time Jacob returned from New York with goods, and among other articles brought a spade. His mother said, "Jacob, what will thee do with a spade, among these roots and stumps?" "Oh! some of us may die" (alluding to the remark his mother had made on her first introduction into pioneer life), "and we shall want a spade;" at which reply, it is said, she smiled.

The Brown family at this time consisted of Samuel Brown and his wife, Christopher, Jacob, John (afterwards Judge Brown), Joseph, Mary (Mrs. Newland, of Fishkill), Benjamin, Samuel (Major Brown, of Brownville), Hannah (Mrs. B. Skinner), William (who was drowned in Lake Erie, while acting as aid to his brother, Major General Brown, during the War of 1812), Abi (Mrs. Evans), and Joseph, General Brown, of Tecumseh, Michigan. With them had come George Brown, a relative, with his two sons, Henry, a lad of fourteen, and Thomas, then eight.

Of course there was no lumber for building purposes, but their necessities made them fertile in invention, and, as a substitute for planks for floors, they used long strips of bark, laid down closely, and taken up each day, carried into the open air, cleansed, and then relaid.

THE FIRST TABLE.

Shortly after their arrival a piece of pine plank was discovered floating down the river, which they managed to secure. This was a prize, and from it was manufactured the first table, around which they daily gathered to break bread and thank the "Giver of every good." This table is now in the possession of Mrs. Mary How, of Brownville.

After a time some rough-hewed planks were put up as shelves, being fastened to the log wall by wooden pins; here the dishes were safely placed, and the hearts of mother and daughters rejoiced over the convenient arrangement.

How this large family could find sufficient room in this log hut, twenty feet square, is a problem difficult to solve; but here they lived and thrived, keeping "open house" for all the hungry and benighted land-jobbers, surveyors, hunters, or fishermen who chanced to come that way; and they were not "few and far between," for it is said so great was the draft made on their eatables that more than once a barrel of flour was consumed in three days. Not much variety of food had these early settlers. Their meat was mostly pork and what game the woods afforded, with fish from the river. Mainly, the changes were rung on "bread and peas and pork, and pork and peas and bread." Provisions at that time were chiefly brought from Kingston by means of a boat owned by the colony.

During this first winter this little colony was entirely shut in from the outside world. General Washington died December 14, 1799. In the following April, Jacob Brown, hungry for news, sent a man on foot to Whitesboro', the nearest post-office. The messenger returned, bringing the papers dressed in mourning for the death of the "Father of his Country."

The same season the body of a two-story log house, twenty-five by thirty, was put up on the site of the brick block now owned by Colonel Lord. This was not ready for occupation till the spring of 1801, when it was used as a store by Jacob Brown and his father, who kept a small stock of goods for the accommodation of the settlers.

In 1799 a great number came into this section to look for lands, many of whom selected farms on Perch river and between it and the Brownville settlement. They commenced clearing land, and arranged for the removal of their families in the spring. Among these was John W. Collins, who took up about six hundred acres of land, including the since-known "Dr. Green place," the "Melvin Moffatt farm," and the "Kilborn farm." Upon the Dr. Green place he afterwards put up the first framed house,—a large two-story building, which stood many years. Richardson Avery, Nathan Parrish, Horace Mathers, and others came about this time. These early settlers on Perch river pledged themselves to clear a certain amount of land and build a house.

In the summer of 1800 a large number had settled about there, and the clearings extended from the banks of the river nearly half a mile.

About this time Jacob Brown brought to his new home a bride. Her maiden name was Pamelia Williams, daughter of Captain Judge Williams, of Williamstown, and sister of Judge Nathan Williams, of Utica,—a lady who proved herself in every way worthy of her distinguished husband, and who still survives him, in the possession of physical and mental powers to a remarkable degree. Until within a few years she has resided in the old family mansion, built by her husband, and for many years the home of her son-in-

law, the late Colonel Edmund Kirby. She now lives with her granddaughter (Mrs. William Everett), at Rye, New York.

Accompanying the Brown family to this new country was the George Brown already mentioned, the father of Henry, and Thomas, and George Brown, Esqs. He took up the land known since as the Henry Brown farm, just outside the village.

Hon. Lysander Brown, of Watertown, relates this incident connected with the pioneer life of his grandmother, Mrs. George Brown: "The Indians were quite common at the time of the first settlement, and though avowedly peaceful, were disposed to be quite saucy. One day one came to the residence of George Brown, who was absent, and demanded 'something to eat' of his wife. The latter began to get it, but was not spry enough to suit the warrior, who suddenly flung his tomahawk across the room, sinking it deep in the jamb of the door. 'Ugh!' he exclaimed, 'that is the way we serve white men; Indian want to eat quick!' It may be believed Mrs. Brown lost no time in complying."

About this time came Thomas Y. How, from Trenton, New Jersey. He was a graduate of Princeton, and brought with him his patrimony of ten thousand dollars. He loaned large sums to the Browns to aid in carrying on their enterprises. Mr. How's thorough culture as a student, and his finished, courtly manners, made him an agreeable companion, and a valuable acquisition to the colony, but as a business man he was not successful. He took up one hundred acres of land on Perch river flats,—now known as the Adam W. Walrath farm. This land Jacob Brown engaged to clear for him; and employed for this purpose one John Brown (the father of Aaron and George Brown), known as "Honest John Brown," and, after the clearing of this land, as "How-job" John Brown. Jacob Brown, in writing to his brother, John (a bookseller in New York), July 9, 1802, says, "We this year pay a debt of $2000 to my good friend How; for clearing and putting in crop of his one hundred acres will amount to that sum. The work is now in a very forward state."

In the fall of 1800 a saw-mill was built at the mouth of Philomel creek, the millwrights being Noah Durrin and Ebenezer Hills.

During this year Charles Welch, the father of Nathan Welch (the well-known insurance agent), and Otis Britton came from Remsen. They took a job of chopping out a road from a point on the river, at Brownville, to the ferry at Chaumont, a distance of ten miles. It was warm weather, in November, when they began their job, but before it was completed a heavy fall of snow came; their shoes were worn out, they could get no new supply, and were obliged to roll the big logs out of the road-track in order to finish up their job, and then travel to Herkimer county, a distance of more than eighty miles, in their bare feet. Before leaving, however, they assisted Samuel Britton (an uncle of Otis), who had just come in from Herkimer county, to put up the body of a log house on the farm now known as the Crouch farm. By some mishap Otis had his leg broken, and as soon as his uncle could be spared, he took Otis on his ox-sled to Floyd, Charles preceding the team with his axe to clear the road. The snow was two feet deep, and the journey a hard one for his bare feet. The following fall Charles, having married Eunice, daughter of Moses Cole, of Newport, returned in company with Calvin (afterwards General) Britton and his own twin-brother, Nathan, bringing their goods on a hand-sled from Carthage,—the men and women following on foot. Arriving at Brownville, Charles commenced housekeeping in the little log cabin built by the Browns and used for a smoke-house. They had been in possession of it about a week, when William Dillon, with his wife and two children, arrived, and shared with them for a time their close quarters. Charles and Nathan took up the farm afterwards owned by Daniel Fox, in the Parish neighborhood, and here was born to Charles and Eunice a son,

THE FIRST CHILD

born in the new town north of Black river. He was named Charles, and is now living in the town of Orleans.

Charles Welch afterwards bought and cleared up a portion of the George I. Knight farm, on Prospect Hill. He soon sold this, and bought and cleared one hundred acres, now known as the Knapp farm, where he lived for twenty years. Mrs. Welch was a sister to Captain William Cole, Mrs. Jonathan Webb, Mrs. Stephen Gould, Mrs. Calvin Britton, and Mrs. Otis Britton, all prominent pioneers.

In the fall of 1801 a grist-mill was built for Mr. Brown, by Ethni Evans, the founder of Evans' Mills. The erection of the saw- and grist-mill had a powerful influence on the settlement and growth of Brownville. It was not an uncommon thing for a settler to come to mill bringing a bag of grain on his shoulder. On one occasion Moses Bacon, living at Watertown, came to this mill with a bag of corn, brought in this way, and having to wait his turn at the mill, he was so late in getting home that he could not see the marked trees that indicated the path between Brownville and Watertown, and laid out in the woods all night, making his bed of hemlock boughs, with his bag of meal for a pillow.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

were an important element in the settlement of a new country. The legislature of this State had been led to pass an act for the opening of two roads into these new townships, March 26, 1803, one from Rome to Brownville *via* Redfield and Adams, the other from Utica, *via* Boonville and the Black river valley. Jacob Brown was one of the commissioners appointed to locate these roads. Upon these State roads $30,000 were expended.

The French company's road, projected by Tillier, was never completed; the road was cleared and the stumps removed, but there were no bridges, and consequently it was of little use to the early settler. When it was represented to Tillier that bridges were indispensable to the road, he replied, "Why, I have reserved fifty dollars for that very purpose!"

The attention of the settlement was now directed to bridging the river, and for this purpose $1000 was raised by subscription from the people and land-owners, and Deacon Oliver Bartholomew was employed for this sum to build the bridge. It was completed in the summer of

1802. It crossed the river near the present mills, nearly where the main street, if continued, would strike the river. This bridge was carried off by the great flood in the spring of 1806, and was rebuilt by the deacon and his sons in 1807, on the site of the present bridge. For thirty-two years money was raised for bridges amounting to $9050. In 1846, money was raised to build a bridge over Perch river, near its mouth; and in 1835, '48, '49, and '50, one at Dexter village.

In 1802 there were six frame and four log houses in the village of Brownville.

The acquisition to the colony of a man of the temper and spirit of Deacon Oliver Bartholomew was valuable. He was amiable and benignant in manner, yet firm where principle was concerned, and was accustomed to do the office work of an itinerant minister for the new settlement. By invitation he would occasionally hold a religious service on the Sabbath, at the house of Jacob Brown. These were the first religious meetings in the colony.

Prominent among the settlers at this early period was William Webb, the father of Jonathan, William, Silas, and Lewis. He lived and died on the Edward Spicer farm, which was first taken up by Leonard Wilson. John Cole also took up the farm where he lived and died, and where his son, John, Jr., lived and died, and where his grandson, Byron, afterwards lived. John Cole used to say he had "paid for his farm three times, on account of defective titles."

John Baxter took up land on both sides of Perch river, to the amount of about six hundred acres. Isaac Moffatt, Melvin Moffatt, Abner and Leonard Wilson, Frederick and Richardson Avery, Stephen Stanley, and others, came about this time. In September, 1805, the village of Brownville contained twenty-five houses, and was growing rapidly.

THE FIRST PUBLIC-HOUSE

in Brownville was built by Jeremiah Phelps, in 1805, on the site of the present stone hotel. The latter was built, about 1820, by Henry Caswell and a Mr. Emerson. They soon after sold it to a company made up of Wm. Lord, H. Lawrence, W. S. Ely, E. Kirby, I. Shields, and John E. Brown.

In 1805, John Brown (afterwards Judge Brown) bought the lands on the south side of the river, and built the mills there; and in 1806 the first dam was thrown across the river at that place.

About 1805, Samuel Starr took up the farm known as the Starr farm. He built a log distillery down by the brook near his house, where was made the first whisky in the town.

Captain Wm. Knox, Robert Smith, Samuel Peck, Eliphalet Peck (father of the present sheriff), and Nathaniel Peck helped to clear the Starr farm. Nathaniel Peck married a daughter of Mr. Starr, and was in company with Starr in the manufacture of whisky; he afterwards removed the distillery to the farm known as the Nathaniel Peck farm. About this time the construction of the Erie canal was much talked of. So incredulous was Mr. Starr as to the accomplishment of such a great work that he said, "When the Erie canal is built I will fill it with whisky."

Jacob Kilborn, father of Alfred, took up and cleared the farm now owned and occupied by John Prior. The old log house built by him in 1807 is still standing, in striking contrast with the modern and commodious dwelling by its side. Moses Cole settled in another part of the town, and cleared the John Cowan farm. Joseph Rhodes took up the Silas Spicer farm; a little later James Pride took up the farm now owned by Cyrus Allen. His father-in-law, Mr. Thomas, lived and died on the farm, which Mr. Pride afterwards sold to Wm. Vandebogart.

At a little later period Henry Ward brought a stock of goods from Otsego county, which, for a time, was kept in the house built by Collins, on the Dr. Greene place; the goods were afterwards removed to Moffattsville (Perch River). Ward was succeeded in the mercantile business by Jacob C. and Alpheus Greene, and followed by Isaac Moffatt. Since that time Hugh Smith, with Henry Spicer and other partners, has kept a stock of dry-goods, groceries, etc., for the accommodation of the neighborhood.

Alexander Moffatt, or "Conkey," as he was called, settled about this time in the vicinity of Limerick, where his sons, Aquilla, Jonathan, Hosea, Alexander, and Hinman, lived many years; Orlando went west. Mr. Smith, the father of Hugh, Ely, and Elias, also located here, and Samuel Shelley, who owned afterwards a mill at Limerick, built by Nelson. Isaac Day also came about this time.

Among the early settlers in the neighborhood of Pillar Point were Horatio Sprague, Eleazar Ball, Peter and Solomon Ingalls, Mr. Sherwin, Eliphalet Peck, Isaac Luther, Mr. Burlingame, Daniel Ackerman, Jere. Carpenter, Jesse Stone, Geo. Rounds, James Douglas, Henry Adams, Samuel Reed, Mr. Fulsom, Luther Reed, and Henry Ward. Samuel Knap bought and cleared up one hundred and fifty acres of land on the road to Limerick, a part of which is now owned by John Freeman. On one occasion, after the farm was well cleared up, Mr. Knap had under cultivation a field of forty acres of wheat, which was nearly matured. Judge John Brown, who held a mortgage on the farm, passing that way, called on Mr. Knap, and congratulated him on his prospect of a large yield of wheat. In the course of conversation the judge offered to discharge the mortgage on the farm if Mr. Knap would give him that crop. "No," Mr. Knap replied; "I shall do better than that; I would not thank God Almighty for a big crop of wheat there!" It was not many days before the field was struck with rust, and the crop was an entire failure; not even the straw was fit for use. This produced a deep impression on Mr. Knap, and he soon after made public acknowledgment of his dependence on that Divine power which he had before defied. During the greater part of his after-life he was identified with the Methodist church of Brownville, and became one of its most efficient members and liberal supporters. He was for many years the owner of the large and valuable farm now the property and residence of his son, J. C Knap, who in all good things follows in the footsteps of his father.

Jere. Phelps, David Lyttle, and Solon Stone located at Dexter, and later Mr. Willis and Jere. Winegar, and still later Kendall Hursley, Joshua Eaton, Jesse Babcock, Sylvanus Pool, John T. Wood, James A. Bell, Solomon Moyer, John P. Shelley, and others.

Previous to 1805 the county of Oneida embraced all this section, but for convenience of access to county courts, buildings, records, etc., it was thought advisable to divide the county, and an act was passed March 28, 1805, erecting Lewis and Jefferson counties from Oneida. A strenuous effort was now made on the part of Mr. Brown and others north of the river for the location of the public buildings at Brownville; but other influences prevailed, and Watertown was selected as the county-seat.

In 1807 there were in Brownville one hundred and eighty-one legal voters, with property qualifications. In 1807 and 1818 bounties of five dollars were offered on wolves; in 1821, eight dollars; 1806, '8, '9, '11, '12, '20, ten dollars; 1804, '13, '19, fifteen dollars; 1815, '16, twenty dollars; 1814, '17, twenty-five dollars. Fox bounties of one dollar in 1815, '20, '21; and of two dollars and fifty cents in 1817, '19; and of fifty cents in 1833, were offered. In 1806 a bounty of ten dollars, and in 1807 of five dollars, was offered for panthers.

February 10, 1807, "The Brownville Library" was formed under the general act, with John Brown, John Baxter, Henry Cowley, Isaac Pearse, John Simonds, Stephen Stanley, and Thos. Y. Howe, trustees. This, and a subsequent association, have long since been dissolved.

In 1810 the legislature passed an act to improve the navigation of the mouth of the river up to Brownville by canals and locks. It was thought by making the river navigable to Brownville that it would be made a port of entry for the commerce of the lakes, and a shipping port for the produce of the country; but with so good a harbor and port as was afforded by the bay at Sacket's Harbor, the project failed.

Communication for supplies at this time was mainly with Kingston; potash, a large product from clearing the land of its timber, being exchanged for flour, pork, and other goods. There were two warehouses built for the accommodation of this trade just below Brownville, small sail-boats being used for this transportation. Just previous to the war of 1812 Congress laid an embargo on trade between England and the United States. Potash, which in the new settlements was one of the chief products, advanced to three hundred and three hundred and twenty dollars a ton in Montreal, from whence it was shipped to England. This excited the cupidity of traders, and an "embargo road" was opened from the Black river, near Brownville, to near French creek, which, for a time, became a great thoroughfare for smugglers.

From a record made in the clerk's office June 5, 1810, it appears a company was formed called the

BLACK RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY,

with the following persons subscribers, and the number of shares (at $10) taken by each: Samuel Brown, Jr., 20; Jacob Brown, 35; Micah Sterling, 10; Benjamin Skinner, 10; John Brown, 20; Wm. M. Lord, 20; Judah Williams, 10; Samuel Starr, 20; Joseph Sterling, 10; Wm. Hunter, 10; Richard M. Esselstyn, 10; James Shields, 5; Gershom Tuttle, 5; Thomas S. Converse, 5; Amasa Trowbridge, 10. The commissioners were Ethel Bronson, John Brown, Wm. M. Lord, and Thos. S. Converse. March 8, 1811, the company received an amendment of their charter, by which the president and directors were to appoint a collector, who should receive from every boat of five tons or over twenty-five cents per ton, small boats fifty cents per ton, for going and returning, provided the receipts should not exceed fourteen per cent. of the capital invested. The company was to finish its work in three years. The time was afterwards extended, and in 1815 wooden locks were built, of capacity sufficient to allow the passage of Durham boats; and by an advertisement in the Sacket's Harbor *Gazette* of May 1, 1817, the highest toll for passing the locks was fixed at fifty cents.

About the year 1828 these wooden locks having decayed, they were replaced by stone locks, and in the summer of 1827 the steamer *Brownville* was built by a company, among whom were Turner and Dodd, Wm. S. Ely, Wm. Lord, Hoel Lawrence, and Edmund Kirby, of this place, with others in Oswego and Ogdensburgh. This boat had a keel of 80 feet; beam 20 feet; depth of hold 6½ feet; 100 tons burden; and engines of 35 to 40 horse-power. She was burned to the water's edge on her first trip to Ogdensburgh, but her crew was saved. The hull was towed to Brownville, rebuilt by Captain E. B. Dodd, and soon after sold at Sacket's Harbor, and her name changed to *Wm. Avery*. Dexter, three and one-half miles below Brownville, is now the head of navigation.

POST-ROUTES.

April 10, 1810, a post-route was established from Utica, by Whitestown, Rome, Camden, Adams, and Sacket's Harbor, to Brownville; and another from Harrisburg, by Champion, Watertown, and Brownville, to Fort Putnam. April 30, 1816, from Brownville to Cape Vincent. June 15, 1832, from Watertown, by Brownville and La Fargeville, to Cornelia, at the mouth of the French creek, thence by Depauville to Brownville. April 12, 1816, an act was passed, allowing Mr. Le Ray to extend the Cape Vincent *turnpike*-road to Brownville village. By an act of April 21, 1831, this road was surrendered to the public.

In 1817 a military road was projected, to unite the two prominent stations of Plattsburg and Sacket's Harbor, which was commenced, but only a portion completed. The western extremity from Sacket's Harbor passes through Brownville to Pamelia Four Corners. After being opened by the Government it passed into the hands of the town, and has thus been maintained.

THE WAR OF 1812

caused much excitement in these frontier towns. Jacob Brown, who had been made colonel of the 108th Regiment of New York State militia, received the commission of brigadier-general, and had personal direction of military operations on the frontier during most of the first season. Large bodies of militia assembled here for service, a hospital was established, and troops stationed in the village and vicinity at different times during the war. At Perch River a fort or block-house was put up by voluntary labor on the site of the residence of the late S. F. Spicer. It was designed as a place of safety for the women and children, the sick and infirm. It was never used for this purpose, but



RESIDENCE OF **JOHN C. KNAPP**, BROWNVILLE, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

served as a storehouse for grain. Another block-house was built on the site of the present Baptist church, but, instead of being used as designed, was afterwards used for religious meetings.

The old inhabitants relate many incidents connected with the War of 1812, to which they or their ancestors were parties, among them the following: The British had some of our men prisoners of war at Prescott, Canada, and were taking them by boat to Kingston, under a boat's crew and guard of about an equal number with themselves. A plan was formed among our men to overpower the guard and take the boat to Cape Vincent instead of Kingston. The watchword "whisky" was to be given, when each of our men was to attack and make sure of his man. The plan was successful; the crew and guard were overpowered, and made prisoners in their turn, and brought to Cape Vincent, and from thence to Brownville.

At this time men were intolerant of those who were suspected of being in sympathy with the other side. There is a story told of a resident of the little hamlet of Perch River, who was thought by his neighbors to lack patriotism. He lived just beyond the first bridge crossing Perch river. There was another bridge two miles farther up, near which lived Mr. Moffatt, an ardent patriot. At Brownville village the British sympathizer had formed the acquaintance of one Lieutenant Showers, a British prisoner of war on parole. It was agreed between the two parties that Showers, under cover of night, should go to the house of this friend, where he would find help to escape to Canada. Accordingly, he started, but, mistaking the road, went on to the second bridge. All was quiet within, but he succeeded in rousing Mr. Moffatt, and in the darkness not recognizing him, said, "Well, I've got here at last!" Mr. Moffatt was a man of quick perceptions, and suspected who he was. He directed him to go back to the first bridge, where he would find the right house. As soon as he had gone, Mr. Moffatt hastily dressed, roused his neighbors, Wait Franklin and Benjamin Prior, and, by a nearer way, reached the bridge and secreted themselves under it to await his arrival. They were scarcely hid before his quick steps were heard, and he was quietly followed to the designated house. A candle was soon lighted, and through the window they saw food given him, and heard the two in earnest discourse. Plans were matured for his escape,—names of parties were given on whom he should call for aid, —the listeners hearing all the details. In the mean time, one of their number hurriedly ran and aroused a neighbor, and sent him to Brownville for the guard. Before morning both men were under arrest. The tory was tried for treason; but, for some reason, severe punishment was not inflicted. He returned after a time to his old neighborhood, where he lived for many years a respected citizen, having learned more wisdom by experience, and having become imbued with more patriotic sentiments.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting of Brownville was held at the house of Samuel and Jacob Brown, and adjourned to the Brownville Hotel March 1, 1803, at which the following town-officers were elected: Jacob Brown, supervisor; Isaac Collins, clerk; John W. Collins, Richard Smith, and Peter Pratt, assessors; J. W. Collins, Ozias Preston, Samuel Starr, commissioners of highways; O. Preston, Richardson Avery, Henry A. Delemater, Samuel Brown, Benjamin Brown, William Rogers, Abijah Putnam, fence-viewers; S. Brown, S. Starr, overseers of the poor; S. Brown, Sanford Langworthy, Caleb J. Bates, Sylvanus Fish, H. A. Delemater, Frederick Sprague, George Waffle, Ethni Evans, path-masters; J. W. Collins, H. A. Delemater, and S. Brown, pound-masters.

Supervisors: 1803, Jacob Brown; 1804, '05, John W. Collins; 1809, '10, John Brown; 1811, '12, Josiah Farrar; 1813, John Brown; 1814, Joseph Clark; 1815, John Brown; 1816, '17, Walter Cole; 1818, George Brown, Jr.; 1819, '20, Hoel Lawrence; 1821–28, Walter Cole; 1829–33, George Brown (Perch River); 1834, '35, Aaron Shew; 1836, '37, Walter Cole; 1838, Mahlon P. Jackson; 1839, '40, Alanson Skinner; 1841, William Lord; 1842, '43, A. Skinner; 1844, '45, Charles B. Avery; 1846, A. Skinner; 1847, Charles B. Avery; 1848, Arba Strong; 1849, Cyrus Allen; 1850, Thomas L. Knap; C. Allen, special meeting; 1851, Cyrus Allen; 1852, Samuel Middleton (2d); 1853, C. K. Loomis; 1854, '55, Beriah Allen; 1856, '57, James A. Bell; 1858, Jesse Ayres; 1859–61, Henry Spicer; 1862–64, Henry Dorchester; 1865–68, Ezra S. Tallman; 1869, Henry Spicer; 1870, Alvin A. Gibbs; 1875, Walter Zimmerman; 1876, O. M. Wood; 1877, Henry Binninger.

In 1818 the town raised two thousand dollars towards building a bridge at Pamelia village, and another at Brownville village.

At the annual town-meeting, which was held at Perch River, in 1820, after electing a portion of the officers, the meeting adjourned to the house of Edward Arnold, on Penet Square, till the next day. This measure created much excitement, and those living in the southern and eastern portions of the town rallied with all their forces, attended promptly at the earliest moment of the adjourned meeting, organized, and immediately voted another adjournment, to the house of Elias Bennett, Brownville village, on the afternoon of the same day, where the vote for town-clerk was reconsidered, and the remaining officers elected.

Being thus robbed of their town-meeting, the settlers on Penet Square and in distant localities demanded a separate organization, which was readily granted; and all parties, having met at an informal meeting, or convention, at the village, agreed upon a petition to the legislature, which was acted upon before another town-meeting. Accordingly, the town of Orleans, which embraces Penet Square, was set off from this town April 3, 1821.

At the town-meeting in 1821 the clerk read three notices for the division of the town, which were not voted. The first was to annex a part of Brownville to Pamelia; the second, a part of Brownville to Le Ray; and a third, to erect four new towns from Brownville and Le Ray. In 1822 a motion to annex Pamelia to Brownville was defeated.

THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

"On the 16th of April, 1828, the public was aroused by

the report of a murder, committed near the Perch River settlement of this town, by Henry Evans upon Joshua Rogers and Henry Diamond, in an affair growing out of an attempt to forcibly eject Evans without legal formality from premises leased by a brother of Rogers. The parties had been drinking, and were quarrelsome. Evans had shut himself up in his house, which was forcibly entered, with threats and abusive language, upon which he seized an axe and mortally wounded two, and badly a third, who recovered. He was immediately arrested, and at the June term of the court of Oyer and Terminer in 1828 was tried, the court consisting of Nathan Williams, circuit judge; Egbert Ten Eyck, first judge; Joseph Hawkins, judge; Robert Lansing, district attorney; H. H. Sherwood, clerk; H. H. Coffeen, sheriff. The district attorney was assisted by Mr. Clarke, and the prisoner defended by Messrs. Sterling, Bronson, and Rathbone. The vicious temper and abandoned character of the prisoner, who, whether drunk or sober, had been the terror of his neighborhood, outweighed the extenuating circumstances, and the jury, after a half-hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hung August 22. The sentence was executed at the appointed time, in the presence of an immense crowd from this and adjoining counties. The gallows was on the north bank of the river, nearly opposite the court-house." Objections were raised against the body being buried in the Brownville cemetery, and his friends, after repeated attempts at his burial, were obliged to take his remains three or four miles back from the village, and bury the corpse by night.

Before the division of the town of Brownville it included the present towns of Lyme, Cape Vincent, Orleans, Clayton, Pamelia, and a part of Alexandria, Le Ray, and Theresa.

The present limits of the town include thirty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four acres of land almost wholly under cultivation. It is a valuable town for agricultural purposes. The land is rich, strong, and productive, and well adapted to general farming. There is very little waste land in the town. Timber has been left to meet the requirements of the farm, giving to every farm its wood lot. The timber is principally beech, maple, hickory, basswood, ash, and elm. There are sections where pine and hemlock were found, as well as cedar. These latter varieties served a most valuable purpose for the early settlers for building and fencing.

Limestone is abundant for building and fencing purposes. It crops out in many places, particularly along the banks of Black river, presenting an interesting and singular appearance, its worn surface and deep fissures indicating the action of water at an early period.

The town is divided up into about 350 farms, averaging less than 100 acres each, but ranging from 50 to 200 or more acres. The productions are hay, wheat, oats, barley, corn, and rye, and potatoes more than sufficient for home consumption; oats, barley, and hay so much in excess as to be a source of revenue. Hops are raised to a limited extent, but the principal articles of export are butter and cheese, almost every farm of one hundred acres keeping from ten to fifteen cows. Most of the milk is taken to cheese-factories, which are conveniently located over the town to meet this demand.

Farms are well fenced with boards, rails, or stone wall, and divided into lots of ten to fifteen or more acres. The farm buildings are good, plain, and substantial, many of them of modern styles, with the surrounding grounds well laid out. The older barns are gradually giving place to a better class, both as to style and convenience. The farming population as a class are intelligent and enterprising. The inhabitants of the town are a reading and very generally a church-going people. There are ten church edifices in the town, so situated as to be convenient of access to the inhabitants. There are twenty school districts in the town, each having a commodious school-house.

By a vote of the town, under the "local option law," the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has not been permitted for the last three years.

There are five post-offices in the town, viz.: at Brownville village, Dexter, Perch River, Limerick, and Pillar Point,—that at Brownville being a "money-order" office.

Railroad facilities are afforded by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, which passes through about eight miles of the town, with stations and substantial buildings at Brownville village and Limerick.

The assessed valuation of the real estate of the town in 1876 was $1,656,000. The personal property was assessed at that date at $176,430. The census of 1814 credited *one slave* to Brownville. This was probably Sylvia Robinson, the slave of Thomas Bowlsby, brought by him from New Jersey. "Old Sylvy," as she was called, said "she didn't know how old she was; guessed she was about a hundred years old;" and her bent form and trembling limbs indicated an advanced age. Her face was a familiar one upon the street in days gone by, but her remains now rest in the village cemetery.

In 1840 the list of Revolutionary pensioners for Brownville was, John Baxter, aged 88; Walter Wilson, 85; Selah Burton, 79; David Rimiston, 93; John P. Beecher, 78.

In 1849 the Dexter, Brownville and Pamelia plank-road, five miles and twelve chains long, was commenced, and completed October 5, 1850, but was long since abandoned. In its place, between Brownville and Watertown, a very substantial macadamized road has been under the management of Alanson Skinner for many years. Since his death (the lease having expired) the road has been given up to the towns of Watertown and Brownville.

In 1852 the Cape Vincent branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, connecting at Watertown, was completed, passing directly through the village of Brownville.

THE VILLAGE OF BROWNVILLE

was incorporated April 5, 1828.

The following officers were chosen at the first election, viz.: Thomas Loomis, Jr., Hoel Lawrence, George Brown, Peleg Burchard, Tracy S. Knap, trustees; Wm. S. Ely, Asa Whitney, Wm. Lord, assessors; John A. Cathcart, treasurer; James Shields, collector; Levi Torrey, constable.

The following persons have been presidents of the board of trustees for the years indicated:

1829, Wm. S. Ely.
1830, Derrick Gibbons.
1831, Hoel Lawrence.
1832, Edmund Kirby.
1833, Wm. Lord.
1834, George Brown.
1835, Arba Strong.
1836, A. Skinner.
1837, J. Hemminway.
1838, Joel Blood.
1839, James Shields.
1840, Thomas Loomis.
1841, Wm. Lord.
1842, Chas. K. Loomis.
1843, ——— ———.
1844, John Bradley.
1845, Arba Strong.
1846, M. C. Loomis.
1847, John E. Brown.
1848, Edmund Kirby.
1849, Thos. L. Knap.
1850, C. K. Loomis.
1851, J. B. Kirby.
1852, James J. Hunt.
1853, Jesse Ayres.
1854, James Skinner.
1855–56, N. B. Lord.
1857, Jesse Ayres.
1858–61, Wm. H. Brown.
1862, Chas. C. Steele.
1863, Aaron Brown.
1864–66, George C. Plumb.
1867, Franklin Keenan.
1868, Chas. C. Steele.
1869, Alfred Kilborn.
1870–77, Alvin A. Gibbs.

The board of trustees for 1877 are Charles C. Codmon, Robert Younger, Jeremiah Giltenan, John W. Wilder, and Alvin A. Gibbs,—the latter the president of the board.

THE TOWN OFFICERS

for 1877 are: Henry Binniger, supervisor; Wm. H. Winn, town clerk; Charles Allen, justice of the peace; Robert A. Mullin, Henry Reeves, John Fitzgerald, assessors; Amos Otis, commissioner of highways; Chas. C. Steele, Cyrus Potter, for district No. 1; Walter Vandebogart, Edmund B. Calkins, for district No. 2; Walter Lee, Edwin R. Adams, for district No. 3; Cyrenius Woodworth, John H. Stokes, for district No. 4; Adolphus P. Swartz, collector; Chester Seber, Charles W. Smith, Sydney R. Brimmer, Bruce Mahew, constables; Farnahan Cory, game-constable; Edwin R. White, Henry Spicer, town auditors; Sterling W. Avery, Morgan Williams, Horace Skinner, excise commissioners.

MANUFACTORIES.

February 9, 1814, a company was organized for manufacturing purposes, with a nominal capital of $100,000. The first trustees were John Paddock, John Brown, Thomas Loomis, Jr., Thomas J. Whitesides, and Hoel Lawrence, who were to serve for one year. A factory-building of stone was erected, and the manufacture of cotton goods commenced the next year. The business proving unprofitable, it was conducted but a few months, and was not resumed for several years. The property was bought by Charles Smith, Elizur Fairman, and John A. Cathcart, in 1826, and an act procured April 6, 1831, incorporating the Brownville Cotton Factory, with a capital of $100,000, in shares of fifty dollars. The business was managed with indifferent success and numerous stoppages until 1842, when, under the ownership of Charles Smith, Wm. H. Averill, and F. W. Andrews, the mill was greatly enlarged and 3200 spindles and 80 looms put in operation, giving employment to from 80 to 100 hands, with a capacity of 18,000 yards of sheeting a week. It remained under this ownership until 1856, since which time it has been owned and managed successively by Messrs. Carleton & Andrews, L. S. Pratt & Son, Fitzsimmons & Co., Mumford & Co., and others. It is not at present in operation.

A company, styled the Jefferson Lead Company, with a capital of $15,000, was formed June 30, 1838, with Thomas L. Knap manager. The business of manufacturing white lead and lithic paints was conducted with varied success for about twelve years, when it was abandoned.

A woolen-factory, owned by Bradley and Brown, was destroyed by fire January, 1846; also a machine-shop, flax-mill, and other property, none of which were rebuilt.

A furnace, foundry, and machine-shop was established in 1820 by Wm. Lord and Henry Caswell. The present large stone furnace building, owned by Colonel Lord, was erected by Wm. Lord and Alanson Skinner in 1830. The business was conducted for seven years by Lord & Skinner, then by Wm. Lord & Son (the partner being Gilderoy Lord, now of Watertown) for sixteen years, and still later, the firm of N. B. Lord & Brothers (the brothers being Wm., Jr., and Nathan) conducted the business. The furnace has not been in operation for several years.

A large and commodious building was erected, with suitable contiguous buildings for conducting an extensive foundry, furnace, and stove manufacturing business, by Alanson Skinner in 1837, and the present machine-shop in 1846. The business has, with little interruption, been conducted successively by A. Skinner & Son and H. Skinner & Brothers, and at present by Wm. T. Skinner and Horace Rice, under the firm-name of Skinner & Rice.

A flouring-mill was built about this time by Thomas L. Knap, which has since been owned and operated by Charles H. Bartlett, Bartlett & Patrick, Bartlett & Smith, P. T. Welch, and is at present owned by Charles C. Steele, and operated by C. C. Steele and Ed. Giles under a copartnership.

Seth G. Hunter carries on a business for the manufacture of furniture and cabinet-ware in the stone building, originally a woolen-mill, on the Brownville side of the river.

The "Brownville Carriage-Works" were established by Henry Lord in 1828, in the stone shop built for a woolen-factory, afterwards the "White Lead Works," and at present occupied by S. G. Hunter as a cabinet-shop. Some years ago Mr. Lord built the block opposite the Stone hotel, which was sold to Mr. Hunt and occupied as a shoe-store by himself, and harness-shop by George Stebbin. Mr. Lord afterwards re-bought it, and remodeled it by adding thereto the present building, used for a store-room and for the display of finished work, on the site of the old stone law-office of N. Rathbun, G. M. Bucklin, and W. W. Wagar, successively. Mr. Lord's business was principally the manufacture of lumber-wagons and heavy work. His name on a wagon was a guarantee that it was of good material and well made. The man who owned a wagon made by Henry Lord, and a harness made by George Stebbins, considered himself well equipped. The business is at present conducted by John W. Wilder, more attention being paid to fine light carriages and cutters.

G. Codmon & Son conduct a general manufacturing business in the line of furniture, cabinet-ware, coffins, and job-work in wood. Across the river, near the site of the mills originally built by John Brown, a flouring-mill is owned and operated by Byron Cole, Myron H. Peck, and J. H. Thompson. They do both custom and merchant milling, aggregating about $100,000 per annum. They

keep three teams employed the greater part of the time in drawing grain from the cars to the mill, and delivering flour and feed to the cars for shipment and to neighboring towns.

Adjoining this is a stone building, originally constructed for a woolen-mill, where, in 1835, and for twenty-five years thereafter, Joel G. Stacy, Enoch Drake, H. C. Alexander, W. R. Willis, Jr., and others, have manufactured satinet, fuller's cloth, and flannels, and done a general wool-carding and cloth-pressing business. It is now run on wool-carding by H. C. Alexander.

A shingle-mill was built by Warren & Hunter, and supplied by material shipped from Canada, but the cost of transportation was too great to successfully compete with mills nearer the timber, and the business was abandoned.

A saw-mill, built many years ago, has given place to more modern machinery; it stands just below the shingle-mill, and is now doing a custom business under the management of Lewis Maynard.

THE MERCHANTS

doing business in this village are Alvin A. Gibbs, dry-goods, groceries, etc.; Albert E. Lord, dry-goods and drugs; Myron H. Peck, groceries and provisions; Robert Younger & Son, groceries and provisions.

Physicians: William P. Massey, M.D.; Ezra B. Pratt, M.D.; William W. Goodwin, M.D.

THE BROWNVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

was established in 1849. It was chartered by the regents November 28, 1849, and opened May 1, 1850, as a boarding- and day-school, under charge of Miss Mary F. Bloomfield, who was succeeded by Miss H. M. Foster, followed by Rev. G. B. Eastman. The building occupied for this purpose was the large brick mansion on one of the main streets, built by Major Samuel Brown, in 1816. The school was not a financial success. It was closed after a short career, and the building sold to and since occupied by Alfred Kilborn.

In 1861–62 a building forty by fifty feet was erected by subscription in Brownville, at a cost of nearly $2000, the lower story of which was to be used for the purposes of a high school, and the upper for a town-hall. In 1875 this building was purchased by the school district of the village of Brownville for school purposes, and, so far as consistent, for the purposes of a hall.

MAJOR-GENERAL BROWN.

The village of Brownville as well as the town was greatly indebted to General Brown for his active interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. During the whole of his residence here of twenty-two years he was indefatigable in his efforts to aid, and liberal in his patronage, where the good of the village was concerned. His official duties never made him forgetful of its interests, and it was with deep regret he found that in the discharge of military duties his residence must be removed to Washington in 1821. Here he continued to reside for seven years, latterly much broken in health from disease contracted at Fort Erie. He died at Washington, February 24, 1828, aged fifty-two.

In 1812–14, Hon. Moss Kent, representative in Congress of General Brown's district, wrote to one of his constituents:

"Another resolution has this day been introduced, offering the thanks of Congress to Generals Brown, Scott, and Gaines for their brilliant victories on the Niagara frontier over a superior British force. The resolution is postponed for a few days. General Brown is here the subject of the most extravagant praise, and I believe if Congress was to authorize the appointment of a lieutenant-general he would be the man."

Among other acknowledgments for his distinguished services, he received a gold medal from the President, and the thanks of Congress. The legislature of the State of New York presented him a sword with resolutions expressive of approbation, and the freedom of the city of New York was presented to him in a gold box.

His remains were laid in the Congressional cemetery at Washington, and Congress erected over his grave a monument commemorative of his services. The device was a broken column; upon the east side of the base was this inscription:

"Sacred
to the memory of Major-General Brown.
By birth, by education, by principle,
devoted to peace.
In deference to his country,
a warrior.
To her service he dedicated his life.
Wounds received in her cause abridged his days."

COLONEL EDMUND KIRBY.

Among the prominent citizens of Brownville at an early date was Edmund Kirby, afterwards Colonel Kirby.

"He was a son of Ephraim Kirby, an officer of the Revolution, and afterwards judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. Colonel Kirby was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, April 18, 1794; entered the army as lieutenant in 1812; served during the war on the northern frontier; joined General Brown as aid in 1820; from 1821 to '23 discharged the duties of adjutant-general at Washington; in 1824 was appointed paymaster of the army, and returned to Brownville, where he married Eliza, a daughter of General Brown. From 1832 to '40 he was engaged in the Florida wars with the Indians; was chief of the pay department during the Mexican war; volunteer aid to General Taylor at the storming of Monterey; aid to General Scott at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the Mexican capital, and always distinguished for courage and bravery."

In 1848 he returned to his home in Brownville; was enthusiastically received by the citizens, a large cavalcade going out to meet and welcome him on his approach to the village. The seeds of disease were implanted in his system by the hardships of war in a tropical climate, which had so impaired his health that he sought relief from the medicinal waters of Avon Springs, where he died, August 20, 1849, aged fifty-five. His remains were brought to Brownville, and laid in the village cemetery with fitting military honors. A plain shaft of Quincy granite marks his resting-place, and bears silent testimony to his heroic deeds. By his side in the village cemetery lie the remains of his gallant son, "Brigadier-General E. Kirby, who was wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, and died May 28, 1863, at the age of twenty-three, a worthy son of an honored sire."

GEORGE BROWN, ESQ.,

who was for so many years identified with the interests of

Brownville, was a son of George Brown, one of the colonists, and followed his father to this county in 1802.

"He was elected justice of the town soon after its organization, which office he held for nearly fifty years, with little interruption, being elected whenever nominated, whatever the strength of the political party to which he belonged. He was also postmaster for twenty-eight years; was a member of assembly in 1819; introduced and secured the passage of the bill organizing the town of Pamelia, and giving it its name after the wife of General Brown."

It is said Colonel Kirby never went out to town-meeting, but when this friend's name was on the ticket he would always go four miles to vote for George Brown.

The following anecdote is related by his nephew, Hon. Lysander Brown, of Watertown:

"George Brown was one of the judges of the old court of common pleas of this county for many years, as long ago as when the late Jason Fairbanks got together his famous heavy jury. The court was composed of slender, light men, and Mr. Fairbanks' toast on the occasion of a dinner given by him was, 'Here is to a lean court and a fat jury.' But they are all gone,—sheriff, court, and jury,—ripe sheaves gathered to the harvest."

George Brown died July 8, 1870, at the age of eighty-eight, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James G. Brown, of New Haven, Connecticut.

COLONEL WILLIAM LORD,

a man long identified with the interests of Brownville, came here from Vermont, just before the breaking out of the war. He was induced to come to act as book-keeper for his uncle, Wm. M. Lord, who kept the Brownville hotel. His uncle having leased the hotel, William taught a winter school at Blanchard's Corners, spending his time out of school in getting out the timber for forty wooden plows, which the next spring he finished up for market. In the fall he concluded to return to Vermont. He packed his clothes, bought a horse and saddle, and was intending to start the next morning, in company with Isaac Farwell, Chesterfield Parsons, and a Mr. Stow. While taking supper together at Abijah Farwell's, Warren Skinner, acting as sergeant in Captain Wm. Cole's company, came in, and warned each of them to report with axe and gun the next morning for service in cutting and felling trees across the road between Brownville and Cape Vincent, to prevent the enemy approaching by way of the cape, fearing an insufficient guard there would enable the enemy to gain access to Sacket's Harbor by this route.

Farwell, Parsons, and Stow concluded it safest to go on to Vermont as designed. Mr. Lord said, "If my country wants my services, I have nothing to withhold." He joined the company, turned his horse into the street, and did not see him again for months. He was engaged in the service twenty-eight days, and did not see Vermont in six years.

This incident probably turned the current of his life towards Brownville. He established the well-known foundry of Lord & Skinner, and afterwards Lord & Sons. He was also one of the most efficient men in securing and promoting the interests of the Watertown and Rome railroad, as well as for many years one of its directors. Two of his sons (Col. N. B. Lord and N. N. Lord) were in the country's service during the civil war; the former was efficient in organizing two regiments—the 35th Infantry and the 20th Cavalry—for the service.

Col. Lord is now, at the age of eighty-six, in the enjoyment of all his faculties, living quietly with two of his children in the family mansion at Brownville.

ALANSON SKINNER

came to Brownville in 1814, remained here but a short time, then went back to New Hampshire, where all of his children were born. He returned to Brownville, and entered into partnership with Wm. Lord, and afterwards (1836–37) built a foundry, and the present machine-shop in 1846, where for many years he conducted a large and successful business in the manufacture of stoves and general hardware. He was State Senator in 1850, '51. He was one of the directors of the National Union Bank, and for some years previous to his death was president of the same. He died at his residence in Brownville, June 7, 1876, aged eighty-two.

GEN. THOMAS LOOMIS

came to this country at an early day; from Otsego county originally. He was engaged in a tannery and shoe-shop, and conducted a large business; he also had a distillery, and later manufactured saleratus. He was a man of mark in the community where he lived, and in the county as well. He was of large, portly figure, a fine face, and an eagle eye, which, with his white hair, made him conspicuous wherever he was. One of his sons, Charles K., was for many years a resident of Brownville. His business career as a merchant, lumber dealer, and United States marshal, made him well known throughout the country. During the last years of his life he was general freight agent for the Buffalo division of the N. Y. C. railroad, and while engaged in the duties of his position, on his way to a railroad convention, was the victim of a railroad disaster at Carr's Rock. Another son, M. C., was engaged in business with his father for many years, and then removed to Ogdensburgh, where he still resides. General Loomis was an invalid for many years, a great but patient sufferer, and died at his residence in Brownville, April 24, 1869, aged eighty years.

From the earliest settlement of Brownville, there have been found there a greater number of men of culture and weight of character than usually falls to the lot of a village of its size. Prominent among this class of men was

THOMAS S. KNAP.

Those who knew Mr. Knap remember him as a man of remarkable social power. His fine physical development, noble bearing, and dignified manner, with his cultured mind and rare "common sense," made him an acquisition in the social circle, and a recognized power in the community.

In 1829, Mr. Knap came from his home in New Berlin, New York, to take charge of the business of his brother, Tracy S. Knap, whose infirm health obliged him to relinquish business for a time. Mr. Knap gave his attention to the manufacture of linseed oil, and for this purpose engaged the farmers in the vicinity to cultivate large crops of flax. To utilize and prepare the flax, "a long stretch of wooden troughs, about fifteen feet wide, ten feet high, and thirty

rods long (as remembered by the narrator), were arranged in what is called 'Philomel creek woods;' these troughs were filled with the stalks of flax, divested of its seed, and water from the creek was made to flow into this trough, for the purpose of rotting the glutinous part of the plant and setting the fibre free, thus fitting it for the purposes of a neighboring rope-walk." The flax-seed was converted into linseed oil by being crushed under heavy burr-stones, and the remaining oil-cake converted into feed for horses and cows.

In addition to the manufacture of linseed oil, and by far the more important business in which he was engaged, was the manufacture of white lead and lithic paints. This occupied a period of about twelve years, from 1838 to 1850. In 1851, Mr. Knap left Brownville for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to become associated with his brother, Charles Knap, of the Fort Pitt Iron Works. His family were prepared to follow him, when the community was startled by the news of his death from cholera.

JOHN A. CATHCART,

who for many years was a prominent merchant and citizen of Brownville, came to this place in 1828, at the solicitation of his friend and relative, Elizur Fairman, one of the owners of the Brownville cotton factory. Mr. Cathcart was then living in Rochester, New York, engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Fairman wrote his friend urging him to come to Brownville and invest in the "cotton factory," representing that prospects for making a fortune here were flattering. Cathcart soon succeeded in disposing of his business, and a real estate interest in Rochester, which, if retained a few years, would have made him a fortune. He came to Brownville, invested $10,000 in the "cotton factory," and used to say "his only return was *one bale of sheeting!*" He afterwards commenced the sale of dry goods, groceries, etc., at this place, which he continued successfully for twenty-five years, though many of the latter years of his life an invalid. He died in 1852, leaving his business to his son, W. A. Cathcart, now of Bay City, Michigan.

In many respects the village of Brownville presents superior advantages for manufacturing establishments, as it has direct communication by railroad with the markets, real estate is cheap, and the surrounding country affords in abundance the means for supporting a large population.

Early in the history of this county, the village, with its mills and stores and shops, was the centre of a large trade from the surrounding country. Its business prospects attracted here men of brains and energy, men well calculated to succeed in business enterprises: Gen. Jacob Brown, Judge John Brown, Major Samuel Brown, Gen. Loomis, Asa Whitney, William S. Ely, Hoel Lawrence, William M. Lord, Daniel Lyman, Col. William Lord, Col. E. Kirby, Elizur Fairman, Major Reed, John A. Cathcart, Tracy S. and Thomas L. Knap, John E. Brown, Joel Blood, Henry Lord; and later Joel G. Stacey, William H. Skinner, James Shields, Col. Bradley, Arba Strong, Dr. Bates, C. K. Loomis, Dr. Ayres, F. W. Andreas, James Hunt, E. S. Sterling, G. Tillinghast and his son, James Tillinghast, who is at present general agent of the N. Y. C. railroad, and others,—men of more than average ability.

The struggle for the county buildings, at the time of the organization of the county, resulting in favor of Watertown, gave it special advantages. At an early day, trade and travel were diverted from Brownville to Watertown from points south of Brownville, by the difficulty of crossing the "big swamp" and climbing the ugly hills, to reach Brownville from that direction. These and other causes have resulted in disappointing those who had large expectations for Brownville.

The population in 1877 is about four hundred and fifty.

DEXTER,

formerly Fish Island, one of the villages in the town of Brownville, was so named in compliment to S. Newton Dexter, of Whitesboro', who was formerly interested in the business of the place.

It is situated at the head of Black River bay, and has a fine water-power, a convenient harbor, and is about one and a half miles from the station of the R., W. & O. railroad at Limerick. The lands in this vicinity were early purchased by John and Jacob Brown, who, in 1811, commenced a dam. This was swept off, and another one built soon after. A saw-mill was put in operation in 1813, a grist-mill was built by John E. Brown in 1826, and in 1837 the place contained about a dozen houses.

About this time more attention was being paid to the manufacture of lumber for market, from logs floated down the river. James Wood and his sons, Gillman, Charles, and Ira, became interested in the lumber business here. Mr. Wood was originally from New Hampshire, and about 1830 began the erection of a dam and woolen-factory one and a half miles above Brownville, on Black river, which was nearly completed when it was swept off by the spring freshet of 1833, proving a total loss. Besides Mr. Wood and his sons, the names of Keyes & Hungerford, Thurman, Gunn & Co., John Bradley, Kirby & Loomis, Joseph Huntington, Potter & Hammond, E. Leonard, and Henry Binninger are familiarly connected with the lumber business of Dexter.

In 1837 a joint stock company was formed for the purpose of laying out a village on a tract of 249 acres south, and 800 acres north, of the river. The original members of the company were Edmund Kirby, S. W. Dexter, John Williams, John Bradley, and J. Brown.

A post-office was established in 1836, with Joshua Eaton as the first postmaster. A company was also formed the same year, to be called the "Jefferson Woolen Company," with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of erecting and putting in operation a woolen-factory. It originally consisted of S. N. Dexter, John Williams, Edmund Kirby, John Bradley, Rodney Burt, and O. V. Brainard. The present extensive woolen-factory was accordingly built in 1837, which, including machinery and appendages, cost $140,000. The original company failed, with liabilities exceeding their assets by $33,000. The property has since been owned and operated by a company known as the "Jefferson Manufacturing Company," and subsequently by T. H. Magee & Co., F. J. Hall & Co., and is at present understood to be owned by the estate of T. H. Magee. It is not now in operation.

The factory has manufactured at different periods in its history broadcloths, flannels, family blankets, and soldiers' blankets. During the late war, under the efficient management of F. J. Hall, Esq., it was run to great profit in the manufacture of blankets. The main building is of stone, 50 by 170 feet, and four stories high, beside attic and basement.

A difficulty has been experienced in bringing heavy craft into the port of Dexter, on account of a troublesome sand-bar at the mouth of Black River bay. An extensive government appropriation was expended in 1836–37 in the construction of piers, and other appropriations have since been expended towards removing the difficulty, but with only partial relief.

There are a few citizens now living in Dexter who have been residents there and identified with its interests during its entire period of growth. Among them may be named Jesse Babcock, John T. Wood, Solomon Moyer, John P. Shelley, and F. W. Winn. Probably no one man has been more efficient in promoting the interests of Dexter than James A. Bell, who came to Dexter in 1836. He first took a small stock of goods into a room fitted up for the purpose, in a building then used for a warehouse, and now used by the factory company for a store-house; connected with this was the principal dock of the place, and a very flourishing warehouse business was done by way of storing produce and butter and cheese for shipment, and receiving goods and merchandise from the regular lines of vessels then plying between Dexter and Oswego and other lake ports. Mr. Bell became associated with Major Edmund Kirby in this business, and from the building of the factory, the construction of the Government works at the mouth of the river, the extensive lumber business of the mills, and a good surrounding country, an opportunity was afforded for establishing a large trade and selling a great many goods; so that the accommodations proving too limited for the business, a large brick store was built, on the site of the present store of O. M. & G. W. Wood, where for many years a very prosperous business was conducted.

The position occupied by Mr. Bell, with reference to Dexter, was summed up by an acquaintance, who said of him: "'As Paris is France,' so James A. Bell is Dexter." Mr. Bell represented his town as its supervisor, his district as State senator, and has also served as auditor of the canal department.

Dexter shared with Sacket's Harbor in the warehousing trade, more or less, until the completion of the Rome, Watertown and Cape Vincent railroad, when its business in that line was discontinued.

A large business is now done by Henry Binninger, and Binninger & Strainge, in the manufacture of sash, blinds, and doors, and shingles, and a general jobbing and contract business for the construction of buildings. The business was established by Mr. Binninger in 1863.

A similar branch of business is carried on by E. Leonard, as successor to Joseph Huntington.

There are also two grist-mills at Dexter, a plaster-mill, a shingle-mill, and the usual shops for the accommodation of five hundred inhabitants. There are four dry-goods stores, one drug-store, two hotels, and churches of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Universalist orders, each having a commodious church edifice. The physicians are Doctors Charles Douglas and Arthur Benedict.

The village of Dexter was incorporated May 8, 1855, under general law, and amended by special act April 15, 1857, and January 28, 1865.

TRUSTEES.

1855. Sylvester Reed, Franklin J. Hall, John T. Wood, William V. Morgan, James A. Bell.
1856. James A. Bell, William V. Morgan, Samuel Moyer, Delos McWayne, Joseph D. Beals.
1857. F. W. Winn, M. N. Potter, J. T. Wood, long term; J. A. Bell, L. W. Gunn, G. H. Kimball, short term.
1858. E. Leonard, E. S. Clark, J. A. McWayne.
1859. J. Babcock, F. W. Winn, L. W. Gunn, and J. P. Shelley, to fill vacancy.
1860. F. J. Hall, J. P. Shelley, M. H. Peck.
1861. Edgar Leonard, S. Moyer, O. M. Wood.
1862. G. H. Rounds, M. E. Casler, James Frost.
1863. E. H. Parker, J. P. Shelley, J. A. McWayne, and G. H. Rounds, to fill vacancy.
1864. G. H. Rounds, M. E. Casler, James Frost.
1865. J. T. Wood, F. W. Winn, Jesse Babcock.
1866. J. H. Stokes, Edward Linder, H. Binninger.
1867. Samuel Moyer, James H. Roseboom, J. D. McWayne.
1868. John H. Stokes, H. Binninger, E. H. Parker.
1869. Charles B. Bowers, Edwin S. Clark, James W. Plumb.
1870. Thomas J. Strainge, Farlin Ball, Samuel Moyer.
1871. J. H. Roseboom, Delos McWayne, O. M. Wood.
1872. H. Binninger, E. H. Parker, Andrew S. Baker.
1873. M. H. Peck, M. E. Casler, E. S. Clark.
1874. Robert Thompson, Andrew S. Baker, Levi Nutting.
1875. Henry Binninger, George W. Wood, Samuel Francis.
1876. Samuel Moyer, Charles Foster, George Babcock.
1877. Joseph Underwood, John P. Shelley, C. C. Emerson.

LIMERICK.

On Perch river, where the R., W. & O. railroad crosses the stream, one and a half miles from Dexter, and on the direct road from Brownville to Cape Vincent, is a small village, consisting of a store, tavern, depot, and about a dozen dwellings. Mills were built here at an early day. The dam was found to flow the flats above and render them sickly, when it was removed, and afterwards built below. This place has been selected for holding town-meetings for the last half-century.

The stream known as Perch river, as it passes through the town of Brownville, and all along from Perch lake to Limerick, is a dull, sluggish stream. The lay of the land along its course is flat, and in many places marshy. At the time of the spring freshets it largely overflows its banks, and wide stretches of country are inundated. A dam at Limerick increased the trouble, and an act was passed March 30, 1827, authorizing John Baxter, Abner Smith, and Isaac Moffatt to remove obstructions for the purpose of improving the current of the river. In March, 1828, the circuit court declared the dam a nuisance, and directed it to be removed.

The summer of 1828 was a sickly one. Fever and ague, and a more severe form of malarial fever, prevailed to such an extent that there were hardly well ones enough to take care of the sick. On May 26, 1841, an act was passed in pursuance of the same object, and to provide for reclaiming drowned lands, by which parties benefited along the

river were to be taxed for defraying expenses incurred. Nicholas Lawyer, John Cole, Jr., Paul Anthony, Daniel Allen, and Jonathan Webb were appointed commissioners for carrying the act into effect. Several thousand acres were taxed, at first at fourteen and afterwards twenty cents an acre.

PERCH RIVER POST-OFFICE

was at an early day called Moffattville. It is a hamlet of a dozen houses, a Union church, a store, and a few shops. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of a highly-cultivated agricultural district, and is peopled by an intelligent class of persons.

The names associated with Perch River are,—Uncle Isaac Moffatt, Deacon Vandebogart, Silas F. Spicer (who knew all about the underground railroad, and every other benevolent work, and who in face, form, and character so strikingly resembled our martyred President, Lincoln), Daniel Allen, Silas and Lewis Webb. Hon. Hugh Smith and Hon. Henry Spicer, long partners in business and not divided in sentiment, have each in his time been called to represent his district in the legislature.

Perch River has long been recognized as one of the best sections for farming purposes of any part of the town.

Old Uncle Isaac Moffatt, as he was called, one of its first settlers, had a vein of fun. His family physician, Dr. Bates, of pleasant memory, left his saddle-bags at his house on the occasion of a professional visit there, and Mr. Moffatt took charge of them overnight. On sending for them the next morning the doctor found his roguish patron friend had removed several vials and in their places deposited specimens of the finny tribe, carefully labeled "Bullo Trouti," etc., etc.

PILLAR POINT

owes its name to the peculiar appearance presented by certain rocks along the shore, as they are left standing but partly supported, owing to the action of the water of the lake. It includes a large and valuable farming district between Chaumont and Black River bays. There are extensive fisheries along the shore. A small village opposite Sacket's Harbor is the place of a post-office, a Methodist church, and a few dwellings and shops. This point has been somewhat important for its ship-building. The postmaster at Pillar Point is Samuel Roat.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BROWNVILLE.

A Presbyterian church was organized March 18, 1818, consisting of eight members. Elam Clark and William Vandebogart were chosen elders. It was admitted to presbytery February 10, 1819, and Noah M. Wells was installed pastor September 14, 1820. He is now living at the age of ninety-three in Erie, Michigan.

The large stone edifice in the village of Brownville, now the property of the Episcopal society, was immediately built as a Union church, the Presbyterians owning a large interest in it, and occupying it for several years, but a majority of the stock was owned by Episcopalians, and a society of that order was legally formed October 13, 1826, under the name of St. Paul's church. To this society the Presbyterians sold their interest, and in 1832 built a church edifice of wood, on the site of the present church. This building was burned in 1842, and the present church edifice was built in 1844. In 1852 a building for Sunday-school purposes and lecture-room was put up on the same lot and adjoining.

The ministers have been, Noah M. Wells, 1818–25; James R. Boyd, 1827–30; E. H. Snowden, 1834–39; Dexter Clary, 1839–42; Calvin Yale, 1842–44; O. P. Conklin, 1844–48; S. M. Wood, 1848–51; Sylvester Holmes, 1851–54; John Campbell, 1854–55; I. Burchard, 1855–57; R. G. Keyes, 1857–61; George D. Horton, 1862–64; Enos Wood, 1865–72; H. M. Dodd, 1873–77.

The Presbyterian churches of Brownville and Dexter have usually been supplied by the same pastor, preaching on Sabbath morning at Dexter, and afternoon at Brownville, since the organization of the Dexter church.

The present session consists of Rev. H. M. Dodd, moderator; Wm. P. Massey, George C. Plumb, Anson Potter, James H. Griswold, Ezra B. Pratt, Myron H. Peck, elders; George C. Plumb, W. P. Massey, James Parker, trustees. There are sixty-eight members.

BAPTIST CHURCH—PERCH RIVER.

The first church organization in the town of Brownville, of which there is any record, is that of the Baptist church, Perch River, September 7, 1806. An ecclesiastical council was held at the house of John N. Collins, October 10, where this church was fellowshipped by delegates from Champion, Rutland, and Adams. It at first numbered ten members, viz.: Richardson Avery, Truman Kilborn, Arad Farr, Oliver Bartholomew, Persis Towns, Isaac Cornwall, Jr., David Little, Peter Towns, Joseph Rhodes, Rhoda Rhodes. The members who sat in the council from Champion church were Elder Timothy Pool, Deacon Arnold Lewis, and David Pool; from the Rutland church, Benjamin Peck and Chandler Mattby; from the Adams church, Timothy Heath and Matthew Wilkie.

The first minister presiding over this church was Elder Timothy Pool, in 1806. His successors were Elders Wilkie, Joshua Morgan, Sardis Little, Ford, Guiteáu, D. D. Reed, Sawyer, John L Moore, Miller, Lorenzo Rice, Abner Webb, De Golier, D. Peck, Ira Cooley, Sydney L. Dyer, Calvin Filio. Held a protracted meeting in 1825–26, when between sixty and seventy were added to the church.

A society was legally organized April 25, 1825, at which Melvin Moffatt, Walter Cole, George Brown, Nathaniel Peck, and William Webb were chosen trustees. It was reorganized February 11, 1833. In 1827 they erected their present stone church, at a cost of $2800.

The record of the church is as follows: Ordained, 1,—Sardis Little, in 1816. Sent by this church as missionaries, 3,—Abner Webb, to Burmah, India; John L. Moore, to Ohio; Sydney Dyer, to Mississippi. Died, 1,—Elder Ira A. Cooley.

BAPTIST CHURCH—PILLAR POINT.

This church and society was formed September 22, 1838, with L. Howard, G. C. Parsons, Hiram A. Reed, Solomon Ingalls, Elisha Harris, and Samuel R. Campbell, trustees. In 1839 they reported 30 members. No recent report.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)

was formed legally October 13, 1826. Thomas Y. How and Thomas Loomis were chosen wardens, and Asa Whitney, Tracy S. Knap, Sylvester Reed, S. Brown, William S. Ely, Peleg Burchard, Edmund Kirby, and Hoel Lawrence, vestrymen. The first rector of the church was William Linn Keese. His successors have been: Revs. Ezekiel G. Gear, February 13, 1831; A. C. Treadway; Ferdinand Rogers, August, 1837; William H. Hill, November, 1846; Geo. B. Eastman, October, 1851–55; Andrew Oliver, 1855–58; Moses E. Willson, 1858–64; J. Winslow, 1864–65; Thos. P. Tyler, 1865–67; R. H. Barnes, 1867; J. Winslow, 1868–70; Thomas G. Ockford, 1870–72; D. Ellis Willes, 1872–74; F. P. Winnie, 1874–77, and is the present incumbent. The wardens are A. A. Gibbs and William Lord. Communicants, 31.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DEXTER

was organized July 2, 1839, by Reverends Marcus Smith, Isaac Brayton, and Dexter Clary, and received by presbytery. Eighteen original members.

The succession of ministers has been: Reverends Dexter Clary, O. P. Conklin, Sylvester Holmes, —— Whitney, John Campbell, George D. Horton, Enos Wood, and Henry M. Dodd.

The Presbyterian churches of Dexter and Brownville have usually been supplied, the same pastor preaching on Sabbath morning at Dexter and afternoon at Brownville.

Elders: 1839, Josiah Hinman, John Bell, Joseph D. Bealls, Ahira Murrill; 1841, Joshua Eaton; 1846, James A. Bell; 1852, Abner Wicher; 1854, Anson Potter; 1865, William Gibbs; 1874, Myron H. Peck; 1875, Melza E. Castler. Deacons: 1839, Joseph Huntington, William A. Wood; 1852, William Adams; 1874, William Bell.

A society was formed, September 24, 1842, with Joshua Eaton, Joseph Huntington, David H. Freeman, Harvey Crocker, and Levi Smith, trustees. A brick church was built in 1843–46. A parsonage was presented to the society by James A. Bell in 1877. Church membership, 77.

ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH—DEXTER,

was organized July 14, 1839, with John Bradley and Gillman Wood as wardens; and Edmund Kirby, Jesse Babcock, Ora Haskell, Solon Stone, James A. Bell, Andrew Wood, Israel J. Griffin, and Robert Anderson, vestrymen.

They have a commodious church edifice, and are usually supplied by the same clergyman as the church at Brownville. The wardens are Samuel Francis and John Francis.

METHODIST CHURCH—BROWNVILLE.

This society was formed August 3, 1829, with Joshua Heminway, Henry W. Chapman, Samuel Knap, Isaac Meecham, William Lord, and Daniel Case, trustees.

The following names appear as pastors: 1829–31, A. Ball; 1831, Benjamin Phillips; 1832, Elijah Smith; 1833, E. B. Fuller; 1834, L. K. Reddington; 1835, B. Phillips; 1836, H. Shepherd; 1837, I. L. Hunt; 1838, George C. Woodruff; 1839, M. D. Gillet; 1840, James Irvine; 1843, Philo T. Bennet; 1844, Reuben Reynolds; 1845, Reuben Reynolds; 1846, O. C. Lathrop; 1847, T. F. Fenton; 1848, G. W. Barney; 1849, L. L. Adkins; 1850, R. Redhead; 1851–52, I. B. Brown; 1853, Wm. Tripp; 1854, C. Phelps; 1856–57, G. W. Elwood; 1858, L. Clark; 1859, G. M. Pearce; 1860, L. B. Ford; 1861–62, M. Lyon; 1863–64, C. H. Guile; 1865, M. Lyon; 1866–67, J. Turnee; 1868, '69, '70, S. M. Warren; 1871, '72, '73, M. M. Rice; 1874–75, S. N. Danforth; 1876–77, S. Dewey, the present incumbent.

Present trustees: J. C. Knap, H. J. Harris, George Thompson, Ervin Walrath, H. Groat. Stewards: J. C. Knap, H. Groat, A. G. Taylor, George Thompson, N. H. Potter. Class-leaders: H. I. Harris, R. M. Spinney, A. G. Taylor. Membership, 131.

The society own a commodious house of worship valued at $3000, and free of debt. They also have a parsonage, a two-story brick dwelling, valued at $1000.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF DEXTER

was formed September 5, 1841, with the following persons as trustees: Thos. Broadbent, John Maynard, David Baker, Eleazer Parker, Solon Stone, and F. W. Winn. Their church edifice was built in 1842, and dedicated in December of that year. Dedication sermon by Rev. Pitt Morse.

Their pastors have been H. L. Haywood, Chas. A. Skinner, G. S. Abbott, Wm. McNeil, Lyman Perry, Asa Sax, J. H. Stewart, Harvey Hersey, and E. B. Cooper, who died after a residence of only nine days.

The church property is valued at $2500. Present trustees: Thos. Broadbent, Samuel Moyer, Joseph Perry, E. S. Clark, Geo. W. Wood, and Geo. Moyer. The original membership was 25; the present membership is 79 communicants.

METHODIST CHURCH—DEXTER.

The Methodist society at Dexter, in 1875, built a church edifice at a cost of $2500. This society has a separate church organization, but forms a part of the Brownville M. E. church, and is supplied by the same pastor.

The trustees are C. C. Emerson, A. T. Knox, A. H. Seeber, and Farlin Ball; Stewards, Paul Amon, Henry Denny, Chester Daniels, John Foster; Class-leader, A. H. Seeber.

METHODIST CHURCH—PILLAR POINT.

There is a Methodist church at Pillar Point with a membership of 181, a church property valued at $2000, and a parsonage valued at $1000. The present pastor is M. T. Hill. Trustees: Amos Otis, Henry McAfee, Chas. D. Emerson, Wheeler Lowe; Class-leaders: I. R. Adams, Ira Barber, John W. Akerman, Wm. W. Harris; Stewards: Wm. Clemant, William W. Ackerman, Amos Otis, Nelson Dingman, Cyrenus Woodworth, Wm. Fisk, Henry Ackerman, Hubert Douglas.

UNION CHURCH—PERCH RIVER.

In 1851 a Union church was built at Perch River, at a cost of $1500, with Silas F. Spicer, Archibald Sternberg,

John Cole, Lewis M. Webb, and Charles B. Avery, as trustees.

This church is occupied principally by the Methodist and Evangelical Lutheran denominations, and is usually supplied by a non-resident minister having another charge or preaching station.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST—BROWNVILLE VILLAGE.

This society was formed December 16, 1851. The church building was completed in 1854, and dedicated January 16, 1856, by Rev. Luther Rice. It has been unoccupied the greater part of the time since its completion. Services have occasionally been held, and the following persons have officiated: Revs. Luther Rice, C. A. Skinner, Asa Sage, A. A. Thayer, E. W. Reynolds, J. H. Stewart, and H. Hersey. The trustees are A. E. Lord, Alfred Kilborn, Horace Skinner, and Lewis Maynard.

MASONIC LODGE.

Brownville Lodge of F. and A. M., No. 378, was installed March 31, 1819, by Isaac Lee, acting G. M.; A. Trowbridge, D. G. M. Its Masters have been Sylvester Reed, Peleg Burchard, Joseph McKenzie, Hoel Lawrence, Warren Skinner, S. Reed.

From 1827 till 1839 the meetings were discontinued, when the charter was renewed as No. 53. The lodge was reorganized April 2 of the same year, with Alanson Skinner, Master; Richard Buckminster, S. W.; Arba Strong, J. W.; Joel Blood, Treasurer; John K. Adams, Secretary; Henry W. Chapman, S. D.; Apollus Huntington, J. D.; Derrick Gibbons, Gideon Tillinghurst, Stewards; Hugh Wiley, Tyler.

Masters: 1839, A. Skinner; 1840, R. Buckminster; 1841, '42, Arba Strong; 1843, John N. Cole; 1844, A. Skinner; 1845, '46, '47, '48, A. Skinner; 1849, R. Buckminster; 1850, Chas. K. Loomis; 1851, Horace Skinner; 1852, M. C. Loomis; 1853, D. C. Priest; 1854, H. Skinner; 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, A. Skinner; 1860, John T. Wood; 1861, Henry Barber; 1862, Henry Barber; 1863, '64, Walter Zimmerman; 1865, '66, Wm. T. Skinner; 1867, Walter Zimmerman; 1868, '69, '70, W. T. Skinner; 1871, Walter Zimmerman; 1872, Rufus Zimmerman; 1873, Rufus Zimmerman; 1874, Henry Barber; 1875, Edson C. Steele; 1876, John B. Atwater.

The officers for 1877 are John B. Atwater, Master; John W. Wilder, S. W.; Franklin Seeber, J. W.; Amos R. Wilcox, Treasurer; Horace Skinner, Secretary; Edmund H. Carpenter, S. D.; James Dier, J. D.; Chauncey W. Phippen, S. M. C.; James G. Gunn, J. M. C.; Newman H. Potter, Chaplain; Henry Barbour, Marshal; Chas. L. Witt, Tyler.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



HON. HENRY SPICER.

The subject of this sketch was born Oct. 20, 1820, at Brownville, Jefferson County, N. Y. He was the son of Silas F. and Charlotte Spicer. In 1821 his father moved with his family to Perch River, where he was engaged during the remainder of his life in the business of farming and the manufacture of boots and shoes. The elder Spicer was a man of sound judgment and strict integrity, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. During the famous Morgan excitement he was known as an "anti-Mason," and took decided ground in the controversy which then raged throughout the States. Subsequently, and until 1840, he acted with the Whig party, but in that year became identified morally and politically with the abolition movement, which was then beginning to develop, and under that banner he steadily fought until the year 1864, when Lincoln's emancipation proclamation obviated the necessity of further warfare. He was the instigator of the first abolition organization in the town of Brownville. Both himself and wife were deeply interested in the temperance cause, and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their house was always a home for the regular and itinerant preachers of that denomination.

The family consisted of fourteen children,—five boys and nine girls,—of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. They were all afforded a good common-school education, and of the nine girls eight were teachers. Henry, from the age of fourteen to twenty-one, worked in summer by the month on a farm and attended district school in the winter. At the age of twenty-one he commenced business for himself, teaching district school in winter, and working at his trade—that of a carpenter and joiner—in summer, until the fall of 1846, when he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, the Hon. Hugh Smith, member of Assembly in 1874. They engaged in the business of merchandising, farming, and the manufacture of potash, and also dealt extensively in cattle. The copartnership continued for eighteen years, Mr. Spicer retiring in the fall of 1864. Since that time he has been engaged in farming, the breeding of horses, and various other enterprises, in all of which he has been eminently successful, and is widely known as a prudent, reliable, and sagacious business man. Mr. Spicer is now and was one of the original directors of the Black River Insurance Company, the name of which was subsequently changed to the Northern Insurance Company.

September, 1848, he married Miss Delia E., daughter of Capt. Beriah and Diana Allen, of Brownville. Capt. Allen was connected with the State militia, and served the town for several years as supervisor. A gentleman of irreproachable character, and highly respected by all who knew him. Mr. Spicer had two brothers in the Union army during the Rebellion, viz., Edward and George; the latter being killed at the battle of Antietam. Politically, Mr. Spicer was a thorough Whig until the formation of the Republican party in 1854, since which time he has been a consistent Republican and an active member of that party. He has represented the town of Brownville as its supervisor four terms, viz., 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1869. He was elected presidential elector in 1872, and cast his vote for U. S. Grant. In 1876 he was elected to the Assembly, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 367 over his opponent, who was elected the previous term from the same district by a majority of 386. Mr. Spicer is a thorough temperance man, and believes that the cause can best be aided by proper legislation, and to that end rendered valuable service while a member of the legislature. Personally he is a modest, unobtrusive man, courteous and affable, and possessing in an eminent degree those qualities and virtues which win the respect of all who know him.



ALANSON SKINNER.



MRS. ALANSON SKINNER.

HON. ALANSON SKINNER.

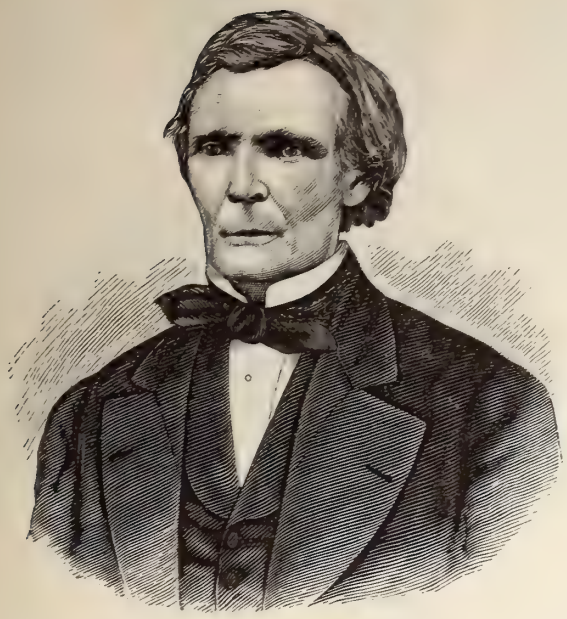
It has been very aptly said that "a truthful representation of a worthy life is a legacy to humanity." Acting upon this assertion, we present an outline of the business, social, and official character of Alanson Skinner, a pioneer of Brownville, who was prominently identified with all its interests. He was born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, May 21, 1794, and was the son of Timothy Skinner, and the third of a family of nine children,—eight sons and one daughter. In 1814 he came to Brownville from his native State, and after 1830 never changed the home of his adoption, where, in all that related to the growth, success, and prosperity of the village, he took an active part. He grew up with it through all its changes, ever remaining one of its most respected and worthy citizens. He took an active part in military matters soon after he came, and served under Gen. Jacob Brown in the troubles that then existed between the United States and Great Britain. Soon after he settled in Brownville he became actively interested in manufacturing, and for many years owned and conducted an extensive foundry and stove-works, carrying on a large business, which he always managed with carefulness and success. This industry was an important one in those days, and the firm of Skinner & Davis will long be remembered in this part of the State. He continued the business alone for many years, when his sons, William T., James, and Horace, succeeded him, the former still remaining in the business. Mr. Skinner was supervisor of the town during the years 1839–40 and 1846; and for nine years, between 1832 and 1849, was one of the village trustees, being chosen president of the village in 1836. In 1850 he represented this district in the State senate, and it can be truthfully said of him that in whatever position he was placed he was always actuated by a faithful desire to do his duty to his constituents and to maintain a reputation for personal honor. He was a careful and systematic business man, and his extensive investments were almost invariably attended with success. He was industrious and economical, and no man ever bore a name more worthy for honor and integrity. For several years he was the honored and respected president of the National Union Bank of Watertown, in which he had long been a large stockholder. Socially, he was one of the most genial and cordial of men. He was hospitable in his home, in his conversational powers attractive and entertaining. He was for many years an earnest and consistent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Watertown Chapter and Commandery and of Brownville Lodge. As showing the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-Masons, we append the following extract from the "Memorial Tribute" placed upon the records of the Watertown Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar:

"The members of the Commandery unite in cordial recognition of the sterling virtues of the late Sir Knight Alanson Skinner. . . . As a Sir Knight he exemplified the great Templar characteristics of charity and hospitality. . . . His unswerving integrity as a man deserved the assured success that attended his efforts." . . .

His town has had few equals and no superiors in integrity and capability as representatives in the county board of supervisors. While a member of the State senate he was distinguished for his firm adherence to principle.

On the 29th of September, 1819, Mr. Skinner was united in marriage with Miss Mary Woodward. This union was blessed with four children, namely, Horace, born September 27, 1820, now resides in Brownville; Mary, born November 22, 1822, now the wife of the Rev. Luther Rice, of Watertown; James, born November 19, 1824, and lives in Aurora, Illinois; William T., born December 11, 1826, and now represents the business established by his father.

On the 7th of June, 1876, Mr. Skinner died, full of years and honors. At his death he was eighty-two years of age, and he retained all his faculties to the last. In his death the community lost a respected and worthy citizen; his wife, a devoted husband; his children, an affectionate father; and his acquaintances, a true Christian companion and friend.



JAMES DOUGLASS.



MRS. JAMES DOUGLASS.

JAMES DOUGLASS

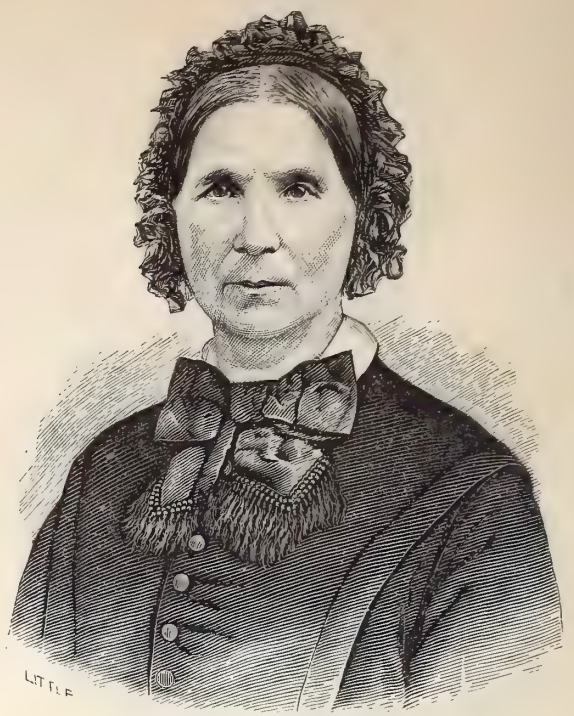
was the second of a family of nine children, and son of John Douglass, who came here with his father, Alexander Douglass, a Scotchman and lineal descendant of the Douglass family. He landed in America during the Revolution, on the very day, in fact, when the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbor. He died at Albany, at an advanced age. John had just attained his majority when he arrived here, and served through the Revolutionary war, and finally settled at Palatine, Montgomery county, New York, where he married Miss Martha Taylor. He died in Canada. The subject of our sketch was born at Palatine, December 13, 1791. He first married Miss Hannah Edwards, of Montgomery county, in July, 1815, by whom he had one son, William, who died May 15, 1875. His wife had seven brothers in the War of 1812 at one time. She died on the 3d of May, 1817. After his first wife's death he married Miss Susanna Pettit, daughter of Hermon and Martha Pettit, who settled in Watertown in the year 1801. Mrs. Douglass was born the same year, being the first birth in the town.

Mr. Douglass was a very industrious man, having acquired good habits from his father, with whom he lived until he was twenty-two years of age. He received but a limited education at the then inferior district schools. He began life as a farm laborer, and shortly after the battle of Sacket's Harbor he came to Jefferson County, with the view of locating a farm. He worked a short time, and then returned to Montgomery county. In the year 1819 he came to Brownville, accompanied by his family. He worked a farm for two years, and then purchased the farm upon which he remained during the rest of his life.

The following is the record of the issue of his second marriage: James Chester, born March 29, 1821; he is now a prominent farmer of Brownville; married Miss Lucilda Cady, of Ellisburg. John P., born Aug. 10, 1825, a prominent merchant and speculator, and a large land owner in Jefferson County; resides in New York city. Norval E., born Aug. 8, 1830, an extensive farmer in the town of Lyme.

By hard work and exposure to all sorts of weather Mr. Douglass contracted severe rheumatism, and was a cripple for the last thirty years of his life. He bore his infirmity with Christian resignation. He was a thrifty farmer and a close calculator, and very successful in all his operations. He was an earnest Christian, and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which also his second wife belonged. He died May 10, 1876, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, respected by all, and very generally lamented as a man of sterling integrity and unswerving probity.





MRS. HAZAEL S. WHITE.

HAZAEL S. WHITE.

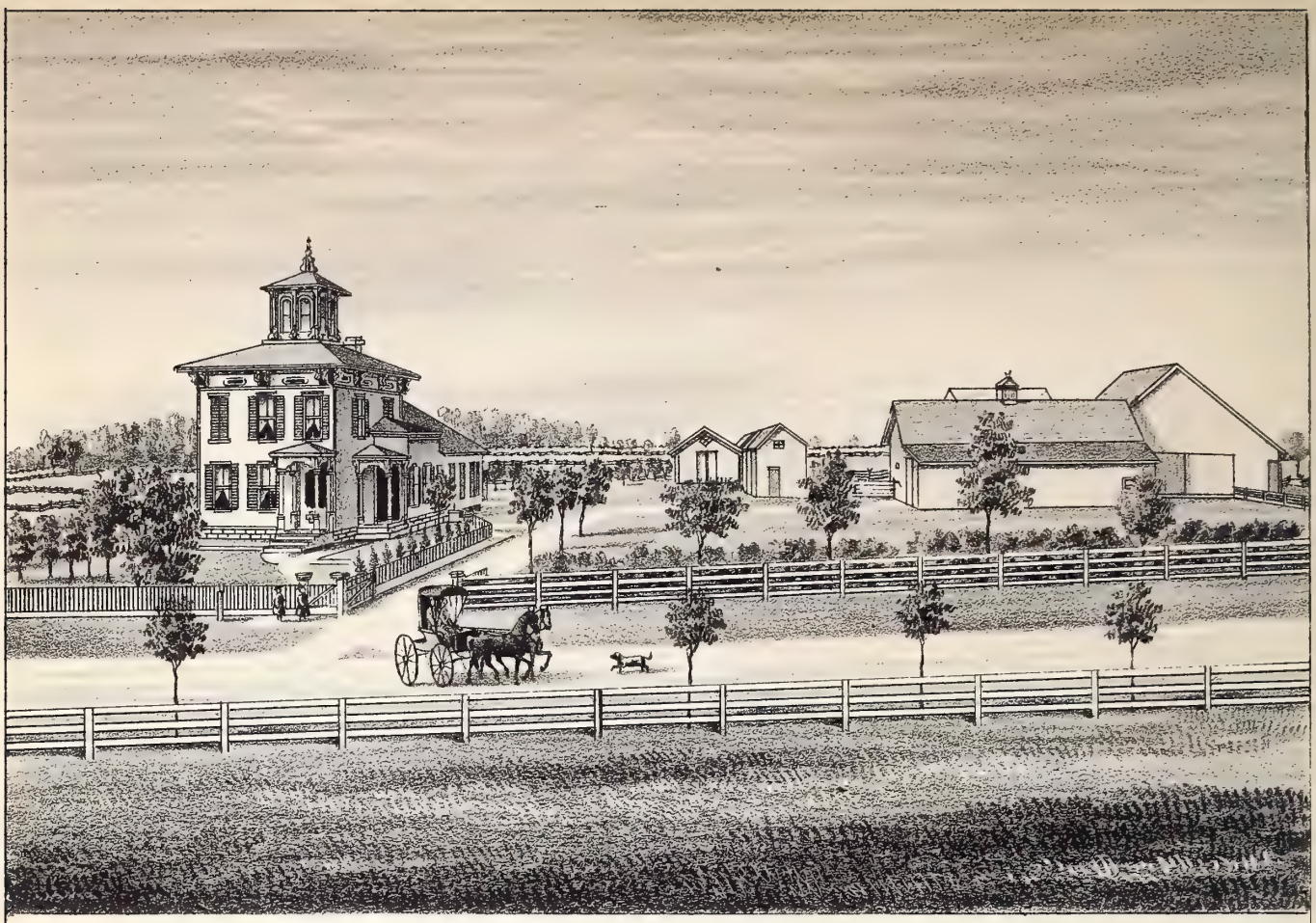
Amid the bloom of the heather and the tassels of the broom the ancestors of the subject of the present sketch (Hazael S. White) were born. He himself was a native of Vermont, where he was born July 26, 1804, and with his parents, Solomon and Hannah (Simon) White, when but a child, came to Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York, where, about two miles from the village, the elder White purchased a small farm, being a man of very limited means.

On this farm Mrs. White, the mother, died, after which event the father removed from his farm and resided with a son in the town of Redwood, where he lived to an advanced age. During the war with Great Britain in 1812–15, Mr. White and his family, in common with many of their neighbors, endured untold hardships and privations consequent upon the unsettled condition of the country. Owing to the limited circumstances of his father, the younger White in his boyhood had but slight opportunities to acquire an education from books, and was forced to secure his knowledge in the bitter school of experience. When about twenty-four years of age he engaged in business for himself at Cape Vincent, in the line of a butcher; but the business proving unremunerative, he soon relinquished it and removed to Brownville, settling on Pillar Point. Here he remained about one year, when he removed to Hounsfield and engaged with Amos Catlin, in whose employ he remained four years. He then returned to the Point and purchased a small farm, and commenced jobbing. Dexter village was at this time just building, and he contracted for the job of quarrying the stone for the woolen factory, which was erected under the superintendency of Major Kirby. In this contract as in others Mr. White employed a large number of men. At the close of the work he took a contract for grading on the Sacket's Harbor & Ellisburg railroad. Soon after he purchased a farm in Brownville, and began a successful course of agricultural operations. At the end of two years he exchanged his farm for one now owned by his son, E. T. White, who purchased the same of his father two years afterwards, a view of which can be seen in another part of this work. Mr. White being now about fifty years of age, and feeling that he had secured a competency, retired from active business. One principle actuated Mr. White during his whole business career, and that was fidelity to his engagements. He was prompt and punctual in the discharge of every obligation which he contracted, and pushed his business with all the vigor of his physical strength, and managed it judiciously and economically. In 1847 he experienced that mysterious change in his feelings that takes the thoughts away from earthly things and leads them to the heavenly. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church and became a devout and consistent member thereof, carrying into his new life the same earnest purpose and fidelity that characterized his business engagements. He died on January 17, 1873, of heart-disease, at his residence on Pillar Point.

On the 16th of September, 1829, he married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Root. They were of English parentage and birth, and settled at Pillar Point previous to the year 1812, being the third family to locate there. They purchased the farm now owned by John Lee. Mr. and Mrs. White were married at Cape Vincent. Seven children came to gladden the home of this pair with their music and mirth, two of whom died in infancy. The others were, Elbridge, born in 1830, and at present a prominent farmer in Brownville; Edwin, born September 10, 1831; William Eli, born April 14, 1836; Edward Everett, born October 27, 1845, and now deceased; and Miranda Louese, born April 21, 1849, also deceased. Mrs. White, an estimable lady, resides near the old homestead made sacred to her by many years of joy and sorrow, and is looking forward with joyful hope to the time when she will again meet those of her loved ones who have passed through the shadowy portals before her, and into the glorious life beyond.



FARM & RES. of E. T. WHITE, BROWNVILLE, (PILLAR POINT) JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE of AMOS OTIS, JR, BROWNVILLE, (PILLAR POINT), JEFFERSON CO, N.Y.



RESIDENCE of WALTER ZIMMERMAN, BROWNVILLE, N.Y.



ALVIN A. GIBBS.

The Gibbs family are of English extraction, the original ancestor having come from England about the close of the Revolutionary War and settled near Worcester, Mass. Alvin Gibbs, father of the subject of this sketch, lived in Greenedge, Hampshire county, Mass. At an early day he emigrated to New York, settling in Otsego county; from here he moved to the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence county, where Alvin A. was born, Sept. 16, 1822. Remaining here but a short time, he removed to the township of Watertown, where he bought a farm, upon which our subject spent his boyhood days. He received a good education, graduating at the Jefferson County Institute. When fourteen years of age he learned the trade of a cloth-dresser. At twenty he left his father's home and started in life for himself, and came to Brownville, where he followed his trade until he was twenty-four years of age. Having a decided taste for merchandising, he engaged himself as clerk to a dry-goods merchant in Brownville by the name of Oliver Stevens. After completing his business education he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the clothing trade. Disposing of his stock and trade, he went to Manstown, where he again entered the dry-goods business.

In 1858 he returned to Brownville, and in company with A. S. Lord carried on a general trade for some time. Dissolving his connection with Mr. Lord, he has continued the business until the present.

Mr. Gibbs has been called to several positions of trust, and has taken a proper interest in political matters. A sincere Republican and an inveterate foe to human slavery, no man was more patriotic or more freely contributed material aid and moral support to the republic in its late struggle for life. Mr. Gibbs has been supervisor of the town of Brownville for three terms, and no better evidence is needed of his sterling worth and high social qualities than the fact that after his first election no candidate was nominated against him. He has been president of the village for seven years, which position he now holds, as also that of postmaster, having been the incumbent of the latter the past seventeen years. He is a zealous and prominent member of the Episcopal church, and the records of eternity shall tell the fruits of his labor.

CAPE VINCENT.

LYME, including the territory of Cape Vincent, was erected from Brownville in 1818. Cape Vincent was cut off from the town of Lyme on April 10, 1849. Its name was derived from its principal village, which, in turn, had been named from Vincent, son of Le Ray De Chaumont. The old land-office of Mr. Le Ray is still standing on Broadway, nearly opposite the residence of Mrs. Peugnet.

The first town-meeting was held at the hotel of Jacob Beringer, and the following officers were elected: Frederick A. Folger, supervisor; John W. Little, town clerk; W. H. Webb, superintendent of schools; Jacob Beringer, Augustus Awberton, and Barney W. Payne, justices of the peace; E. Clement, collector; John H. Lawton and A. A. Gray, assessors; Buel Fuller, commissioner of highways; Francis A. Cross, overseer of the poor. This town-meeting was held on May 15, 1849. The supervisors since that date have been Robert C. Bartlett, 1850–51; Charles Smith, 1852; Otis P. Starkey, 1853–54; Calvin Fletcher, 1855–56; William Estes, 1857; Charles Smith, 1858–61; William D. Fuller, 1862–63; William Van Nostrand, 1864; Geo. F. Bartlett, 1865; John H. Roseboom, 1866; Geo. F. Bartlett, 1867–68; Henry A. House, 1869; Hugh McCandie, 1870–71; Henry A. House, 1872. The present (1877) supervisor is Lloyd O. Woodruff, and the present town clerk Ward E. Ingalls, who have served since 1873. John Armstrong, Horace F. Stoel, and Lorenzo Kelsey are assessors. William Estes, George Bartlett, Edwin Gray, and Mason B. Ladd are justices of the peace.

The members of Assembly when Cape Vincent was a part of Lyme were: John B. Esselstyn, 1822–25; Jere. Carrier (Alexandria), 1829; Otis P. Starkey, 1836. From the town of Cape Vincent have been, Charles Smith, 1853; Truman Fish, 1859; Albert D. Shaw, 1867. Mr. Shaw is now United States consul at Toronto. Sheriff, Francis A. Cross, 1861–64.

GRENADIER ISLAND.

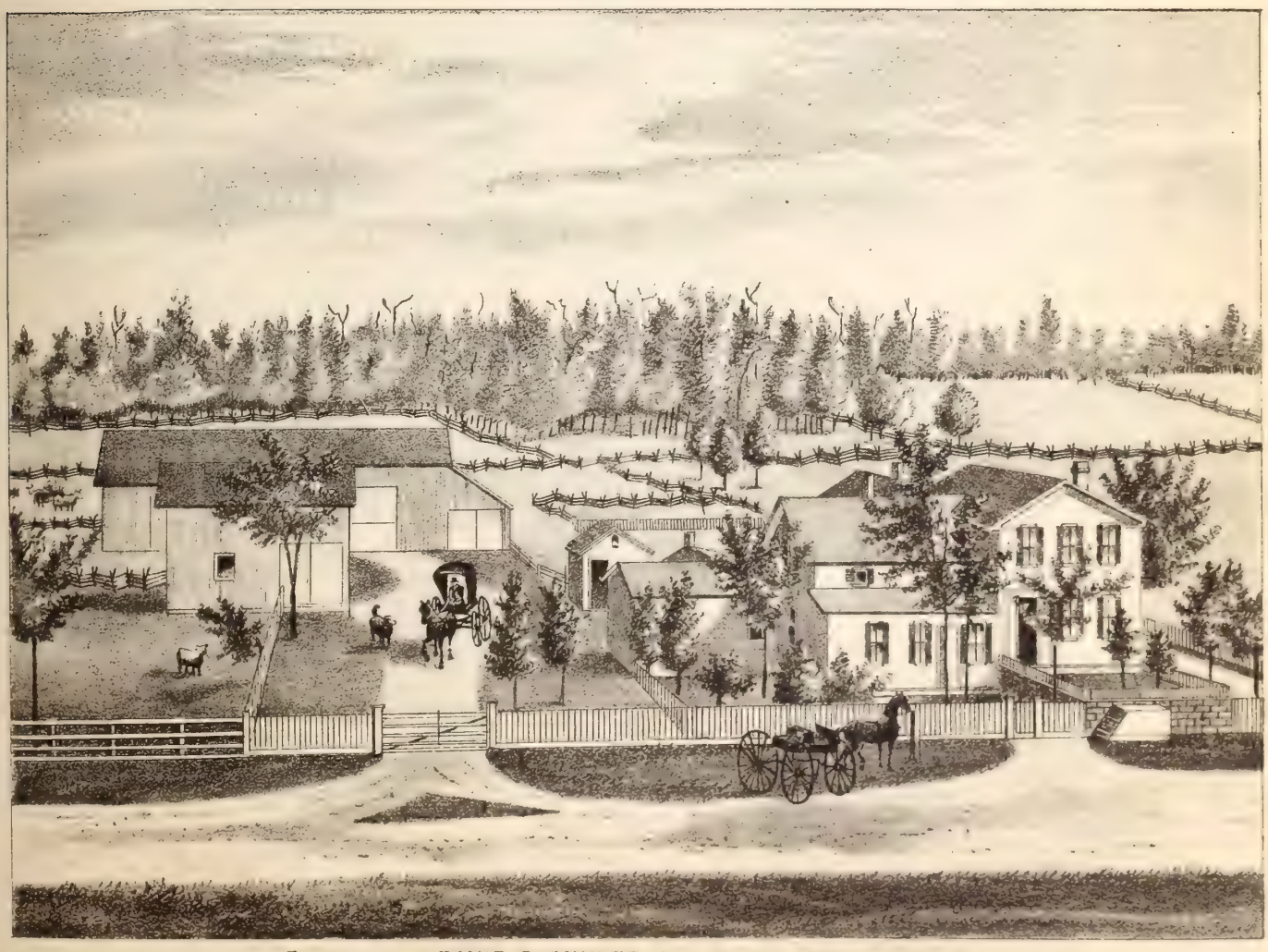
Fox, Carlton, and Grenadier islands belong to the township. Owing to the uncertainty of the boundary-line between the United States and Canada, up to 1819 the islands of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence were not patented, although they were included in the great Macomb contract. An interesting negotiation concerning the purchase of Grenadier island, and some others, is found in a letter written from London, under date of June 4, 1792, by Patrick Colquhoun to William Constable, who controlled the interest in the Macomb purchase at that time. It would seem, however, that no bargain was consummated. This was five years before any permanent settlement was made in Jefferson County. In 1803, Samuel English and Hezekiah Barret petitioned the legislature of New York for the grant of Grenadier island, which they evidently supposed belonged to the State, and which they proposed to settle within twelve months after such grant was made; but no good title could be given until the national boundary-line had been agreed upon. This was done in 1819; the islands were patented soon after, and by a survey made in 1823 Grenadier was put down as containing 1290 acres. John Mitchel was probably the first settler. There is good reason to suppose that Basin Harbor was frequently visited by French explorers, more than a hundred years before the settlement of the county, in their journeys westward. La Salle and Count Frontenac were probably here more than one hundred and seventy-five years ago. During the excitements of the war of 1812 Richard M. Esselstyn sent his family around to Sacket's Harbor, and on the way the party stopped overnight at Grenadier island. This water-route was a common one from Cape Vincent to the Harbor and Watertown in those early days. But the most noticeable event connected with Grenadier island was the disastrous expedition of General Wilkinson, who went out from Sacket's Harbor with several thousand men, late in the fall of 1813, for the ultimate purpose of capturing Montreal. It was too late in the season for an undertaking of that character. It was nearly dark of October 26 when the army pushed out upon the lake in scores upon scores of open boats,—scows, bateaux, sail-boats, and Durham boats, with their flags flying in the breeze and their military bands thrilling the air with music and enthusiasm. The surface of the water before the fleet was like a mirror, and all along the western horizon were still seen the beautiful colors of the setting sun. Both the heavy and light artillery were afloat, and all had orders to rendezvous at Grenadier island. Everything went prosperously until a little after midnight, when a stiff breeze arose, which increased in two hours to a gale. The October weather was true to itself; and the result was the complete wreck of the fleet and an immense loss of ammunition and supplies. It was four days before all the army that survived reached Basin Harbor. Some of the boats had been driven to Wolf island; some to Chaumont bay; others stood off for Kingston after working out into the lake; and the morning of the 27th revealed the shores of the islands and the mainland "strown with broken and sunken boats." On the way to Cape Vincent from Grenadier, Gen. Wilkinson encountered similar difficulties. He had a small fight with the British near Clayton. Below Ogdensburgh there was another valueless battle. And then what was left of the flotilla went into winter quarters on the banks of Salmon river. This was about the middle of November, and Montreal was not frightened. The blun-



DAVID C. SHULER.



MRS. DAVID C. SHULER.



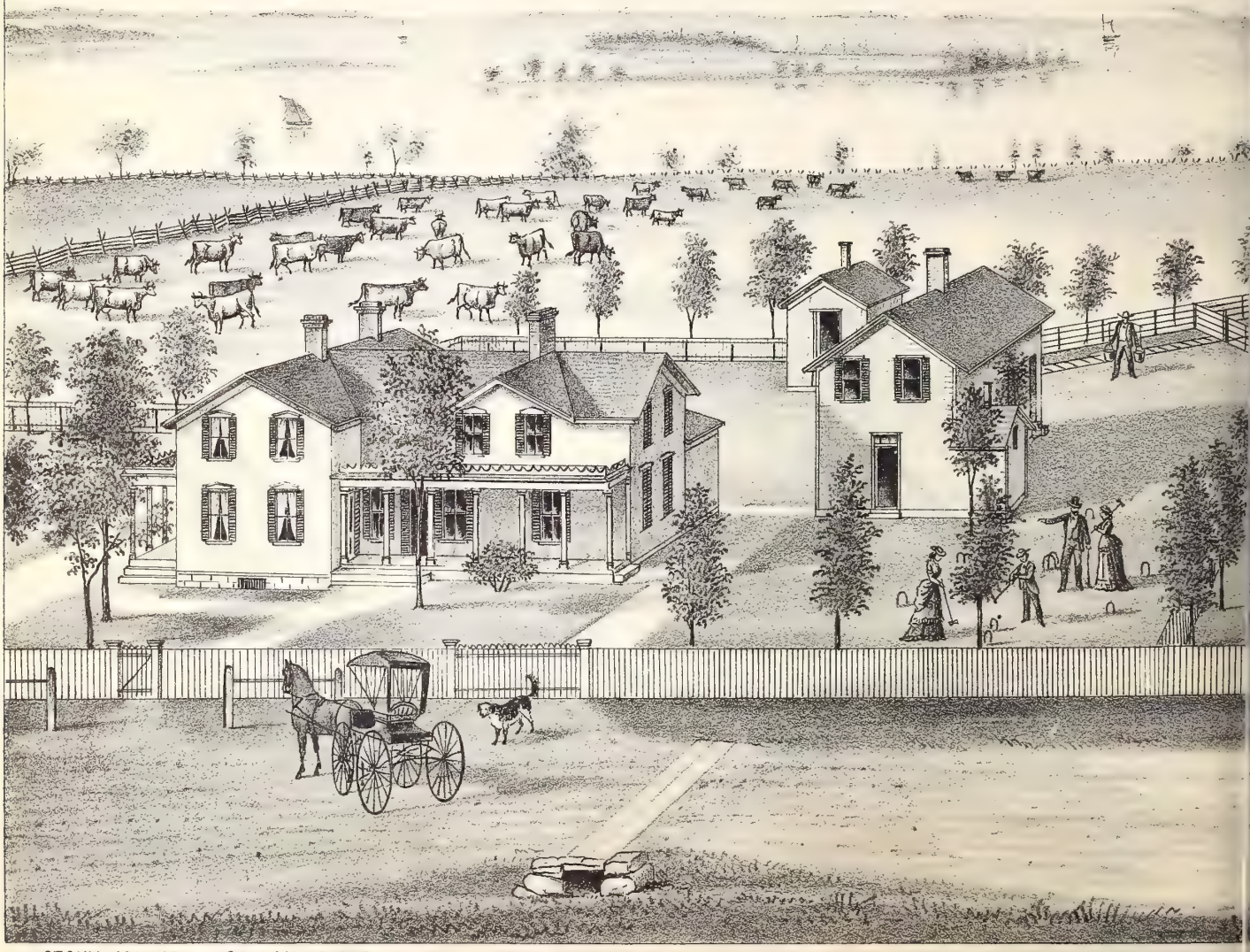
RESIDENCE OF **DAVID C. SHULER**, CAPE VINCENT, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



MRS. EDWIN GRAY.



SOUTH VI



STONY ISLAND, GALLOU ISLAND. FOX ISLAND.

RESIDENCE OF EDWIN GRAY, C



of RESIDENCE.

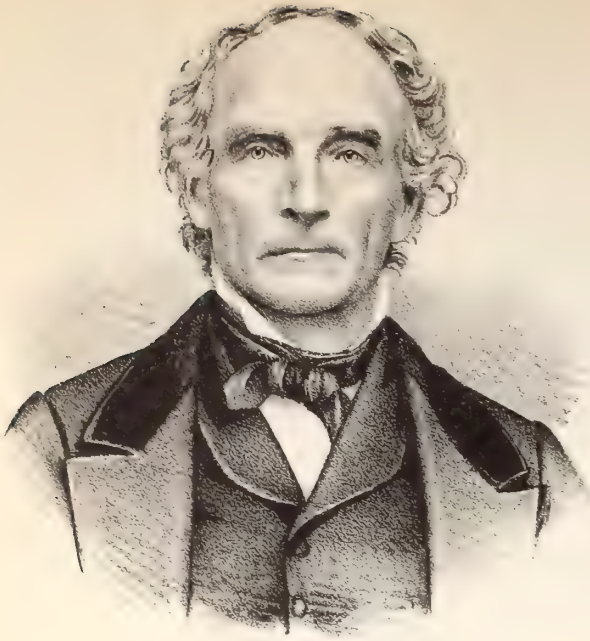


EDWIN GRAY.



GRENADIER ISLAND.

VINCENT, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



SHEPARD WARREN.



MRS. SHEPARD WARREN.



RESIDENCE OF **SHEPARD WARREN**, CAPE VINCENT, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

ders were partially due to the weather, partially to military generals, and much more to whisky. General Wilkinson was court-martialed and removed from command.

CARLTON ISLAND.

Fox island is small and of no historical importance. Carlton is a little smaller than Grenadier, and one of the most beautiful of all the "thousand islands" in the St. Lawrence. According to some old land-titles, this territory was reserved by the State of New York in the cession to Alexander Macomb.

In October, 1786, Mathew Watson and William Guilland purchased the military county warrant which had been issued to one William Richardson, a Revolutionary sergeant, and located the right on this island. If, however, Carlton island had become a part of Canadian territory, it was conditioned that another portion of land would be granted elsewhere. Watson soon after bought out the interest of Guilland. Only one of his children lived to inherit the property, or, rather, only Margaret Watson came into final possession of it, which she disposed of to Charles Smyth. Before this sale she had married Jacob Ten Broeck. The matter of this sale and title was brought to the notice of the State legislature in 1821, when it was found that the title to the land covered by the military bounty was not good. The British held the island when Richardson sold his right, and continued to hold it till it was surrendered, at the commencement of the War of 1812. By special legislation the title was made a legal one, and on March 2, 1821, an act was passed directing a patent to be issued for the amount of land designated as the original military bounty. This was 500 acres on the west end of the island. In 1823, F. R. Hasler, who had charge of the coast-survey for many years, made a survey of Carlton island, and reported an area of 1274 acres. Chas. Smyth purchased the remainder in 1821, and thus became proprietor of the whole territory. At the time of Mr. Hasler's survey there were about thirty acres of old and highly-improved land, which was known as the King's Garden. This garden was on the south shore, and about half-way down.

The original settlers were squatters. When Avery Smith and Abijah Lewis were here engaged in the lumbering business, which they commenced in 1822, the residents had become permanent, and trade was full of life. There was a post-office and a school, James Estes had a tavern, four dwelling-houses were standing around the old chimneys, Professor Shumway was teacher and justice of the peace, David Briggs had a shoe-shop, Abijah Lewis, James Wood, and Mr. Shaw kept stores, and sometimes ten or fifteen lumber-vessels would be anchored in the bays. At this time the population numbered one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons. The island is now divided into farms, and seven or eight families are living thereon. It is about three miles northeast of Cape Vincent village, and was the first settled territory of Jefferson County.

THE OLD FORTIFICATION.

No spot in northern New York has excited more historical curiosity than the head of Carlton island, on which are now seen the conspicuous ruins of an old fort. The ruins are extensive, and are found on a rocky promontory, the southwestern face of which is fifty or sixty precipitous feet above the water. Eight of the massive stone chimneys are standing. Deep excavations in the rock, probably used for magazines or secret storage, are very noticeable. The old circular well that was blasted through the rock, ten feet in diameter, and it may be sixty feet deep, always attracts attention. The fort was built on the arc of a circle, and the ditch around it is six feet deep and about twenty-two feet wide. "The covered way is twenty-four feet wide, the scarp and counterscarp vertical, the outer parapet four feet high, and the glacis is formed of material taken from the ditch. The rampart within the ditch was of earth, and is very much dilapidated,—in places is entirely obliterated. . . . Bastions were so placed as to command the various approaches very effectually."

Pieces of wrecked vessels are distinguished, on a still day, at the bottom of the river. There is a sunken dock on the west side, and some little distance in the rear are the broken and almost obliterated graves of the soldiers' cemetery.

When Charles Smyth obtained possession of the island many of the burial-places were still marked by carved oaken pieces of wood, but when Dr. Hough published his "History of Jefferson County," 1854, he found only one grave that was indicated by a head-stone; on it was the following inscription: "J. Farrar, D. 23 Fy, 1792." This has since been destroyed. Many curious military buttons, axe-heads, balls, belt-buckles, coins, and the like, have been picked up and preserved as relics. The oldest coin ever found was dated 1696. In July, 1696, Count Frontenac, when on his way to fight the *Iroquois*, encamped a short time on this territory. Carlton island was then called *Isle aux Chevreuils;* another French or Indian name, according to an old map in Yale College library, was *Cahihouonage.*

Who built the fort is a question that has not yet been fully answered. After much research, the conclusion has been reached that a fort was commenced by the French, and subsequently enlarged and made formidable by the English. Could the military records of the French and Indian War of 1756–60, and the military records of the English during the Revolutionary War, be examined, the mysterious origin of old Fort Carlton might be solved. It could hardly have been a point of much military importance previous to the French and Indian War, for a French officer (Pouchot), who kept a diary of all that he saw and did along the shores of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, does not mention any military defenses on the site of the old ruins. If a fort was commenced by the French, it was commenced very soon after the visits of this military officer. It appears from some old Paris papers, still preserved in the documentary history of New York, that the governor of Canada, in 1758, had a plan in mind to build a fort at the head of this river, which had been left unprotected by the destruction of Fort Frontenac. Fort Frontenac was destroyed by Colonel Bradstreet in August, 1758, and in November of the same year the governor had this plan of a new work on paper. The fort was to have magazines and barracks; certain shipwrights, whose names were given, were to be sent

up the river from Quebec; supplies for those engaged in the work were to be obtained at Ogdensburgh; and the necessity for some fortification at the outlet of Lake Ontario was so urgently pressed that there is good reason to believe the first fort was commenced not far from 1759. This is a fair deduction, unless Frontenac stood on Carlton island, which is scarcely probable. If commenced by the French, it could not have been later than 1763, because the Dominion of Canada passed over to Great Britain on May 10, 1763, by the treaty of Paris. Fort Carlton was certainly occupied a hundred years ago. A Canadian author makes this statement:

"It (Carlton island) was a military and naval station during the American rebellion, at which government vessels were built for navigating the lake, and possessed fortifications. Its name is derived from Guy Carlton, Esq."*

The building of ships indicates a post of much importance; and the origin of the old chimneys, the deep moat cut through the solid rock on the land side, the huge well, and other elaborate ruins now visible, will very likely be traced to the military records of the English, as indicated by the foregoing facts. In 1796, Fort Carlton was defended by a small British guard and six pieces of cannon. In 1812, as soon as the news reached Cape Vincent that a second war had been declared against Great Britain by the American Congress, Abner Hubbard, an old Revolutionary soldier, living at Millen's Bay, authorized himself and several of his neighbors to capture the post. They crossed over the river in the night, and demanded its surrender. Two women and three invalid men surrendered. The following day the fort was destroyed and the prisoners taken to Sacket's Harbor.

In a letter received from Francis Parkman, the historian, regarding the question whether Fort Frontenac was or was not situated on the Carlton island promontory, he says:

"There are several French maps, both manuscript and printed, in which Fort Frontenac is laid down, and several plans of it at different periods, from that of De Nouville, in 1685, to that made during the war of 1755. Many of these maps are in my possession. I have also the title-deeds of neighboring lands, and of the place itself, in La Salle's time.†

"The impression that the fort on Carlton island dates back 150 years is certainly erroneous. There could not have been a fortification here of any consequence before the old French war. Even then I know of no mention of this or neighboring islands as occupied for military purposes, except in one instance, when a guard of twelve men is reported to have been stationed here. They were sent from Fort Frontenac. The remarkable works of which the remains are now so conspicuous must have been of a later date and of British origin, probably early in the Revolutionary War."

TIBBITTS POINT.

Tibbitts point, at the head of the St. Lawrence, took its name from Captain John Tibbitt, of Troy, who received a patent for 600 acres of land, and which was surveyed in 1799. The first light-house and dwelling were built in 1827. The second tower, which is now standing, was erected in 1854, and stuccoed on the outside in 1870. Supplies are furnished annually. The visibility of the light, by means of the Fresnel lens, is fifteen nautical miles, although the flame, in very clear weather, may be seen full thirty miles. The lamp burns about nine months in the year; and the number of vessels that have have passed that point during the past five years has averaged a little less than thirteen hundred for each season of navigation. It may be said, also, that the three acres of land attached to the house and tower belong to the United States, as well as the light-house, although the State of New York has reserved the rights of criminal and civil jurisdiction therein. A. J. Cratsenberg is the present keeper.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN PROPER.

The man who built the first log house in Cape Vincent on the mainland was Abijah Putnam; and it stood about two miles below the railroad depot. This was in 1801. Some traces of the old site of the village which he founded and named Port Putnam are still visible. In 1804, Mr. Putnam sold his property to John Macombs and Peter Sternberg, from central New York, who made improvements immediately, and drew the plan for a prosperous town. One of the original maps of Port Putnam, now in the possession of Mr. William Esseltyn, indicates that it was to be in the form of a parallelogram, with a public square of five or six acres, and public buildings standing on the upper side of it, facing the water. As a matter of curiosity, the names of the streets may be given. Parallel with the river were Water street, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh streets. Pleasant street was also laid down on two sides of the square. Intersecting these at right angles were Green, Montgomery, Herkimer, Washington, Jefferson, Clinton, and Hancock.

The chief business of that day is made known by what Messrs. Macombs and Sternberg said of the advantages of Port Putnam over other towns in this new region. To vary the language of the map a little they stated:

"That since it is the outlet of Lake Ontario it forms a natural place of deposit for the lake trade. Lumber of all kinds is rafted from this village on a large scale to Montreal and Quebec, and it takes only from nine to thirteen days to make a trip. Besides, the Great Black river State road from Johnstown, Montgomery county, receiving in its course the roads from Little Falls, Herkimer, Utica, and Rome, runs through the middle of this village, and connects with Kingstown and Upper Canada by ferry."

This site was subsequently abandoned through the influence of Mr. Le Ray, who caused a piece of ground to be surveyed, in 1811, on Gravelly Point, where stood five or six houses, and named it Cape Vincent, after one of his sons. Millen's Bay was then known as Hubbard's Bay; Clayton was called French Creek; Depauville, Cat Fish Falls; Dexter, Fish Island; and Carthage, Long Falls. The original survey of Cape Vincent, however, was not followed when it was incorporated.

THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS.

The settlers at Port Putnam and down the river from that point, previous to the war of 1812, are believed to have been the persons already named,—Putnam, Macombs,

* He subsequently became Lord Dorchester.

† Fort Frontenac was built in 1673. Not long after it was given to La Salle by the king of France as a reward for his explorations and valor, together with a specified amount of land, about twelve miles long on the shore and one and a half miles deep, besides the adjacent islands.

and Sternberg; Jonathan Cummings, Daniel Spinning, Elnathan Judd, Norman Wadworth, John B. Esselstyn, who came in 1803, and was prominent in the town for many years; Eddy Cole; Caleb Lobdell, Avery Smith, and another family of the same name; Mr. Phelps, William Hollenbeck, Charles Gillett, Orison and Zimri Butterfield, Daniel Nicol, Abner Hubbard,—who never tried to tell as good a story as Barret Hubbard,—Samuel Brittain, and a Mr. Dodd. As late as 1815 only seven houses could be found on the site of Cape Vincent village, and for many years the forest was left unbroken from a point just below the corner of William street to Port Putnam. The settlers generally came in by the State road, and only a single cabin was built on the route between Chaumont and the St. Lawrence river for at least fifteen years. Sometimes, when the road was bad, it would take thirteen or fourteen hours to make the journey. Often it was impassable. This log cabin was occupied by Mr. Soper and his family, and was a very Interpreter's house to the pilgrims coming into the new country. In 1815 a most beautiful grove of eighteen or twenty elm-trees was growing on the beach at the foot of Point street, just beyond the euphonious "Toad Hole." All that beach has since been washed away. On the lot now owned by Mr. John Grapotte, and also on the lot of Mrs. Pool, were two famous deer-licks. The crack of many a hunter's rifle was heard in the vicinity of these licks sixty-five years ago. In connection with the names of the first settlers, the names of those on the site of Cape Vincent village should be given. They were: Holieb Phelps, Richard M. Esselstyn, John Mathews, Uncle Nash, Eber Kelsey, Dr. Ainsworth, of Vermont, Nathan Lake, and one Proven, whose other name cannot be recalled. These were here in 1812.

Elnathan Judd came to the town in 1809, and settled on the farm where his son Philetus, a man above sixty years of age, is still living. Richard M. Esselstyn came to Chaumont, as a surveyor, in 1801. The next year he returned to Claverock, his birthplace, and in 1806 came back to the county and settled with his brother, John B., on a farm below Port Putnam. He was county clerk during the war of 1812. He died of yellow fever at Utica, October 2, 1822, greatly lamented. Dr. Ainsworth was the first physician who settled in this part of the county. Eber Kelsey came from Leyden in 1809, and, with the aid of about twenty men, cleared a tract of fifty acres of land on the site of the present village; built a house, barn, tavern, and wharf, and became himself a permanent resident. John B. Esselstyn was one of the very first pioneer settlers who spent his days and strength for the good of the town, and died upon the soil. He settled on Cape Vincent territory in 1803. Six years later he formed a partnership with his brother, Richard M., who built a store and commenced trade. He lived to a good old age, and his memory will long be cherished. In other parts of the town, about 1820, and before this date, might have been found Michael Van Schaick, John Vincent, Willard Ainsworth, Joseph Cross, Dr. Sacket, Dr. Brewster, Benjamin Estes, Captain Caton, and Captain Merritt. Captain Merritt sailed the schooner "Appollonia" from this port; and on her last voyage she was struck by lightning about thirty miles off Mexico bay. She sunk so quickly that the crew had barely time to get out the small boat and escape.

The first large schooner built at Cape Vincent was the "Merchant," the iron-work being done by Samuel and John Forsyth. This schooner made a trip to the head of Lake Ontario and back in three days, with a cargo. Besides the names already given were Ira Hadley, James Borland, Abner Rogers, James Buckley, Oliver Pool, Jacob Bedford, Philip and Abner Gage, Fuller, Green, Hassler, Converse, Pigsley, Holman, Marshall, Van Husen, Hoff,—but time would fail in an attempt to mention the host of enterprising men who made Cape Vincent the field of their achievements. Many of these persons mentioned were farmers; and it is the farming class of the community, whose names are seldom seen or heard, from which the world gets its living. Stop raising wheat and making butter, and what would become of the professions or histories?

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

This portion of the town, now occupied chiefly by French and German residents, was originally settled by Americans, of whom the names of Jacob Van Nostrand, Aaron Whitcomb, Samuel F. Mills, Phineas and Asahel Powers, and Thomas Shaw are mentioned. Thomas Shaw came from New Jersey, and on his way was offered a plat of ground within the present upper limits of New York city, for $100 per acre. He thought he could do better in Jefferson County, and did not purchase. He always kept his stock till it died, never selling or killing an animal for forty years.

Through the influence of Mr. Le Ray a colony came from France, and gave the name to the settlement. After the French a company of Germans appeared and made themselves neighbors. The American families gradually sold out their farms to the Frenchmen or Germans, although the greater part of the immigrants took up new land and hewed out their own fortunes. The colonies were both Roman Catholic in faith, and for many years the preaching and religious services were conducted in both languages; the worship was in the same building. Several of the old people are still unable to speak or understand much of the English tongue.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH FAMILIES.

About 1818 a number of educated French people came to Cape Vincent, having been involved in the reverses of Napoleon the First, in consequence of which they found it necessary to flee from their native land. They had no connection with the French colony.

Among those whose names are now remembered by the old inhabitants were Peter Francis Real and his son-in-law, General Rolland, Camille Arnaund, Jermaux, and Pigeon. Peter Real was a count, and the chief of police under Napoleon. Pigeon was a secretary of Count Real while here, and an enthusiastic student in astronomy. Some of the finest instruments of that age of science were brought to Cape Vincent from France, and the boy who was privileged to visit the upper room in Count Real's house where these instruments, as well as others, were kept, gazed in perfect wonder at the display. The count lived about two years in a hired house, and then built at the head of Gouvello

street what was currently known as the "cup and saucer" dwelling, because it resembled those two articles of sewing-society comfort. It should not be inferred, however, that it was made for sewing-society purposes. On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that a plan was laid by these French residents to spirit Napoleon away from St. Helena and bring him to Cape Vincent, with the cup and saucer house for a home. But Napoleon died in 1821, and for this reason, or some other good one, the town just escaped a world-wide notoriety. The astronomical instruments were taken back to France when these exiles returned, after the death of the great chief. Mr. Louis Peugnet was also an officer in Napoleon's army. Pigeon never wore anything on his head while in Cape Vincent, summer or winter, because he had made a vow to that effect, to last so long as Napoleon was held a prisoner on his lonely island. And yet a story is told of him, that, while once watching the boys as they were merrily skating on the river, he became very desirous of learning the art. But the falls and the bumps! To avoid any unnecessary collision after the skates were strapped on, he tied a cushion over his head and a pillow just below the middle of his body behind, and went out among the boys for his first skating. How he succeeded tradition does not inform us.

WARREN SETTLEMENT.

Warren Settlement was a wilderness in 1825, when Shepherd Warren and his brothers James and Asa began a clearing. Very soon they were joined by Edwin Tuttle, and the place was often known as the Tuttle and Warner neighborhood. William Johnson was also one of the first settlers. Johnson took the place of one Wheeler. When Joel Torrey moved into the settlement, in 1831, there were only four families, and no laid-out road, except one used by the lumbermen. At this date nearly all the white-oak had been cut, and between 1832 and 1834 Joel Torrey, James and Christopher Irving took out the pine. The Irvings were thus early settlers. Of the original pioneers only Rodolphus Cook, Ira Stewart, and Shepherd Warren are left in the present school district of that neighborhood. John Howard came in 1832; after him, John F. Torry, Charles Linnell, Simeon Adams, Samuel Linnell, Thomas Tarbell, Harry Kilbourn, and Rufus Linnell.

On the 18th of June, 1843, was formed the Union Burial-Ground Society. The trustees were Levi Torry, Daniel Cromwell, Erastus Warren, Samuel Linnell, Jr., J. A. Williams, and Abram Whitcomb. Levi Torry was made president, and Dr. Dyer E. Pierce is now in that office.

The first school-house was built in 1833, of hewn pine logs, and stood on the west corner of the road, opposite the present building. The first teacher was Phebe Lightle.

THE SETTLEMENT OF ST. LAWRENCE.

The St. Lawrence region was occupied still later than 1825, when Stephen Johnson came from Depauville and opened the first store. Forty-five years ago there were not half a dozen cabins where the village of St. Lawrence now stands. A Miss Lawrence, of New York, owned a large tract of territory in this neighborhood, and when the post-office was established, in 1848, Lawrenceville was sent on to Washington as an appropriate name. It was given in remembrance of this lady. But it was found that another office in the State bore the same title, and the Post-Office Department therefore changed Lawrenceville to St. Lawrence, which the inhabitants allowed to remain. The village was called St. Oars' Corners at first, then Rogers' Corners, because James Rogers built the first tavern, afterwards Gotham Corners, and, finally, Crane's Corners, till the establishment of the mail-route. The following persons were among the early settlers: Lewis St. Oars, M. Gardinier, Hiram Britton, John Potter, John Minard, Jacob St. Oars, Silas Mosier, Eli Wethey, Horatio Humphrey, Hamilton C. Wallace, Samuel Dillen, Jerome Wethey, Daniel Corse, Charles Cummins, Dyer Pierce, Curtis, Wheeler, Campbell, and Carpenter.

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL.

A flour- and grain-mill was of prime consequence to the settlers, and one of the first things looked after. John B. Esselstyn once carried a bushel of corn on his back to Chaumont, had it ground, and brought the meal home in the same manner. This was not an uncommon feat when the road would not permit a trip with a horse. The first mill in Cape Vincent was built on Kent's Creek. Negotiations were begun for a site as early as 1803. In a letter written to Mr. R. M. Esselstyn by Mr. Le Ray, he was offered a "mill-seat and twenty-five acres" of land at four dollars per acre, unless during the year of erecting the mill a town should spring up around it, when, added Le Ray, I should feel "at liberty to break the present bargain." A mill was not built so early as this year or the next. The Esselstyn brothers and Henry Ainsworth were the only merchants here for many of the first years. Goods brought from New York in a month, so late as 1820, made a quick passage. Sometimes Mr. Esselstyn would go in a lumber-wagon to Hudson, his wife accompanying him, and bring home such merchandise as had been transported for him to that point on a sloop from the metropolis. During one of these overland trips he carried a heavy bag of specie under some straw on the bottom of his wagon. Whenever he stopped for the night he would carelessly throw his harness over the straw and bag,—either to disarm suspicion or else to teach our generation that the former times were better than these. On another occasion he wrote home of his splendid ride on the "Clermont," of Robert Fulton (140 feet keel and 16½ feet beam), the first steam-packet that ever made a successful trip in the universe. This boat, wrote Mr. Esselstyn, with enthusiasm, ran at the marvelous speed of four miles an hour directly against the wind. And it *was* marvelous in contrast with those trips by the Hudson river sloops, when passengers spent a whole day walking along the shore and picking berries to while away the time till the wind was favorable.

THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

War was declared on the 18th of June, 1812. On the 26th of the same month General Jacob Brown wrote Governor Tompkins that in his opinion a "strong detachment should at once be sent on to Cape Vincent," in order to keep Kingston, which was well fortified, and a point from

which military expeditions would be sent out by the British, "in as much alarm as possible." In less than three weeks after the declaration of the war a detachment of troops from this county, and a considerable force under Colonel Bellinger, were on the ground. John B. Esselstyn, who afterwards became colonel, was in command of the militia.

Drafted militia, some from the Mohawk valley, were stationed at Cape Vincent, and also a body of riflemen belonging to the company of Captain Benjamin Forsyth. Besides these, it will be seen, from a statement made on another page, that a detachment of light artillery and dragoons were among the defenders of this frontier. During the winter of 1812–13 a line of sentinels was established along this shore and on the ice, fourteen miles in length. At this time one Corporal Dean went over to Wolfe island, fell in love with a young lady by the name of Button, and, like a brave soldier, laid siege to her heart and captured it. Button bay was called after her father. On a still night, not long after the surrender of the fair prisoner, a soldier of this line of sentinels called out in loud tones, "Button, button, who has got the button?" His comrade next beyond evidently knew, for he replied in the same loud voice, "Corporal Dean." And then for the whole sentry stretch of ten miles, four above Cape Vincent and six below, the words were caught up by the soldiers, till the air fairly rang with reverberations of buttons, Deans, and corporals.

The soldiers' barracks stood, one building on the corner of James street and Broadway, and the other at the foot of James street. A building, now used for a school-house, on Murray street, was occupied as a hospital. The barracks, a store belonging to Henry Ainsworth, another store of J. B. and R. M. Esselstyn, two or three small vessels that had been built here, the house of Major Esselstyn, which stood below Port Putnam, several barns, and considerable lumber, were burned by the enemy at different times during the war. The house and barns of Dr. Avery Ainsworth, in Pleasant Valley, were also fired and destroyed by the Indians. Gen. Wilkinson's army, as well as the troops encamped here, burned a large quantity of staves belonging to the Esselstyns, to cook their messes and keep themselves warm. For this loss of property Congress seems to have granted only partial remuneration. In a letter dated January 21, 1821, Mr. R. M. Esselstyn complained to Congress, through the Hon. W. D. Ford, that the losses should be met, inasmuch as they could not have been averted by him at the time. He added: "I think I have proved to a demonstration (and if I have not I can) in the case of John B. and R. M. Esselstyn, for losses sustained in the burning of our warehouse and the property we had in it," that the destruction was caused by the enemy while the place was "in the military occupancy of the government." The unsettled claim amounted to $630.25.

Other persons also made application of a similar character. During the summer of 1813, Mr. Eber Kelsey went to Albany to look after payment for "services done and supplies furnished" our soldiers. Governor Tompkins was not at the capital when this visit was made, and Mr. Kelsey left a paper for him, setting forth his claims. Among the items specified is one "for the use of the schooner 'Neptune' thirty-one days" in the transportation of troops and munitions of war. He stated in this paper that General Brown allowed him only two dollars per day for the services of the schooner, and he thought it ought to be increased to three dollars. In closing he reminded the governor that the schooner was the one in which "your Excellency sailed from Sacket's Harbor to Oswego, last fall,"—the fall of 1812. There is another item for "furnishing hay and other necessaries to a detachment of light artillery," as appeared from a certificate of Captain Siger and Lieut. Johnson, and ordered paid by Col. Macomb. According to Captain Mead's certificate there is also a claim "for damage done by a detachment of light dragoons," to the amount of "$71.00, as apprised by John B. Esselstyn, Esq., Elnathan Judd, Esq., and Mr. John Nash."

The plundering and burning of the warehouses referred to was done on the sly by British gun-boats; and these war-boats were frequently seen passing up and down the river in front of the village. Marauding parties, however, sometimes came to grief, as the following incident illustrates: Just at daylight, one morning, a gun-boat came up the river and stopped at the foot of James street, when the crew and soldiers leaped ashore and hurried into the nearest garden, where they began to plunder the small fruit and vegetables. But the boat had been seen through the gray light of the coming day, by a body of Forsyth's riflemen, as it passed Port Putnam. Suspecting that the British might land, the sharpshooters followed along the shore, through the woods, and reached the garden but a few moments later. They immediately attacked them, and a skirmish ensued which resulted in the capture of all the party except three or four. Several were wounded and three were killed, as the matter is now remembered by one who was living here at that time. The prisoners were sent to Greenbush, on the Hudson river, and the dead buried at the corner of Broadway and Murray streets. It may be remarked that only two American soldiers were killed at Cape Vincent, or near it, during the progress of this war of 1812. One was a man by the name of Draper, who went over to Wolf island with a number of volunteers from among the soldiers, to rout a party of Indians who were there watching for opportunities of theft and scalping. The raid was poorly managed, and Draper was left on the field, having been shot by the enemy when carelessly exposing himself. Some of the volunteers received trifling wounds. The other soldier was accidentally shot by a comrade, who pointed and snapped a gun at him, supposing it to be unloaded. The dead man was buried some distance back in the forest, and until a recent period these words might have been seen, cut in the bark of a beech-tree, to designate the spot near which he lay: "A. Cutler shot by J. Weaver." The burial-ground of the woods, where all the American soldiers who died of disease were likewise buried, was in the rear of the M. E. church, and perhaps half-way to William street.

The "Royal George," a British war-ship of 24 guns, once stopped at Cape Vincent, but withdrew without making any demonstration. On the 23d of August, 1813, Major Esselstyn was taken prisoner on the State road, near Chaumont, while escorting several relatives and friends to a place of safety. He was removed to Canada, held about two weeks,

and then exchanged for a British officer of equal rank. The British fleet which attacked Sacket's Harbor on the 29th of May, 1813, was fitted out at Kingston, and on its way to the harbor captured a boat, loaded with flour, from Cape Vincent. It will thus be seen that this town was a point of much interest during the period which we are considering, although no battles or other great events occurred to draw the attention of the country at large to it.

This portion of the history should not be concluded without recording a most thrilling tragedy which happened in a private dwelling that stood near the corner of Broadway and Esselstyn streets. It appears that a British soldier had left his Majesty's service and taken his sword in behalf of the United States. His name was Moore. Some time during the month of May, 1813, a troop of British soldiers, having learned that Moore was at Cape Vincent, in command of a small body of American soldiers, surrounded the house where he was stopping, and demanded that he should go back to Canada with them. They waited a little time on the outside and ordered him out of the house. He refused to come. Then several British soldiers went into the room where he had placed himself, but Moore drew his sword and would not be taken. Stepping into a corner, he asked for only a fair fight,—his sword-blade against their bayonets. His comrades had fled up-stairs; and, single-handed, he actually kept every one of them at bay till the order was given to shoot him down. It was a cowardly act, and he lived long enough to call those up-stairs, as well as his assailants, cowards. The bullet, which passed through his body and bedded itself in the ceiling, was found a few years ago when the house was taken down.

THE "PATRIOT" EXCITEMENT.

This topic is treated elsewhere, and it need only be said that no person at the present hour attempts to justify the patriot movement of 1838.

After the United States, as well as the State authorities, had pronounced strongly against any action on American soil in aid of the Canadians, whoever sympathized with the cause ought not to have used the protection of the stars and stripes to secretly assist it. The sympathizers should have gone into the Dominion, and not have stolen arms and held secret meetings here. Many who read these words will remember the hunter-lodges, the mysterious language of signs among members of the lodges, the discussions that were in the night air about attacking Kingston, the robbery of the Watertown arsenal, the burning of the "Sir Robert Peel" near Wells island, the memorable trip of the "United States" across the lake and down this river, when the patriots gathered at Windmill Point and the delusion came to a quick and disastrous end.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

During the civil war the State of New York placed 426,000 men in the army and navy. Cape Vincent contributed of this number her full quotas. The quota under the call of October 17, 1863, was 44; under that of February 1, 1864, it was 70; March 14, 28; July 18, 56; December 19, 40. The guns which battered Fort Sumter in 1861 were scarcely cold before the loyal citizens of this town began to urge the necessity of saving the nation from the disgrace which that act was designed to bring upon it. On the 6th of August, 1862, a permanent war committee was appointed at a meeting of the citizens, which continued till 1865. In February of this year (1865) the committee reported that $235.85 still remained in its hands unexpended of the money raised to pay bounties. They were authorized and directed to use the balance at their discretion in providing for the families of the volunteers. A special town-meeting was held on the 12th of January, 1864, when it was voted—263 against 52—to tax the town sufficiently to pay a bounty of $300 to each person who should thereafter volunteer into the service of the United States and be credited to Cape Vincent. Previous to the appointment of this war committee the volunteers received little or no bounty, although small sums were given them by individuals as they left home, and they went under the stimulation of a patriotism that no man could lay to the charge of greenbacks. Nor must we forget the meeting of the ladies on Thursday evening, the 21st of August, 1862, when arrangements were made for a Union festival, which was held a week later, in the freight depot, with great success. Several hundred dollars were there raised for the purpose of establishing a soldiers' relief fund, and this sum was increased from time to time by the ladies as the families of soldiers here needed help, or requests were made to them for hospital supplies at the front. At the preliminary meeting the committee of the village was made to include two ladies from each school district of the town, whose names are given in the report of the proceedings. It seems that certain cows and sheep had been donated to the ladies for the benefit of the relief fund, and on the occasion of the festival they were sold. If we had the names of the farmers who gave the stock they would be put in this place.

During the years of the war, large meetings were held in different parts of the town,—four-horse teams sometimes starting out of the village of Cape Vincent with banners and music, gathering audiences at Millen's Bay, St. Lawrence, or around the steps of the church in French Settlement,—at which the citizens would endeavor to inspire one another with the vital responsibilities of the hour. The meetings of this village were usually held in Hemlock hall. A large crowd once convened in the passenger depot. A celebration was held on the Fourth of July, 1863, for Union funds; and the energy displayed here through those anxious years of blood and suffering, those years when sons went from some of our homes never to return, those years when it was as much a glory and a martyrdom to sincerely fight for the liberty of the nation as ever characterized the land of the brave, those years which made centennial freedom possible, from the grand old river to the great Gulf—the war energy exerted in Cape Vincent then must go on record as a constituent element of the county and the State, which made the town a loyal and patriotic one.

FIRES AND DISASTERS.

Cape Vincent has suffered from fires of which the following have been recalled: a store, hotel, and barns, built many years ago by Mr. Joseph Cross, on the corner of Gou-

vello and James street; a saw- and grist-mill, at the foot of Gouvello street, belonging to Theophilus Peugnet; the foundry of Mr. John Forsyth, in 1861; the railroad wood-house and a large quantity of wood; the elevator on the 20th of September, 1863; the steamer "Watertown," September 9, 1865, when one life was lost; six or seven buildings cornering on Broadway and Market street and running east and north, in the forenoon of February 7, 1866; the shingle-mill at the foot of Broadway, November the 22d, of the same year; a most distressing accident, fifteen or eighteen years ago, at Kent's Creek, when a block-house was completely destroyed by fire, and a poor family by the name of Grimshaw were burned with it beyond recognition; and more sad than even this and all other disasters combined, contrasted with which the loss of property bears no comparison, the burning of the "Wisconsin" off the shore of Grenadier island during the night of May 21, 1867. Last year (1875) large stacks of grain belonging to Mr. Albert Rice, of St. Lawrence, amounting to $13,000, were totally consumed by fire, which was caused by the friction of some portion of the machine engaged in thrashing the grain at the time. When the elevator was burned 36,000 bushels of grain were in the bins, only half of which were insured. A dwelling-house was saved from the flames a few years ago by incessant snow-balling. An upper-cabin steamer named the "Ocean Wave" was burned near the Ducks in 1853, and twenty-three lives were lost.

THE BURNING OF THE "WISCONSIN."

But this community never had intenser feelings or more sympathetic hearts than was manifested when the propeller "Wisconsin" was burned and twenty-four persons went suddenly into the presence of God. The last body taken from the water was that of Andrew F. Morrison, the engineer, six weeks after the disaster. The "Wisconsin" was a steamer belonging to the Northern Transportation Company, and was on her third trip, bound for Chicago. About one hundred persons, including the crew and the five passengers which got on at Cape Vincent, made up the company. She left the wharf not far from half after ten in the evening. The night was dark, a drizzling rain was falling, nearly all the passengers were in their berths; a half-hour later and many were asleep, when—"Fire! the boat is on fire!" rang through the cabins with that shrillness and horror such as only terror could give the cry. Men and women hurried out of their rooms, half dressed or in their night-clothes, to find the flames bursting through the hurricane-deck and crowding up around the smoke-stack like the tongues of fiery snakes, and filling the hatchway near the engine, as if mad that they had so little freedom. No description of that terrible night can be adequately given. Captain Townsend immediately gave orders to head the "Wisconsin" for Grenadier island and clear away the yawls. Only the big yawl seems to have been of much service, and when that was brought abreast of the rail, panic-stricken men and women rushed into it, without a consideration as to the load it would bear. Seeing the confusion, the captain ordered the yawl lowered to the water, and in that position it remained till the steamer was beached. Thus fastened to the side of the propeller and quite out of sight from the deck, they rushed on together, side by side, into the inky darkness, leaving behind them a lurid stream of flames and cinders, and the victims uttering more than one beseeching cry to God for the shore. But the shore was death; for just as the steamer struck the beach, some person in the forward part of the yawl cut the rope which held her fast, the stern rope still being secured, when she instantly turned bottom upwards, and eighteen or twenty persons were thrown into the water. Some might even then have been saved, as they were only fifty or sixty feet from land, but the wheel was running at full speed, so that every person was drawn under by the swell and perished. Jumping over the bow of the propeller, the steward, C. H. Dodge,—all honor to his name,—swam ashore with a rope, the end of which he fastened securely, and then went back and remained in the water to assist the remaining passengers to reach the island and save their lives. More than one, in his efforts to shove himself along over the rope, dropped off and was picked up by Mr. Dodge. It is believed that no one was lost who remained on the "Wisconsin" and used this rope as a means of rescue. On the next morning, very early, the steamer "Watertown," hearing of the burning wreck, went up to the scene of death, and soon after returned to the village with fourteen bodies. They were placed side by side in the freight-house, a coroner's inquest was held in the hotel of the passenger depot, and nearly all the bodies were buried in the old cemetery on Market street. The loss of Mr. Robert Chisholm's wife and four children, and the utter wreck of his fortune and hopes, can never be forgotten by this generation. Ten other bodies were found from time to time as they washed ashore. Nor must it be forgotten to record the special efforts of the Transportation Company in bearing the expenses which the accident occasioned, and especially the kindness of the islanders and residents of this village, in furnishing food, clothing, and money, so far as it was required for the immediate necessities of the survivors. All those who were saved returned to this village on the following day.

THE FERRY LINES.

The first ferry was established by Abijah Putnam, the founder of Fort Putnam, and it extended from that village across the big bay to Wolf island. About 1809 the second ferry was started, from Gravelly Point to Hinckley's Point of the same island. Eber Kelsey ferried from this side for many years, and Samuel Hinckley from the other. For ten years Peter Sternberg controlled a ferry from Carlton island to Wolf island. Row-boats and scows were used until 1847, when a small steamer, called the "Farmer," made trips from and to Kingston, being governed by the demands of freight and passengers as to the frequency of her trips. The year after the railroad was completed to Cape Vincent the Wolf Island Canal was cut by a stock company, in which the railroad and the city of Kingston were interested, as well as private individuals. The "Lady of the Lake" was used as a ferry-boat by the Cape Vincent and Rome railroad during 1852, while the "John Counter" was being built especially for the route. The "John Counter" was owned and managed by the aforesaid stock company and designed to run through the canal, but was found too large. She was

used, however, during the fall of 1853 and the spring of 1854, making trips around the head of the island, until sold to parties in Montreal. The "Star" took her place during the remainder of the season. George W. Creighton was captain of both the "John Counter" and the "Star." In 1855 the steamer "Sir Charles Napier," formerly owned by the American lake and steamboat company, was purchased by Captain Creighton, and commanded by him until the spring of 1858, when Kinghorn and Hinckley organized a company, putting the "Pierrepont" on the line, and following her, at a later date, with the "Watertown." In 1873, Messrs. Folger Bros. and Nickle purchased these steamers, Captain Hinckley still retaining his interest. The fine steamers "Maud" and "Geneva" are now making regular trips between Cape Vincent and Kingston. The master of the "Maud" is Captain Theodore Hinckley, and of the "Geneva," Captain Coleman Hinckley, Jr.

The first ferry-boat from Clayton was a little steamer called the "Wren," which commenced daily trips in 1868, and ran two seasons. The "Midge" took her place in 1870, making the same trip as the "Wren," and also going from Clayton to Gananoque each afternoon. The "Wren" was run by S. D. Johnston, and the "Midge" by John Johnston. In 1873 the "J. H. Kelly" took the route from Alexandria Bay to Cape Vincent, making two round trips per day. She was succeeded in 1875 by the "T. S. Faxton," which is now an excursion boat, the "Island Belle" having taken her place the present (1877) season. She is a very fast steamer.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The custom-house district of Cape Vincent was organized on the 18th of April, 1818. Previous to this date Cape Vincent was only a port of entry in charge of a deputy, with Sacket's Harbor as the headquarters. It is now the point where the chief officer is stationed, and comprises the entire coast of Jefferson County, Sacket's Harbor having been consolidated with the Cape Vincent district March 3, 1863. During the period of the non-intercourse laws and the embargo, smuggling was a very animated business, without much injury to the consciences of the people, since they firmly believed that those regulations were wrong as well as unnecessary. For many years it was an unsettled question whether Carlton island belonged to the United States or the Dominion. A quantity of goods was seized on that territory during the administration of President Monroe, and more than one cabinet meeting was held at Washington to determine what disposition should be made of the seizures. In June, 1812, Elijah Fields, Jr., a deputy collector stationed at Cape Vincent, seized two schooners and their cargoes—the "Niagara" and the "Ontario"——under the belief that they were engaged in smuggling. After an examination of the case the "Ontario" was released for want of sufficient evidence, but the "Niagara" and her load were sold. The first collector was John B. Esselstyn, who served the government more than four years before any salary was established, and this was started at $250 per annum. The exports were comparatively of no consequence, before the building of the railroad; and no record of exports is made in the quarterly report which was drawn up just before the running of the regular trains. The next report had the item of exports set down at $20,000. There are forty-five vessels owned in the district of Cape Vincent, of which thirty-one are sail vessels and fourteen steam. The tonnage of the former is 4538 and of the latter 598. The number of vessels entered and cleared is about a thousand a year. The exports of American manufactures through the district of Cape Vincent for the last ten years have been about $550,000 annually, of which $250,000 are exports in bond. The imports for the same time have been about $500,000 annually. The imports in the fur trade were $112,000, and of fresh fish from Canada were 700,000 pounds for the year 1875. The collections for duties on imports, since 1860, have averaged $100,000 annually. The ports of the Cape Vincent district, subordinate to Cape Vincent, are Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Millen's Bay, Three-Mile Bay, Chaumont, Dexter, Sacket's Harbor, Henderson, and Sandy Creek. The collectors of the district have been: John B. Esselstyn, 1818–29; Jere. Carrier, 1829–41; Judah T. Ainsworth, 1841–43; Peleg Burchard, 1843–49; G. S. Sackett, 1849–53; Alfred Fox, 1853–57; Theophilus Peugnet, 1857–61; John W. Ingalls, 1861–65; William Huntington, acting collector for a few months; John B. Carpenter, 1866–67; David Owen, 1867–71. The present officers are Sidney Cooper, collector, 1871; Charles Gardner, special collector; Charles Burnham, deputy; William Grant, N. W. Warren, and N. R. Starkey, inspectors. Peleg Burchard was county clerk for twelve years before his appointment as collector. He died at Cape Vincent, February 2, 1851, of bronchial disease, aged sixty-one years.

THE BUSINESS OF CAPE VINCENT

has been largely of a commercial character. Lumbering was an important feature in 1809, and during 1810 two hundred thousand staves were imported from Genesee and Niagara counties. Square timber was also an important article of trade, and *arks* were built for the Montreal market. The Esselstyns and Murray were prominent in the lumber trade until it was broken up by the war of 1812. From 1820 to 1825 it was revived at Carlton island, and rafts were numerous. In this connection may be added a list of the vessels built in the town, so far as they could be obtained. The list is believed to be correct. The first one was completed in 1819. The names of the first masters are given in italics:

Schooners: Henry, *John Davis;* V. Le Ray, *do.;* Lafayette, *Mastin;* Ainsworth, *J. Belisle;* Hannah, *Peter Ingalls;* O. P. Starkey, *do.;* L. Goler, *Lucas;* Victor, *Ripley;* Free Trade, *Shattuck;* Chief Justice Marshall, *Edie;* brig, Merchant, *T. Pheatt;* schooners, Henry Crevolin, *Belisle;* John E. Hunt, *P. Ingalls;* Napoleon, *Crouch;* Merchant, *J. Harris;* Amelia, *Shattuck;* Roscoe, *do.;* Potomac, *do.;* brig, Iowa; sloop, Elizabeth Goler, *Cummings;* brig, Patrick Henry, *W. E. Ingalls;* schooner, Montezuma, *Smith;* Troy; Allanwick; Globe, *Goler;* propeller, St. Nicholas, *Littz;* schooners, Chas. Smith, *W. E. Ingalls;* Algomah, *Reid;* Silas Wright, *Fuller;* Port Henry, *J. Jarvis;* T. H. Camp, steamer (1876), *Walter Horton.*



"RIVERSIDE HOTEL", F. H. DODGE, PROPRIETOR.

PLEASANT RESORT FOR PARTIES, HUNTING OR FISHING ON THE ST LAWRENCE RIVER,
BOATS, OARSMEN, FISHING TACKLE ALWAYS ON HAND. ALSO A DRIVING PARK WITH ½ MILE TRACK ON THE GROUND.

"MILLENS BAY," TOWN OF CAPE VINCENT, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



RES. OF **ALFRED J. HUMPHREY**, CAPE VINCENT, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RES. OF **F. M. ROGERS**, CAPE VINCENT, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

The lumber and timber now brought to this port are chiefly from points on the bay of Quinte and the Rideau canal. The railroad business has not fallen below $80,000 per year for the last ten years, and has run over a hundred thousand in some instances. Until the present "hard times," an iron-ore train ran into Cape Vincent every day. Canadian goods are shipped from this point, by rail, direct for Europe. The railroad agents have been C. W. Rogers, J. S. Nicols, F. W. Deming, Sidney Bickford, C. C. Case, E. N. Moore, Seth Dickinson, and J. W. Brown. Richard Wall has been in the freight-house since the completion of the railroad. The present agent is William M. Johnson, who entered upon his duties October 24, 1872. Alvin Hall has been ticket agent since 1868. On this branch of the road Casey Eldred has been engineer since 1857, and Christy DeLaney since 1868. Thomas Cooper has been conductor for fourteen years; and the three last-named men have been connected with the road in some capacity from the beginning of it. John McCauley is also conductor, which position he has held six or eight years. The passenger trains the present summer season (1876) leave Cape Vincent depot at 9:50 A.M., 4:00 and 5:45 P.M., and arrive at 9:23 A.M., 3:00, 5:00, and 9:15 P.M. A palace-car runs through to Niagara Falls without change.

The telegraph business, for the last ten years, has averaged from three to four thousand dollars per year. The express business has averaged $25,000 for ten years past; and last year it reached $35,000. The propellers of the Northern Transit Company, running from Ogdensburgh to Chicago, have secured a business of $19,000 or more, each year, for the same length of time. At the present time, more than 800,000 pounds of fresh fish are annually shipped from Cape Vincent to different parts of the State. About two hundred men and about seventy-five boats are employed in collecting and shipping the fish.

The elevator of E. K. Burnham, which was built in 1864, after the burning of the railroad elevator, is doing a good business. It has a capacity of two hundred thousand bushels. In carrying on this grain trade, two fine schooners—the "L. S. Hammond" and the "Polly Rogers"—are employed. The former is commanded by Richard Saunders, and the latter by Joseph Saunders. The mercantile business has been, and is now, more than ordinary; there was an extensive stove and iron foundry for many years; there have been and are now lumber yards, flour-, shingle-, and planing-mills; while some of the best farms in Jefferson County have been made by draining the lowlands.

A BANKING BUSINESS was carried on for many years by Otis P. Starkey, who was succeeded by L. S. Hammond. The town has been without a bank since the panic of 1873.

A TOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was formed in the spring of 1850, which flourished for several years. Its rules allowed persons living in Clayton, Lyme, and Wolf island to compete for premiums.

The first telegraph line to Cape Vincent was built in 1856, and the money was chiefly raised in this town by subscription. It was soon after abandoned. Mr. Joseph Owen built another line in 1864, assisted very materially by A. F. Smith. This was sold to the Provincial Telegraph Company in July, 1865, and became a part of their line to Oswego and Canada. The Montreal company bought out the Provincial company in March, 1867, which has continued unchanged till the present year. C. C. Brown is the present manager, and has been in the office since 1872.

The Dominion Telegraph Company opened an office in this village October 9, 1872. Sidney Block, operator.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Cape Vincent *Gazette* was started by Paul A. Leach, and the first number was dated May 8, 1858. It was succeeded by the *Frontier Patriot*, May 10, 1862, with P. H. Keenan editor and proprietor. Mr. Keenan entered the army in 1862, when the name of Robert Mitchel appeared as editor, and P. H. Keenan as proprietor. In the fall of 1862, Mitchel absented himself to buy a new stock of paper, and has not yet returned. The Cape Vincent *Eagle* appeared on the 18th of April, 1872, established by Ames and Hart. Hart soon after sold out to his partner, who continued its publication till the spring of 1877, when Mr. Ames disposed of the paper to Charles Wood, who is the present editor and proprietor.

THE CAPE VINCENT AND ROME RAILROAD.

The history of the turnpikes and railroad interests of the county is fully given in special chapters, but a brief statement here seems to be in place respecting this town. The first thoroughfare was the State road, which was completed from Brownville to Port Putnam in 1803. The turnpike was made several years later; and in 1832 a Black River company was organized, with legal authority to build either a canal railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent, Sacket's Harbor, or Ogdensburgh. But this company did not exist very long. In 1836 another act of the legislature granted the right of constructing the Rome and Cape Vincent railroad, which likewise failed after a few months of struggle. Nine years later the matter was again agitated, with more capital within reach, more meetings in Kingston, Cape Vincent, and Watertown, and in 1848 work was commenced at Rome, and the last rail laid to the shore of the St. Lawrence in the spring of 1852. The first train appeared in April of that year amid great rejoicing and hearty cheers. Regular trains began to run in the following May. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh company, which also controls the Lake Ontario Shore road to Niagara river, now owning and successfully managing the route, have 3000 feet of wharfage on the front of the village. The freight-house is 600 feet long, and the passenger depot, including the hotel, is 200 by 50 feet. No cars are run on the Sabbath, and no accidents of any moment have ever occurred. The financial embarrassment of the times does not affect the successful management of the entire line, although it may have an effect upon the pockets of the stockholders.

Twenty-two years ago five propellers connected the Cape Vincent and Rome railroad with the Michigan Central at Detroit, by means of which immense quantities of freight were transported to and from this port. The magnificent Ontario steamers "Bay State" and "New York" touched here every day in their trip between Ogdensburgh and Lewistown; and the ferry line to Kingston brought the town

into direct communication with another steamboat route, which extended to all the principal landings on the Canadian side of the lake.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Public meetings in behalf of temperance were held long before there was a formal organization. In 1849 or 1850 the Sons of Temperance established two divisions,—one at St. Lawrence, called the Pine Grove, No. 280, and another at Cape Vincent, called the Meridian Star, No. 546. The first had a list of nineteen charter members; the Meridian Star also had a good starting.

The Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted on August 24, 1866. The regular meetings have been suspended, but the charter still remains in the hands of the society. It is nearly ten years since any public liquor-shop has been kept at St. Lawrenee.

On March 26, 1877, the "Temperance Reform Club" was organized, and its success is said to have made it the banner club of Jefferson County. The organization has been greatly assisted by the "Ladies' Temperance Aid Society," which was formed in the April following. Like any border town, Cape Vincent is liable to catch some of the drift-wood of the community, but it has never wanted stanch temperance elements of life.

SCHOOLS.

Schools have been in existence from the settlement of the town. Before 1820, F. R. Hasler, a man of education and a friend to learning, with children to educate, projected a normal school, but failed to see it established. At the present time there are sixteen school districts in the township, one of which is on Grenadier island, and another on Carlton island. The school in Cape Vincent village is graded, and comprises three departments. Select schools have been carried on by private individuals. Literary societies have given zest to debates and reading. As libraries have an educational influence, the Union library, organized on August 24, 1824, should not be forgotten. It was of much value for many years, but finally discontinued. The first trustees were Gideon S. Sacket, John B. Esselstyn, Daniel Smith, Stockwell Osgood, Philip George, Zebulon Converse, and Roswell T. Lee.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The first religious services were conducted by Mr. Richard M. Esselstyn in his own house. The meetings were held each Sabbath, when the Episcopal service and a sermon were read by him, followed by an extempore prayer from Deacon Kindall, who was a Baptist. Previous to 1820 missionaries came into the settlement, and the names of a Mr. Avery and a Mr. Flint are still remembered. There is still preserved the original draft of a paper stating that the first Sabbath-school was started on July 30, 1820, with J. B. Esselstyn and Buel Fuller as managers, R. M. Esselstyn superintendent, and Mr. Ellis teacher. There is also the draft of the first constitution that formed the "Auxiliary Female Missionary Society of Cape Vincent." This organization was before that of any church, and not far from the date of starting the first town Bible Society. The names of the members, signed by their own hand, as the old paper indicates, from which the following list was made, were as follows: Charity Esselstyn, Jane Forsyth, Hannah Ainsworth, Sally T. Rogers, Delia Esselstyn, Cynthia Rogers, Clarissa Esselstyn, Lydia W. Brewster, Hannah P. Esselstyn, Mrs. Corchran, Rebecca Johnson, Abigail Smith, Lucy Kelsey, Tryphena Buckley, Sally Fuller, Jemima Merreitt, Lydia Lake, Lucinda Chapman, Jane Pator, Lois Hubbard, Mary Hubbard, Laura C. Kelsey, Sarah S. Kelsey, Emily Hibbard, Phebe Green.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church began its formal existence on March 2, 1823, at the house of Oliver Lynch. Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Brownville, moderated the meeting, and probably drew up the confession of faith and the covenant which were then adopted. The following eight persons constituted the original membership: Oliver Lynch, Abraham Morrow, Matilda Lynch, Jane Forsyth, Mary Forsyth, Cynthia Rogers, Hezekiah H. Smith, and Amarillis Mills. At this meeting Jedediah Mills was received on profession, and Oliver Lynch and Abraham Morrow were chosen elders and deacons. On the 25th of the next June the church was received into the presbytery of St. Lawrence; the same day Charles G. Finney, who became the eminent revivalist, was taken under its care as a candidate for the gospel ministry. In 1824 a large meeting of this ecclesiastical body was held in our village. The first services were begun in a school-house that stood near the old cemetery; afterwards in a hatter's shop on Broadway; then in the ball-room of the Rathbun house; next in a wheelwright-shop; and later still, in the upper room of a store at the foot of James street, that was burned many years ago. On the 13th of February, 1832, the "First Presbyterian Society" was organized, with Simon Howard, Henry Ainsworth, Michael Myers, R. T. Lee, and James Buckley as trustees. The church building was commenced the same year, $400 and the lot having been given by Mr. Le Ray towards the project. It was occupied the next year by the use of temporary seats, and continued in an unfinished state till about 1840, when the inside was completed.

Rev. Jedediah Burchard was the first minister, who came in 1824, and during the two years of his ministry increased the membership to more than fifty persons. There were large accessions in 1850. In 1852, the year when the bell was purchased, the church numbered 135 members.

The wheelwright-shop, where the early services were held, was without much underpinning, and stood two or three feet above the ground. One Sabbath, while Mr. Burchard was preaching very earnestly on the willingness of doing whatever God calls upon us to do, he was greatly annoyed by half a dozen pigs that grunted and rooted around beneath the shop floor. Neither did it please the congregation. Suddenly grace and patience gave way, when Mr. Burchard stopped short in his discourse and called out, "Rudolph Shepherd, drive out those hogs."

The pastors of the Presbyterian church have been as follows: Jedediah Burchard, 1824–25; services for several years after depended upon uncertain finances; David Smith and Lucius Foote were here before 1830; Revs. Chittenden,

Robins, and Leonard preached before 1839; T. C. Hill, 1840; H. H. Morgan, 1842; Hugh Carlisle, 1845; F. J. Jackson, 1849; A. Crocker, Jr., 1854; George Richie, 1856; Samuel L. Merrell, 1857. Rev. S. L. Merrell resigned his charge of the Presbyterian church in June, 1861, and entered the 35th Infantry as chaplain. He served his full term of enlistment. H. H. Hill, 1863; J. B. Preston, 1865; E. H. Pratt, January, 1871. The present pastor, M. E. Grant, commenced his labors in 1877. The present elders are R. T. Lee, Austin Rogers, James Howard, and Edgar Vincent; the first two are also deacons. The trustees are Willard Ainsworth, W. O. Horton, William Grant, James Howard, and Edgar Vincent. The Sabbath-school is in a flourishing condition.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As already indicated, the first religious services were Episcopalian, and conducted by Richard Esselstyn. These services were continued with more or less frequency, sometimes at Cape Vincent, and sometimes at Millen's Bay, till St. John's parish was organized, January 25, 1841, while Rev. John Noble was rector. John B. Esselstyn and Nelson B. Williams were then chosen wardens; and Nelson Potter, Otis P. Starkey, Robert Bartlett, Calvin Pool, Judah T. Ainsworth, Robert Moore, Rice Parish, and Wm. Esselstyn, vestrymen. The lot upon which the church building stands was the gift of Mr. Starkey, and contained an acre of land. The first interment in the parish cemetery was the body of Jonathan Howland, who died the same year of the organization, at the age of sixty years. The building was erected in 1841, and consecrated on the second day of June, 1842, with the approbation of Bishop De Lancey. A neat parsonage was built not long after the church edifice. At the present time, and this has been the case for several years past, the rector of St. John's parish holds preaching services, every other Sabbath afternoon, at Millen's Bay. There is a good building at the Bay, which was completed in 1872 by the union efforts of the Episcopalians and the Methodists of that place. The Methodist class there is connected with the charge of St. Lawrence, and has a regular service on alternate Sabbaths.

The clergymen of St. John's parish have been N. Watkins, 1841; Samuel H. Norton, 1846; Richard S. Adams, 1850; John Abercrombie, 1852; Edward Moyses, 1855; Edward Kennedy, 1857; A. M. Lewis, 1860; W. H. Lord, 1864; N. F. Whiting, D.D., 1865; J. B. Linn, 1869. The present rector is Rev. G. G. Perrine; W. M. Johnson and E. C. Kelsey, wardens; Judah T. Ainsworth, E. K. Burnham, C. C. Brown, G. A. Ainsworth, L. O. Woodruff, John Armstrong, J. A. Scobel, and G. R. Starkey, vestrymen.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first society of this order was formed by Elder Jason McKee, who was then living near Stone Mills, in the town of Orleans. It was in the fall of 1833. Shepherd Warren and wife, Edwin Tuttle and wife, Joel Torrey and wife, Simeon Adams and wife, William Torrey, F. O. Torrey, and Addison Howard constituted the first members. Shepherd Warren and Joel Torrey were the first deacons, and Simeon Adams the first clerk, which position he gave up in 1839, and was succeeded by F. O. Torrey. Up to 1840 the names on its record-book had numbered one hundred and forty-one persons. Its pastors have been as follows, giving the year when they commenced their labors: Elder Jason McKee, 1833; G. S. Warren, 1835; Lyman Smith, 1843, who served two years, and was chosen a second time in 1850; between 1856 and 1860 Joseph Starkey, Jason McKee, and Elder Green were employed; Geo. R. Torrey was the last pastor.

In 1850 the church numbered fifty members, but no services have been held for many months, nor is there reason to suppose they will be revived. The society never had a church building, and the places of meeting have been at Warren Settlement, Burnt Rock, French Settlement, Fox Creek, North Shore, St. Lawrence, Livingstone school-house, and Grindstone island, where the present organization exists. This denomination was the pioneer church in all the above-named places, except North Shore. Elder G. R. Torrey started the first permanent Sabbath-school in Warren Settlement, in the summer of 1850. One was organized in that neighborhood in 1833, but after six or eight weeks it failed. Mr. Torrey's school continued until 1863, and was conducted by himself, each year increasing in interest, with the exception of one, and given up in 1864, during the time of the civil war. The school was strictly a union effort, and during the Rebellion scarcely any other religious meeting was held in the Warren Settlement.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Although the Methodist church was organized several years after those already named, yet it was this denomination which maintained the first stated preaching. A class was formed not far from 1820, and the first conference appointment was that of Seth Green, in 1827. From 1827 to the present time preaching has been given directly in accordance with the plans of the conference, or else under the management of the presiding elders. During the early history of the field, which embraced the northern territory of Jefferson County, the quarterly meetings were very largely attended by people who lived many miles away from the place of gathering. The church in the village of Cape Vincent was legally organized on October 14, 1851, under the ministry of Rev. William Jones, and with a membership of fifty-five persons, twelve of whom were probationers. The names of the original trustees were William King, George Akerline, William Esselstyn, Philetus Judd, Asa S. Jones, John Hollenbeck, and John Nims. It is stated that the property of the society, twenty-five years ago, consisted of a good cooking-stove, with its necessary pipe and furniture. Sabbath services were held in the stone school-building on Point street, until the erection of the church in 1855. In 1854 a Methodist Sunday-school was organized with thirty scholars, and this was after the school established on the North Shore. The parsonage belonging to this society was completed two years ago, a portion of the present house having been purchased for that purpose previous to 1874. Until 1876 the church received aid from the missionary society, but it is now self-supporting.

The Methodist preachers at Cape Vincent have been

Revs. Sodon, Erckanbrack, Goodrich, White, Dyton, and Williams, who were here before 1827, as occasional supplies. Seth Young, 1827; Elisha Dewey, 1828; H. Shepherd and F. H. Stanton, 1830; R. Everdale, 1833; F. H. Stanton, 1834; H. Shepherd and J. Irvine, 1835; Enoch Barnes and A. E. Munson, 1836; Orra Squires, 1837–38; William Tripp, 1839–40; Benjamin Phillips, 1841–42; S. Slater, 1843; L. Dikins and G. W. Plank, 1845; J. R. Lewis and T. B. Brown, 1846; T. B. Brown, 1849; Wm. Jones, 1851; J. B. Van Petten, 1853; A. J. Church, 1854; O. Holmes, 1855; G. M. Pierce, 1856; J. F. Dayan, 1858—church dedicated, 1859; A. T. Copeland, 1860; E. E. Kellogg, 1861; A. N. Damon, 1863; J. B. McCullough, 1866; G. P. Kenny, 1868; C. E. Dorr, 1870; A. M. Fradenburgh, 1871; O. P. Pitcher,* 1874. The present pastor is N. M. Caton; class-leader, William Esselstyn; trustees, W. W. Shelley, Norman Ross, J. B. Esselstyn, E. D. Hilts, Philip Marks, William Lanfear, and William Wheelock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

The first Methodist class was formed with Morris Cornwell and wife, Christopher Treadwell and wife, and Mrs. Jeremiah Newville, as the original members. This class was organized later than 1840 and continued till August 17, 1868, when the "Second Methodist Episcopal church of the town of Cape Vincent" was begun, and the following trustees elected: Samuel Dillen, Edward R. Farr, Alonzo Walrath, for three years; Albert E. Rice and Alanson Abby, for two years; and Samuel Swartwout and Russel Wright for one year. The house of worship was erected in the summer of 1869, and dedicated the following December. Previous to the organization of the church, St. Lawrence was only a preaching station. The largest revival, probably, ever known in the vicinity blessed the congregation during the winter of 1874 and 1875, and very large accessions were made to the membership. The preachers have been D. W. Aylesworth, 1868–70; C. Manson, 1871; S. F. Kenyon, 1872; William Merrifield, 1873–74. The present pastor is W. P. Hall, who began his labors in 1875.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

It is a matter of regret that records concerning these churches are not at hand for the purpose of a historical narrative. The church building at Cape Vincent was dedicated in June, 1858, with Bishop McCloskey officiating. The church building at French Settlement was given by Mr. Le Ray to the society, which now contemplates a removal to Rosiere. The present structure has been pronounced unsafe for use, and a new house of worship will doubtless be constructed within the coming year.

MORMONS.

Two noteworthy visits were made to this town by Mormon elders, in 1833 and about 1848. They assumed to work miracles,—heal the sick by miraculous power; and Patton and Parish, who were the first visitors, claimed the ability "to interpret any language that man could speak." Crosby and Brown, who followed these, fifteen years later, attempted all manner of wonderful works except to raise the dead. The raising of a dead man they prudently never attempted. Sometimes they would baptize, and always by immersion, in the night. To give a weird character to the performance, one of the young converts was baptized in a large well. Meetings were held at St. Lawrence and Wilson Settlement, and during 1833 in Cape Vincent. In some instances whole families went over to Mormonism, and all grew merry as a marriage-bell,—for the more marriage the better,—till challenges were issued for a public debate with any one who believed they had no right to as many wives as Abraham, or as much divine power as Paul. It happened in 1833 that Rev. William Moore, but a short time in this country from Ireland, was supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian church. He belonged to the Methodist denomination. At one of their Mormon meetings Patton boldly advocated his supernatural gift of tongues, and challenged any person in the house to dispute the claim or the doctrines of the Mormon religion. Mr. Moore quietly arose in his seat and accepted the challenge. The time of the debate was at once arranged, and when the evening came the house was crowded at an early hour. Mr. Moore had agreed to speak first, and began with these words from the Bible: "O full of all subtilty and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" (Acts xiii. 10.) He spoke about an hour, showed the difference between the miracles of the Scriptures and those of these Mormon advocates, and closed by calling attention to Patton's claim, publicly and audaciously made, that he could interpret any language under the sun. Then turning to Patton he repeated the Apostles' Creed in genuine Irish, and told him to interpret the same. But not a word could he get from him or the other Mormon. They were sick. The congregation and Mr. Moore waited towards half an hour, but not one word was heard in reply. Persons in the congregation arose and addressed them, and a listener said that the Mormon preacher finally told Mr. Patton that he dare not undertake to speak those Irish words, for if he did it would crack his jaws. They left town soon after.

Crosby and Brown, at St. Lawrence, about 1848, came to an end equally uncomfortable. This was done by a sermon from a Baptist minister, still living in this county. They invited Elder Blount to preach on the promise of Christ to give miraculous power to his followers, and to show why it might not be fulfilled in their case. He finally accepted the invitation. At the appointed time all the neighborhood were present.

Brown and Crosby had very earnestly declared that they had cured a sick child by prayer and the laying on of hands; but Elder Blount inquired how it happened that the boy finally died, if he was healed by them? These two sorcerers had also stated, and their followers confirmed their statement, that they frequently removed distressing headaches by divine influences; but the elder asked why it was, then, that they secretly gave a rousing emetic? Perhaps they intended to throw the headache out of the mouth. The

* Mr. Pitcher was engaged during the Rebellion as a missionary among the soldiers, under the auspices of the Christian Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Washington, D. C.

Apostle James speaks of anointing the sick with oil and praying over them. The Mormons declared that they had done that very thing in the case of rheumatic individuals with instantaneous effect; but the Baptist minister, who had slyly been instructed in the details of the anointing, proved to the audience that they nearly skinned the back of one poor fellow by rubbing it with turpentine and then applying a hot shovel. This kind of debating soon checked the religious wickedness and nonsense, and the next spring Crosby and Brown, with a few adherents, went back to Nauvoo.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was on the farm of John B. Esselstyn (the Hasler farm), of which there is now no trace. The graves have been plowed over. In 1820 there were not twenty-five graves in the village cemetery. It is now nearly full, which is also true of the burial-grounds at Warren Settlement. On the 13th of September, 1875, a stock company was formed under the title of the Riverside Cemetery Association, with the following stockholders: F. A. Cross, Gilbert Robbins, John Robbins, Willard Ainsworth, Philip Marks, Levi Anthony, I. T. Cross, George and William Grant, Norman Ross, Charles P. Morrison, John Buckley, William Anthony, and William Esselstyn.

William Esselstyn, Francis A. Cross, Willard Ainsworth, Norman Ross, Gilbert Robbins, and Levi Anthony were chosen trustees. The grounds are about half a mile below the limits of the corporation, and are beautiful for situation.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Cape Vincent is beautifully situated on the shore of the St. Lawrence river, about two miles below Lake Ontario.

The streets are at right angles with each other, those of the north and south running down to the water's edge.

The line of hills in the rear of the village commands a fine view of the river and the lake, with the shores of Wolf island, twenty miles in length, on the Canadian side.

Three miles to the northeast are dimly seen the weird chimneys of the old fort on Carlton island. The sunsets are gorgeous beyond description, and well does it deserve the name of being one of the pleasantest summer resorts on the St. Lawrence river. The Rathbun House is fitted up expressly for summer visitors, being closed in the winter. There is no bar at this house. The St. Lawrence Hotel has likewise been full; both are under the same management. In this connection should be mentioned two large camping associations that annually spend the summer on their spacious grounds at the head of Carlton island; both are organized, and the ladies as well as the gentlemen do some good fishing. In 1852, and for three or four years after the completion of the railroad, there was every prospect of a wonderful growth and business for Cape Vincent, but those great expectations were not fully realized. The village was incorporated on the 14th of April, 1853, with a population of 1218.

Jere. Carrier, Judah T. Ainsworth, James L. Folger, Theophilus Peugnet, and L. H. Ainsworth were the first trustees. The presidents of the village since that date have been as follows: Jere. Carrier, 1854; John H. Roseboom, 1855; Otis P. Starkey, 1856; Zebulon Converse, 1857; Calvin Fletcher, 1858; Alfred Fox, 1859; Gideon S. Sackett, 1860; Charles Smith, 1861–63; A. F. Smith, 1865; John H. Roseboom, 1866; Sidney Ainsworth, 1867; John B. Grapotte, 1868; Charles Smith, 1869; Levi Anthony, 1870; G. W. Warren, 1871–72; John H. Roseboom, 1873; W. M. Johnson, 1874; John B. Grapotte, 1875–76. The officers of the village at the present time are E. K. Burnham, president; John F. Brunot, Philip Marks, and J. Albert Scobell, trustees. Since 1860 M. E. Lee has served the village as clerk and attorney. The postmasters have been, R. M. Esselstyn, till his death in 1822; Henry Ainsworth, for a period not known; John Duvillard, 1841–45; Otis P. Starkey, 1845–49; Augustus Ainsworth, 1849–53; Jacob Beringer, 1853–61; Zebulon Converse, 1861–65. John Moore is the present postmaster, and began his duties in 1865. The lawyers of the village are M. E. Lee and Ezra D. Hilts. The physicians are Martin Braun, Thomas Masson, O. S. Smith, H. N. Bushnell, and Philip Cole.

St. Lawrence is a village of considerable local business, a little back from the railroad. The station is Rosiere. It has a temperance hotel, church, shops, and is in a good farming region. The postmasters of this village have been, Dyer E. Pierce, 1848–56; G. W. Fairman, 1857; N. P. Tuttle; D. E. Pierce, re-appointed, 1859–65; W. Johnson, 1865; Truman Rice, September 1, 1865–67; W. H. Gaige, 1867; Samuel Dillen, 1868; A. P. Ladd, August 12, 1868–72; G. A. Swartwout, 1872–74. The present postmaster is H. W. Reed, who was appointed in January, 1874. The physicians at St. Lawrence are G. Mason McCombs, who is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital medical college, New York city, D. E. Pierce, and M. B. Ladd.

Rosiere is the name which was given to the first station on the railroad out from Cape Vincent. It is now but a hamlet, with a handful of buildings and a store. The parsonage of the Roman Catholic priest is here, and the question of building the new church at this place is being very seriously agitated. It is likely to grow.

Millen's Bay is pleasantly situated on the river, about six miles below Cape Vincent, and was named after one of the early settlers. It is also attracting attention as a summer resort. There is a Union church building, a hotel, shops, and a few dwellings. The post-office was discontinued a few years ago,—a transaction which has not been any source of gratification to the people in this vicinity.

THE MASONIC LODGE,

No. 344, F. and A. M., was instituted July 10, 1822, by Isaac Lee, installing officer. A petition was made to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in December, 1821, and was signed by sixteen residents, among whose names was that of Count Real. The Masters of the lodge until 1831 were as follows: J. B. Esselstyn, elected 1822; Z. Converse, 1823; Philip P. Gaige, 1825; D. W. Slocum, 1826; G. S. Sackett, 1827; Zebulon Converse, 1828; C. Wright, 1830. The last meeting of this lodge was held May 26, 1831. Lodge No. 293 was formed July 28, 1853, with ten charter members. The Masters have been: Zebulon Converse, elected 1853; A. J. Smith, 1859; Z. Converse, 1862; D. B. Owen, 1864; S. Bickford, 1866; H.

A. House, 1868; G. R. Starkey, 1873; L. O. Woodruff, 1875. The present lodge has an active membership of about sixty-eight persons. The present officers are: L. O. Woodruff, W. M.; J. A. Scobell, S. W.; L. R. Dezengremel, J. W.; P. Judd, Treas.; W. J. Grant, Sec.; R. S. Scobell, S. D.; W. T. Ebbs, J. D.; Thomas Mason, S. M. C.; Albert Lennon, J. M. C.; A. H. Millen, Tyler. The officers are annually chosen, and some of the Masters, as seen above, have been continued in office several successive years.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

This sketch cannot be closed in a better way than by adding the account of the Centennial festivities of the township, written at the time. The writer said:

"At Cape Vincent, July 4, 1876, the Centennial anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies in a manner and to an extent befitting the occasion. Promptly at twelve o'clock midnight of the 3d, the village was alive with wide-awake citizens, young and old, who, from that time until broad daylight, kept up an incessant noise. Steam-whistles shrieked, all kinds of horns blew, church-bells, dinner-bells, tea-bells, and sleigh-bells chimed in their mixed melodies. Tin pans and tin pails, brass kettles and brass gongs assisted in the music of their appropriate parts. Altogether, it was such an ushering in of the 'glorious Fourth' as, the Revolutionary Adams wrote to his wife, immediately after the signing of the Declaration, would be appropriate. At sunrise the brass gun, transported from the barracks at Sacket's Harbor especially for the occasion, belched forth her thirteen notes,—a salute in honor of the original thirteen States. Early in the day, upon all kinds of land and water conveyances, and on foot from the immediate country, came flocking in men and women, boys and girls, the oldest and the youngest alike full of enthusiasm to 'celebrate' the first, and in all human probabilities to them the last, Centennial. Long before ten o'clock A.M., the hour advertised for starting the procession, the trains and steamboats having arrived and poured out their crowded loads to swell the already gathered multitudes, the streets and public places of Cape Vincent were literally thronged. At ten o'clock, as advertised, and in the order named in the bills, the procession formed, by the direction of G. W. Warren, marshal of the day, and under his lead, aided by assistants Davis, De Salia, and Bishop, proceeded to the railroad depot, the main portion marching down and filling the traveled thoroughfare of Broadway, the two other portions each accompanying marching down and filling the broad pavement on the sides of the street. The depot, with capacity to seat three thousand people, was filled to overflowing long before the procession could get in. The exercises at the depot were opened by a few very appropriate and well-timed introductory remarks made by the president of the day, Brevet Major-General D. B. Sacket. The Rev. G. G. Perrine, pastor of the Episcopal church at Cape Vincent, then led in prayer. The prayer concluded, the Centennial choir, under the leadership of Charles I. Gardner, assisted by F. C. Braun at the organ and the voices of Mrs. Gardner, Perrine, Eichlebergher, the Misses Buckley, Howard, Moore, and Hinckley, Messrs. Howard, Van Schaick, Carey, and Hilts, favored the vast audience with a distinct, intelligent, and sensible rendering of the national song.

"The Declaration of Independence was then read by R. W. Higgins, Esq., of Chaumont, in a very able and eloquent manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the most critical listener in that large audience of deeply-interested hearers. At the close the reader was warmly applauded. This was followed by the Cape Vincent brass band playing the national airs.

"An able and eloquent oration was then delivered by M. E. Lee, Esq., of Cape Vincent. The expression of thought was suited to the Centennial celebration, and the orator dwelt largely upon the achievements of our forefathers in the great work of the Revolution, and during the formative period of the American Republic, giving them also full credit for the results as enjoyed by us at the end of the century. They had planted the seed, nourished and fertilized it in its incipient growth; their descendants had cultivated the crop, and were enjoying the rich products of their sowing and early husbandry. The immensity of the yield after only a century of advancement was pointed out by the orator. The bright prospects of the golden harvest before us, if we continue wise husbandmen, were briefly adverted to. The orator closed by saying, 'While we have all this glory yet to *win* we will never forget, fellow-citizens, that our forefathers have left us so much to *hold*.'

"At the close of the oration the Centennial choir sang the national anthem 'America.' At the request of the president of the day, and in accordance with the programme, all the assemblage that could sing joined with the choir. Immediately upon the close of the singing, the foregoing Centennial history of the town was read by the historian appointed for the occasion, Rev. E. H. Pratt, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Cape Vincent. Though the exercises up to this point of time had been lengthy, and somewhat wearisome, as evidenced by the tendency to uneasiness on the part of some in the crowd, the related incidents of the history, so deeply interesting to a large part of the audience, soon put the assemblage at ease and in good humor, eager to listen to the 'well-told tales' which the historian had so aptly compiled into a Centennial history of their own town. The memories of the aged were quickened to 'ye olden times,' and the ears of the younger were anxiously opened to hear of what the fathers had done. From the 'symptoms' when the historian concluded to stop in his delivery, it was apparent the audience would have gladly heard the whole.

"After the history, music; a generous vote of thanks to the reader, orator, and historian; and then, to close, benediction by Rev. O. P. Pitcher, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cape Vincent. The gun boomed out Federal and National salutes. The procession reformed and marched to public square for dinner.

"The afternoon was spent in a yacht regatta and athletic sports, with yachts from the Dominion as well as northern New York. At sundown was fired a national salute.

"The day of celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence was closed at a late hour in the night by the finale of a grand display of fire-works."

The population of Cape Vincent in 1850, the next year after its formation, was three thousand and forty-four.

E. H. PRATT, A.M.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOEL AND LEVI TORREY.

These brothers were born in the town of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. Joel was born in 1785 and Levi in the year 1789.

They both came into this country at the same time, and settled in the town of Lorraine, in what was called the Done neighborhood, before the War of 1812. During this war Levi received a commission and had command of a company of men, and was at different points on the St. Lawrence river, from Cape Vincent to Ogdensburgh, in which he served his country with honor. We think at or near the close of the war he received the commission of colonel; and we presume there are persons yet living in this county who served under him. Some time after the war closed, in the early part of his life, he taught school in different parts of this county; and as a teacher he was very successful. He finally settled in the village of Brownville. Was a brick-maker by trade, and made the brick for his house, which stands yet on the upper side of the village, the walls, to appearance, as unbroken as ever. While living here he had born to him, by his first wife, five daughters, all of whom survive him. He filled many places of honored trust,

and his integrity in doing business was never questioned. He was employed by John La Farge to survey Penet's Square, which was a tract of land ten miles square, the greater portion of which lies in the town of Orleans. In this business he was very successful, and his name is in our County Clerk's office perhaps more times than any other man that ever lived here; and we believe he was the first surveyor in this county that ran his line by back-sights, thus overcoming local attraction. He was very particular and precise, as every one knows that ever carried chain for him; strictly honest in this as in all his business, he aimed at justice to all parties, and owing to this he was called upon to settle a great many disputed lines.

We think it was in the year 1832 he lost his most accomplished wife by cholera, which blow fell heavily upon him. It was a sickly time, and he took his children and went to visit his brother, Joel, who had a year before moved into the woods, in the then town of Lyme. His health being recruited, he returned to Brownville. Afterwards he married the second time, and the same year moved into the Warren Settlement, where his sixth daughter was born. Here he owned fifty acres of good land, which, with his surveying, furnished a good living until the year 1857, when he, with his two sons-in-law and his entire family, except one, moved into Adams county, Wisconsin, where he was chosen as county surveyor. He resided there until three years ago, when he went with his second widowed daughter, Mrs. Elvira Hill, to Minnesota, to visit some of his children; and here, at their solicitation, he remained and closed his long and eventful life, October 18, 1875, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. L. Cook, after an illness of twelve days, at the advanced age of 86, leaving his second wife and all his children to mourn his loss.

In his politics he was an old-line Whig, inclined to the Silver-Grays, opposed for some time to any movement against slavery. But when the first Republican platform was made he stepped square upon it, and labored with all his influence to see its noble principles carried out and maintained. In the early years of this county he was one of the most useful and reliable men; he was elected constable six years in succession. Such was the confidence the people had in his ability and honesty that he was intrusted with the finances of many of his neighbors and acquaintances. He possessed a very social nature; he would take and give a good joke with as much pleasure as any person we ever knew, and his square, hearty laugh must be well remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

His religious belief was in the universal salvation of all mankind; that all wicked persons would be justly punished for their sins, and in the end be restored to the favor of God. He lived constantly in this faith. He was one of the most tender-hearted of men in all his relations in life.

JOEL TORREY,

as before stated, was born in the State of New Hampshire, county of Cheshire, town of Chesterfield, August 31, 1785; was married to Eddy Howard, January 17, 1811; moved into Jefferson County, town of Lorraine, in 1811, where, November 13, 1811, their first child, John Spafford Torrey, was born; afterwards they had five sons and five daughters born to them. He lived at Lorraine at the time of the battle at Sacket's Harbor, and was held as a minute-man, and when the alarm was given through this vicinity, he, with his neighbors, started for the scene of action, went to the arsenal, procured a gun, and went to the battle-field, and took his place in the ranks of our army that had commenced firing on the advancing foe. In this fight he engaged with all his might, and became so absorbed that he continued until he saw the enemy retreating and our men being drawn off the field; about this time a ball passed through his hat, brushing the hair on the top of his head. He tarried a little on the field of blood to see the wounded, and the sight was such as to cause him to say he would never use the deadly weapon against his fellow-men. It was during this war that he made brick in this city where the Winslow Block now stands. From here he moved to Sacket's Harbor; started a boarding-house that would accommodate 300 persons; this was in 1815, just before peace was declared. Failing in this, he went to work for Abraham Jewitt, in Jewittsville, making brick summers and coopering winters. His mechanical genius was first-class. At this time all pails, tubs, and buckets were made by hand, and he invented a jointing-machine that was a perfect success, and aided greatly in the making of pails, buckets, and wash-tubs; but he was poor, and before he could get it patented the pail-factory was started. Could he have had means when he first invented it he could have become wealthy. In 1826 he moved to Watertown, and for four seasons carried on a brick-yard for Edward Massey, where the railroad junction buildings are now. He turned off from two to three hundred thousand bricks in a season. There must be in the old buildings in this city a great many thousand bricks that passed through his hands. He possessed an iron constitution, and we think there are but few men that performed more hard labor in this county than he did. With all the hard labor and discouragements he never lay down in the furrow; full of hope for the better time coming, his courage was equal to his physical strength.

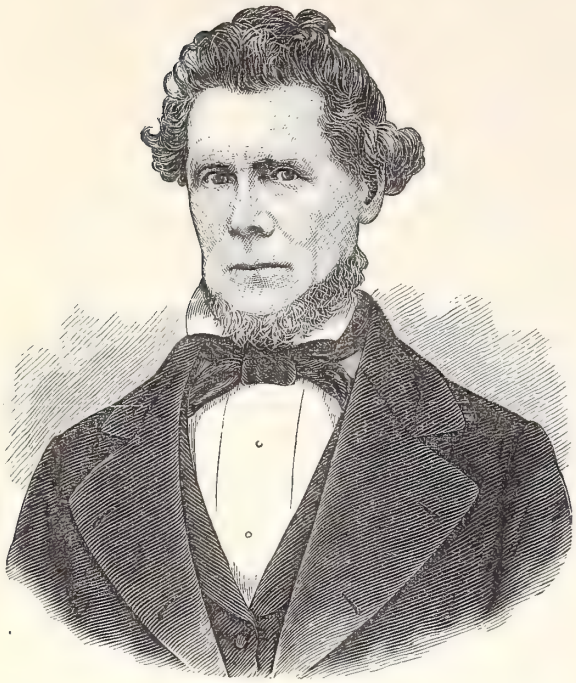
In the fall of 1830 he went into the northern part of town of Lyme, now Cape Vincent, and took a contract of fifty acres of land, all woods, at $3 per acre; built a log house, and the 1st day of March, 1831, moved from Watertown into what was then called the Tuttle and Warren settlement, they having settled there six years before. He took with him all of his family except his second son, Levi, who stayed in Watertown and attended school. Here he lived eight or nine years, cleared up the fifty acres, and took a contract of 220 acres adjoining him; and then sold an undivided half of the whole to Allen Cole, and at the close of a lawsuit with Cole he came in possession of 109 acres of said farm.

It was while living in this neighborhood that he and his wife were most useful to the world around them. There was a great deal of sickness, and many a day and night they left their large family to go and help their neighbor that was sick. He was strictly honest in his deal, and he never would take the advantage of his neighbors' necessities. One very dry season he cut some twenty tons of

beaver-meadow hay; the next spring he could get $20 per ton, but he sold it to his neighbors for $10. It was a rule with him to do to others as he wished them do to him; his religious creed was the Bible.

In politics he was an old-line Whig, but he was among the first to vote the anti-slavery ticket. He was always in the front rank in every moral reform. He used all the influence he had against whatever he thought wrong, in church or state; for this cause he had some bitter enemies, but his friends were true and warm-hearted. He aimed to satisfy his own conscience, whether he pleased others or not.

In 1846 he sold his farm of 59 acres to his son, G. R. Torrey, and moved to Illinois, in 1847, remaining there three years; a few years afterwards he moved to Geneva, Wisconsin, where his wife died in her 73d year. He then moved to Minnesota, where he spent the last year of a long and eventful life. He died about a year ago, in his 89th year, at the residence of his son, F. O. Torrey.



ELISHA P. DODGE.



MRS. ELISHA P. DODGE.

ELISHA P. DODGE

was born on Black island, in the State of Rhode Island, May 10, 1800. When he was three years old his father moved with his family, and settled in Exeter, and remained there until 1817, when they removed to Jefferson County, and settled on Carlton island. At this time Elisha commenced life for himself, and, in company with his brother, embarked in the lumber trade. This partnership continued four years, when he accepted the position of foreman for A. Lewis, an extensive lumberman. This situation he held four years, and subsequently he engaged to other parties in the same business until 1832, when he turned his attention to farming.

On the 17th of September, 1833, he married Olive Twincliff, and settled on the farm now owned by Gilbert Robbins. The result of this union has been seven children, namely, Eliza R., wife of Henry Fox; Edwin T., died in 1876; Mary A., wife of Henry Clark, died in 1867; Elisha L.; Adelaide, wife of Nicholas Schell; Flora, wife of Isaac Cross; Imogene, wife of Fayette Millen. They moved on to the farm where the widow now resides in 1832, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 14, 1864. He commenced life a poor lad, but by industry and perseverance he succeeded in surrounding himself with all the necessary comforts of life, besides having a very fine farm of 210 acres. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought or accepted office, being of a retiring disposition. He was a close observer of men and things, and his opinions and judgment were always respected. He was a true, good man, charitable, hospitable, and benevolent, and when he died he left behind him an untarnished reputation.

We find Mrs. Dodge still hale and hearty, though having passed the allotted threescore years and ten. She is a kind-hearted, generous lady, one whom it is an honor to know, and one who is entitled to a prominent place among the pioneer ladies of Jefferson County.

DAVID C. SHULER

is the son of John and Hannah Shuler, and John the son of Lawrence Shuler, who was a native of Germany, who, on landing in New York, was sold to pay his passage. David C. was born in Montgomery county, New York, January 27, 1800. He worked on his father's farm until he became of age, when he married Penilla, daughter of John and Elizabeth Butler, of the same county. They commenced life on a rented farm, and continued working farms on shares until 1836, when they decided to move to a newer county, where they could purchase and cultivate their own land. They arrived in Jefferson County, March 27, 1836, and located on the farm where Mr. S. now resides. The family then consisted of five children. He purchased fifty acres of land,—timbered, with the exception of about fifteen acres,—on which was a small house, aptly designated a "shanty." He has added to the farm by subsequent purchases until he now possesses 150 acres, under a state of good cultivation. They had a family of nine children, of whom six survive, who are all settled in life, namely:

Ann, wife of John Beeker; Caroline, wife of William Beeker; Jeremiah, now living on the old homestead, and is one of the most successful farmers in the town; Hannah, wife of George H. Klock; Sarah, wife of Theron Klock; John, now engaged in farming in Texas. One of the deceased daughters, Lydia, lived to be twenty-two years of age, and her demise was lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Shuler died on the 29th of August, 1840; and her death cast a gloom over the family, for she was a dutiful wife and a kind and affectionate mother.

Mrs. Shuler united in marriage with his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Loadawick, March 2, 1843. She is a lady of excellent household abilities, and has been a good mother to the children. He is a man who has attended strictly to his business,—that of farming. Has had little to do with politics, and less with outside speculations. He has experienced the usual hardships of pioneer life, and being now in his seventy-seventh year, and having an excellent memory, he can tell those experiences and incidents of his life in a very interesting manner. He crossed the St. Lawrence to Kingston in 1836 to buy seed, and he avers that there was only about enough water in the river to form the ice for a sleigh to run on. He never saw the water so low since. He can also remember when he sold No. 1 winter wheat in Watertown for sixty cents a bushel, payable in merchandise, money in those days being difficult to procure. He is a man of excellent judgment, unusual intelligence, and indisputable integrity,—in fine, a man who is an ornament to his town and a blessing to humanity.

CHAMPION.

This town, embracing township No. 4 of the eleven towns, was formed from Mexico, by an act of March 14, 1800, including all that part of the present town of Denmark north of Deer river. It received its name from General Henry Champion, of Colchester, Connecticut, who was one of the early proprietors of this town, and also very extensively interested in lands in Ohio and in the western part of this State.

The supervisors elected since the organization of the town have been as follows: 1800–14, Noadiah Hubbard; 1815, Wilkes Richardson; 1816–17, Stowell Warner; 1818–20, N. Hubbard; 1821, Eseck Lewis; 1822–26, N. Hubbard; 1827, Samuel Dean. At a special town-meeting in October, Eseck Lewis was chosen to fill a vacancy; 1828–29, Henry D. Cadnell; 1830–33, Otis Loomis; 1834–38, Richard Hulbut; 1839–40, David Smith; 1841–43, John Pool, Jr.; 1844, E. Lewis; 1845, James C. Lynde; 1846, David Smith; 1847, John Pool, Jr.; 1848, William Vanhosen; 1849, D. Smith; 1850, Wm. Vanhosen; 1851–53, Benajah A. Lewis; 1854–55, A. S. Babcock; 1856–58, Nelson Rulison; 1859, Joel A. Hubbard; 1860, William J. Bentley; 1861–63, Daniel Potter; 1864–67, Wesley Barr; 1868, John F. Peck; 1869–70, Frederick H. McNitt; 1871, Albert W. Hadsall; 1872–74, Minor C. Merrill. At a special town-meeting in March, 1874, James Sterling was chosen to fill a vacancy; 1875–77, James Sterling.

The town officers elected at the first town-meeting, April 1, 1800, were Noadiah Hubbard, supervisor; Eli Church, clerk; Timothy Pool, David Coffeen, and William Hadsall, assessors; Ephraim Chamberlain, constable and collector; John Ward and Reuben Rockwood, overseers of the poor; Solomon Ward, Amaziah Parker, and Elihu Jones, commissioners of highways; David Coffeen, William Crowell, Timothy Pool, and Moses Goodrich, overseers of highways; Levi Barnes, fence-viewer; Bela Hubbard, pound-master.

The following is a record of the first school-meeting in town, as it occurs on the records in the town clerk's office:

"Champion, Oct. 23, 1800.—At a regular meeting of the inhabitants of the town aforesaid it is resolved, that there shall be a house erected near a spring, on the road running from Noadiah Hubbard's to Daniel Coffeen's, in said town; and likewise resolved, that said house shall be built with logs, sixteen feet one way, and twenty feet the other way. Also, resolved by said meeting, that Daniel Coffeen and Noadiah Hubbard shall act as trustees of said school.

"Attest, Eli Church, *Town Clerk.*"

Champion was surveyed by Moses and Benjamin Wright,

in 1797, the former subdividing, and the latter surveying around it; the area, according to M. Wright, was 26,703 acres, and by B. Wright 25,708 acres. It was subdivided into lots of 500 acres each.

This town was the first one in which actual settlements were begun in the county, excepting, perhaps, Ellisburg, which was explored with the view of settlement at about the same time. The following advertisement appeared in the *Western Sentinel*, June 7, 1797:

"Land for sale, lying on Black river, in the county of Herkimer, and State of New York. Forty lots of land laid out into farms, containing from 100 to 240 acres each. On Inman's Patent, so called, in this township, there is about forty actual settlers, and a good grist-mill within one mile and (illegible . . .) on said land. This land is of an excellent soil, and the situation convenient and pleasing for settlers. The subscriber will remain on the land the most of the ensuing summer and fall. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate purchasers. Also township No. 4, lying on and adjoining Black river, about thirty miles from Boon's Mills; this township is of an excellent soil; twenty actual settlers will be on this township this summer. For terms please to apply to the subscriber, who will reside on Inman's Patent, or to Captain Noadiah Hubbard, of Steuben, who is making a settlement on said township No. 4.

"Also for sale, a township of land lying on Black river, near Lake Ontario. These townships are all laid out in lots, and will be sold by large or small quantities, to suit purchasers, and the title indisputable. Also ten lots of land to be leased on first tract.

"Lemuel Storrs.

"May 10, 1797."

Settlement was commenced in this town by Noadiah Hubbard, in 1787, the details of which we give in the following letter, which was written to Dr. Hough in 1853:

"Champion, June, 1853.

"Dr. F. B. Hough,—Dear Sir: As you requested some months since, I now transmit to you a few of my recollections of the early settlement of this county. . . . I am past the age when most men write at all, being now in my eighty-ninth year, and past events may well be supposed to be becoming dimmed by reason of age, and more like a dream than a reality; yet I have been, and am, wonderfully blessed, both as respects health and the possession of present memory,—some of the choicest gifts of a kind Providence. All the companions of my early youth and of my more mature years have passed away, and I am left alone to tell the tale. Yet not alone as it respects friends. Others have risen up around me to take the place, in some measure, of those that are gone. Of the friends of my early manhood's years I often feel to exclaim, 'Where are they?' And echo answers, 'Where are they?' Gone to that 'bourne from whence no traveler returns.' The original land-holders, even, of all this region of country are passed away, and have left no trace or name save in the title-deeds. I have not very many records of those early days; so full of life and bustle were they that little time was left to record their stirring events; yet some I have, and when I give you dates at all they are from memoranda made at the time.

"I first came to this town, Champion, in the year 1797, with Lewis Storrs, a large land-holder, when he came on for the first time to view his purchase. I was then residing in Steuben, in what is now Oneida county, but then, or shortly before, Herkimer. Mr. Storrs then hired several pack-men, whose business it was to carry the necessary provisions for the expedition on their backs. This was late in the autumn. We traveled on foot, by what is called the French road, to the High Falls on the Black river. This road had been cut for the accommodation of the French refugees who had made a settlement at High Falls, and had there a log city. Many of these French belonged to the nobility of France, who were obliged to abandon their country during the revolution, in 1793, but who were afterwards permitted to return when the star of the empire rose upon the Bonapartes. Their settlement was made upon what was called the French Tract, on the north and east sides of the Black River, and extending a great distance. From the High Falls we descended the river in a boat to the rapids, called the Long Falls, now known as Carthage. Here we landed, and in two days explored the township, then an unbroken wilderness. On our way down, Silas Stow, then a young man, and afterwards known as Judge Stow, of Lowville, joined us. On the third day we re-embarked and proceeded up the river, and it was two days' hard rowing to get back again to the High Falls. As I believe I before mentioned, it was late in November, and the night we were obliged to be out we encountered a severe snow-storm. To protect ourselves from it in some measure, we made a shanty by setting up some crotchets and laying on poles, and covering them with hemlock boughs. We also scattered branches upon the ground upon which to lie, and, by making a rousing fire in front of our shelter, we contrived to be very comfortable. By this time our provisions were nearly exhausted, and we had before us the prospect of a hungry day. But in ascending the river we fortunately killed a duck and a partridge; these being stripped of their feathers in the evening, I cooked them for our breakfast the next morning. I prepared them as nicely as I could with our scanty means; salt we had none. I had a little pork left; this I cut in small bits and inserted into the flesh of the fowls, where it served the double purpose of salt and butter for basting. To cook them I set up a couple of crotched sticks, laid another across, and from it, by strips of bark, suspended my fowls before the fire, where they cooked most beautifully, and were all in good time partaken of by the company with a rare relish. Indeed, Messrs. Storrs and Stow declared they had never eaten *so good*. Hunger and a limited supply gave a keenness of relish not often experienced.

"In due time we arrived safe and well in Steuben, from whence we had started, where I passed the winter. Mr. Storrs offered me very liberal inducements to come on here and commence a settlement; so liberal that I determined to accept them, though I may say in passing, and then dismiss the subject forever, that he failed to fulfill his liberal offers. But, in consideration of those offers, I left my home in Steuben, June 1, 1798, and started for this place, accompanied by Salmon Ward and David Starr, with fifteen head of cattle. We traveled again upon the French road, as far as it availed us. This township had been surveyed by Benjamin and Moses Wright the year before, and this year Mr. Storrs had engaged Benjamin Wright to survey Hounsfield, and on his way there he was to mark a road to this place and to precede me. I met the surveyors agreeably to appointment at a Mr. Hoadley's, and from there



(Photo. by L.S. Weller. Antwerp.)



A. Loomis.

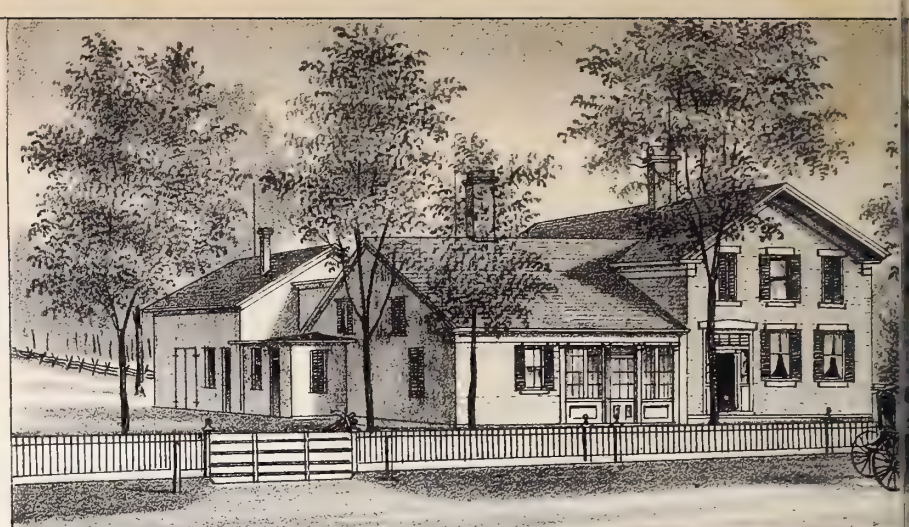
Mrs. A. Loomis.



Residence of Mrs. Lucina Loomis, Champion, N. Y.



MRS. ELIAS SAGE.





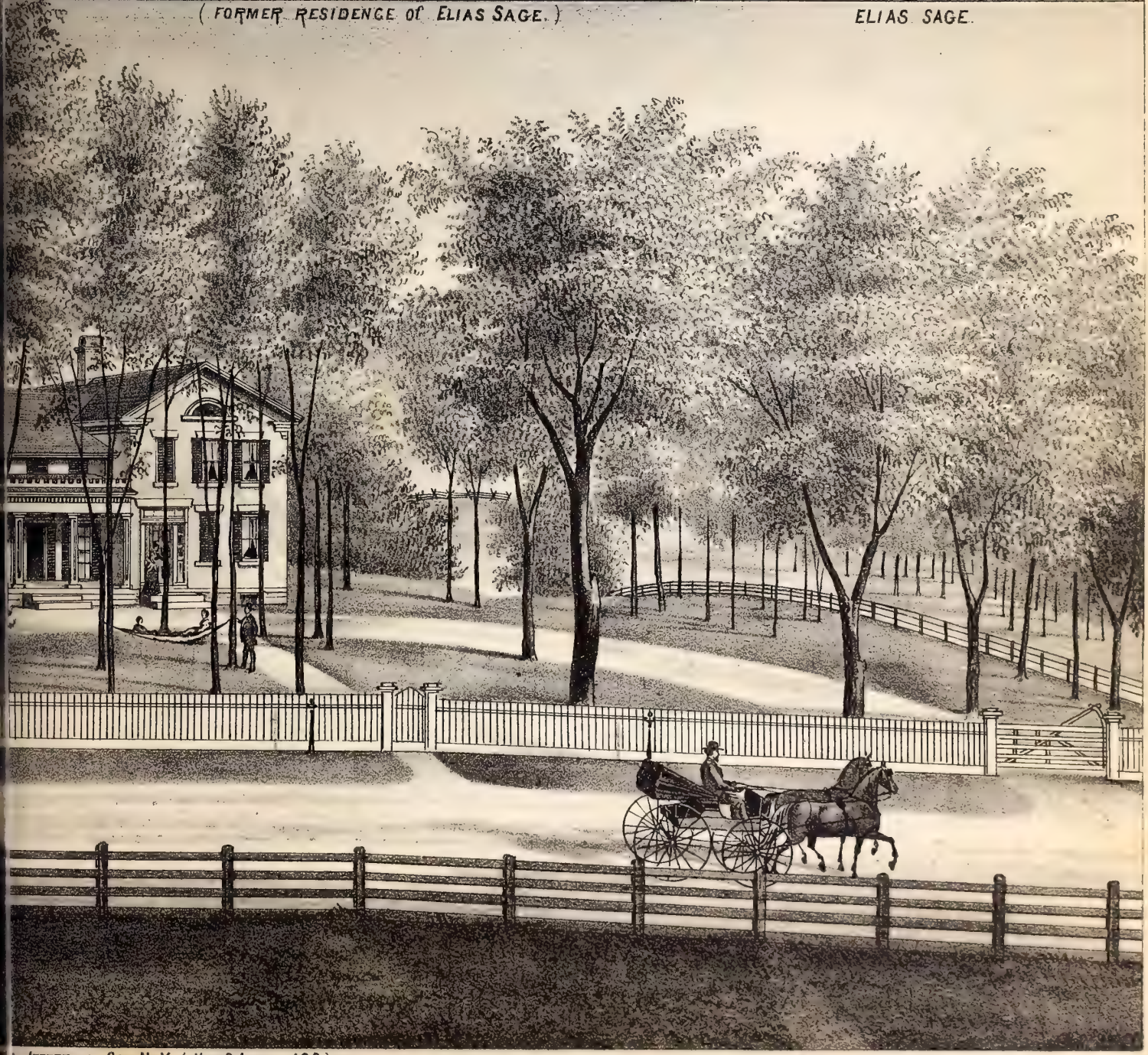
RESIDENCE OF COL. ELIAS SAGE, CH



(FORMER RESIDENCE of ELIAS SAGE.)



ELIAS SAGE.



. JEFFERSON Co., N. Y. (No. of ACRES 496.)



A.W. TWINING.

MRS. A.W. TWINING.

RESIDENCE OF A. W. TWINING, CHAMPION, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

we came on to what is called Turin Four-Corners. There was only one log house there then. From there we went west about thirty or forty rods to Zaccheus Higby's. There we laid down our maps and consulted them, and came to the conclusion to take from thence a north course. This led us on to the top of the hill, now known as the Tug hill.

"We were entirely ignorant of the face of the country, and of the most eligible route to pursue, and therefore took the one which seemed the most direct, not knowing the obstacles to be encountered. We had before come down by water, and on this route there was not even a marked tree. It was the duty of the surveyors to precede us, mark a road, and chain it. Mr. Wright started in advance of us for that purpose. It was a beautiful, clear morning, and we followed on, progressing finely until the middle of the afternoon, when we came to a great gulf, and an abundance of marked trees. We went over the gulf, but could find no more trees marked. We then made a fire, and took out the stoppings from our bells, and suffered our cattle to feed around the fire while we set ourselves to search for marked trees, over the gulfs, and up and down, but could find no place to cross, or marks by which to determine what course the surveyors had taken. In this predicament we prepared to construct a shelter for the night, of hemlock boughs, etc.

"The next morning the sun came up clear and bright, and I called a council. I told the men how much damage it would be to me to return, how great a loss not to proceed, and asked them if they were willing to come on. David Starr replied that he would go to h—l if I would. Though no way desirous of going to the latter place, even in good company, I determined to come on, if such a thing were possible without a compass or guide. We then set ourselves to work and felled trees, with which we made an inclosure, into which we drove our cattle, and then shoved them down the precipice one after another. They went up slantingly on the other side, and much better than we got them down, so that finally they were all safely over, after much toil and trouble. I then agreed to pilot the company down; took off the ox-bell, and carried it in my hand, leading the way, and steering a north course by the sun and watch. We had to cross a number of gulfs and one windfall, which was the worst of all. We continued to travel upon the summit of the hill, where we found much fine table-land. The cattle would travel as fast as I could lead the way. One man drove them and another followed, axe in hand, to mark the trees and leave traces behind us, so that if we could not advance we could retrace our steps.

"We descended the hill before reaching Deer river. The latter we struck and crossed above the falls, not far from where the village of Copenhagen now stands; and coming on, we succeeded in finding the town-line, which was identified by marked trees, not far from where the toll-gate now is, on the Champion and Copenhagen plank-road. We then changed our course, following the line of the Black river, at Long Falls, where we arrived before night. We there found W. and men. They had not arrived more than an hour before us. When seeing us, Mr. W. exclaimed, 'How in the name of God have you got here?' I replied, 'You *scoundrel!* you ought to be burnt for leaving us so.' It was a most rascally piece of business, their leaving us as they did. But I suppose the truth was they thought it impossible for us ever to get through with our cattle. But this does not excuse them for not having marked the road; 'twas for that they were sent, and if others could not follow they were not answerable; but their duty was plain before them.

"My boat, which I had dispatched from the High Falls, soon after arrived, with my provisions, yokes, chains, cooking utensils, etc., etc. The next day we left one to watch our effects, while the others were searching for a desirable location. In a few days I selected the farm upon which I now live, principally for the reason that it was the centre of the township, rather than for any peculiar advantages it possessed over other portions of the town. Yet the soil has proved good, and sufficiently luxuriant with proper cultivation. This was what I sought, a good agricultural location, rather than one possessing hydraulic privileges. Not one tree had been cut here for the purpose of making a settlement, nor was there a white man settled in what is now the county of Jefferson when I came here. I was *the first white settler in the county.*

"I remained here through the summer and until October, engaged in making a clearing. We then returned to Steuben, where my family was to spend the winter. During the summer some families had come into Lowville, and Mr. Storrs had caused a road to be marked from there to the Long Falls, and by that we returned, driving our cattle home again. These had become fat by running in the woods during the summer, and I sold them for beef. I would mention here, though rather out of place, that I found a living spring of pure water a few rods from where the public-house in this place now stands, which had its influence in deciding my location. Near it I built my

FIRST HOUSE,

and there I kept 'bachelor's hall' two summers, being myself 'chief cook.' My first habitation was a cabin, erected in a few hours' time with the aid of my men. It was a rude structure, but served our purpose. We set some posts, and then, having felled great trees, stripped them of the bark, and with this covered the roof and three sides of our dwelling; the front was left open, so that it may truly be said we kept open house. The covering was kept firmly in its place by withes of bark. After the completion of our house the next most necessary thing was an oven in which to bake our bread, for bread we must have, it being the staff of life. This was soon made with two logs for a foundation and a flat stone thereon; the superstructure was soon reared with smaller stones, cemented together by a mortar of muck from the side of the spring, and crowned by a flat stone. This answered my purpose as well as one of more elaborate construction. For a door we split out a plank of basswood, and for a kneading-trough we again had recourse to the basswood, from whence we cut a log of the required length and dimensions, split it, and from one half dug out, with the axe and an instrument named a *houell*, —which we had brought for such purposes,—in a short time, a trough which answered our purpose very well. I brought some yeast with me to make my first batch of bread; after that I used leaven, kept and prepared after

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The anecdote is related that a magistrate in this town, having had an altercation with a leading citizen in Lowville, heard that his opponent had offered a bounty of five dollars for his head. Feeling somewhat uneasy under this, he resolved to ascertain its truth, and made a journey on foot on purpose to demand satisfaction or a withdrawal of the offensive reward. Upon reaching the place, he found the person of whom he was in search in company with several others, and not wishing to make their quarrels a subject of publicity, he requested a private interview. This was promptly refused, on the ground that there was nothing between them that required secrecy, and he was told that if he had anything to say he might say it where he was. He then commenced by repeating the story he had heard, and demanded to know whether it was true. His enemy denied at once the charge, calling his neighbors to witness whether they had ever known him guilty of the folly of offering such a sum, but admitted that he might have bid *twenty shillings*, and was very sure he had never gone higher. Finding that it was impossible to get this bounty taken off, he returned home. We are not informed of the result, or whether the reward was sufficient to tempt the cupidity of his neighbors.

During the year 1812 the town was visited by fever which baffled the skill of the physicians, and proved fatal in nearly every case.

We have stated that the town was owned at the time of settlement by Henry Champion, of Colchester, and Lemuel Storrs, of Middletown, Connecticut. On May 12, 1813, an instrument was executed between them, by which the latter conveyed, for $18,300, his half of the sums due for lands in this town and Hounsfield, but this conveyance not being delivered during the life-time of Storrs, was subsequently confirmed by his heirs.

THE VILLAGE OF CHAMPION

is situated near the centre of the town, upon the main road, at the point at which it is crossed by the Great Bend and Copenhagen (formerly plank) road. It has about one hundred inhabitants; two churches,—Methodist and Congregational; a stone edifice built for academic purposes, but now used by the Episcopalian society as a place of worship; a hotel, owned by Mr. J. A. Hubbard; a store, owned by Mr. M. G. Coughlan; a blacksmith-shop, and a shoe-shop.

GREAT BEND.

This village is situated mostly upon the south side of Black river, at the base of the peninsula formed by the Great Bend, and at the point where the Chassanis line crossed the river. Among the first settlers in this portion of the town were a large number of Martins, who came from the east, and located upon the road leading from Great Bend to Carthage, since known as Martin street. Prominent among them were Enos, Mason, Timothy, Samuel, Harry, and Captain. James Colwell and Samuel Fulton located near the village about 1805.

The first white child born in this portion of the town was the wife of Elisha Barr. A bridge was built as early as 1804, but was swept off by the spring flood of 1807, which was very general in this section, and of extraordinary height. It was, however, soon rebuilt.

In 1840 a substantial covered bridge at this place was burned, and a few weeks after an act was passed authorizing a loan of $2500 to the town of Champion, $750 to Le Ray, $2000 to Wilna, and $750 to Pamelia, for building bridges over Black river, among which were those at this place and Carthage. These loans were to be repaid by a tax, in eight equal annual installments.

The first mill at Great Bend was built by a Mr. Tubbs, who also constructed a dam across the river in 1806 for Olney Pearce and Egbert Ten Eyck, who had purchased a pine lot of one hundred acres in the vicinity. Henry G. Gardner subsequently became interested in the improvements, and in 1807 the mill which had been destroyed in the flood of that year was rebuilt. In 1809 a distillery was put in operation, and in 1816 the premises were sold to Watson & Gates, who, in 1824, conveyed them to Charles E. Clarke. A destructive fire occurred at Great Bend, March 5, 1840, by which all of the business portion of the village was destroyed, including the grist-mill and bridge. The loss was estimated at $20,000. The mill was immediately rebuilt on an extensive scale.

INCIDENTS.

During high water in the spring of 1862 a crowd had collected upon the bridge, attracted by the unusual height of the river. While they were watching the flood wood and timber that were being carried over the dam an old, deserted mill, standing a short distance above the bridge, was suddenly loosened from its foundation, and carried with such violence against the bridge as to sweep it from its position. The greater number of those upon the bridge succeeded in reaching the shore in time to avert the accident. A son of Mr. Fox, the miller, with Charlie Lewis, a companion, were not so fortunate. Young Lewis was carried down the river for several miles, but finally succeeded in reaching the shore. The Fox boy was not seen after the accident until his body was found, several weeks later, upon the bank of the river.

On Thursday, January 9, 1873, it was reported that the body of an unknown man had been discovered on Deer Lick creek, on Martin street, about two and a half miles from Great Bend. It was a very stormy day,—snow very deep, and the weather very cold. The body of the murdered man was taken to Watertown. In one of his pockets was found an envelope directed to "Charles Wenham, Copenhagen, N. Y., care Wm. Davenport," in the handwriting of Charles Sutherland. In the envelope was found one hundred dollars in national currency. A little examination left no doubt in the minds of the officers that the body found was that of Wenham; that he had been mur-



RESIDENCE of **GEORGE BUSH**, SOUTH CHAMPION, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



WM. M. COBURN.



HON. MERRILL COBURN.

HON. MERRILL COBURN was born in New Hampshire in 1792. He came to Jefferson County in 1816, and the following year was married to the estimable and amiable lady who survived him. About 1825 he was elected justice of the peace, and for many years after he was very generally known as "Squire Coburn," as he held that office, and often others, until he declined to serve any longer. In 1825, Mr. C. was engaged in the wool-carding and cloth-manufacturing business at Felt's Mills. About 1840 he went to Chicago, where a member of his family was living. Here he took a large contract from the State of Illinois to build a section of canal. He was eminently successful in this, as he was in nearly all of his business undertakings. After the completion of the above contract he returned to Felt's Mills, and embarked extensively in the lumbering business, and those who were burnt out in the fire of 1849 will remember the enterprise exhibited by him in supplying the timber and lumber in time to rebuild. Mr. Coburn was one of the first directors of the Union Bank, which was founded in 1853 by the late Henry Keep, and became its president on the resignation of that gentleman. He was a prominent and valued director of the old Jefferson County Bank for sixteen years, and until he resigned and transferred his stock to his son, Wm. M. Coburn, who was unanimously elected to take his father's place in the board of directors. In 1851 he was elected to the assembly, and won the respect of all the members by his clear and just expressions of opinion on public affairs. Mr. Coburn left three children to cherish, revere, and respect his memory, for if there ever was a good father he was one. His eldest daughter married Charles Fallansbe, formerly of Watertown, but now of Chicago. His second daughter married Mr. Clancy, also of Chicago. These are in the enjoyment of financial and social prosperity. Of his son, Wm. M., we write more fully below. Mr. Coburn was eminently a frontier man, self-reliant, enterprising, and energetic. He was a faithful and loving husband, affectionate and indulgent parent, but firm in exacting obedience to his rule; a just and accommodating neighbor and citizen, ready and willing at all times to do right, never oppressive, but ever striving to give a helping hand where worthily needed. After a long, busy, and useful life, in August, 1871, he departed this life, leaving behind him, in his character and works, the best assurances of a blissful hereafter.

WILLIAM M. COBURN, son of the subject of the above sketch, was born at Felt's Mills, January 26, 1825, and was brought up under the strict rule of his worthy father; taught by example and precept to practice strict integrity, equal and exact justice to all men with whom he had dealings, untiring industry in bringing to a successful issue his undertakings, and great firmness in maintaining his convictions of right. As soon as he got through with his education he was admitted a partner with his father in the lumber business, with two mills, one at Felt's Mills and another opposite the Huntington mills, with which was connected a farm, which he carried on successfully for seven years. About 1860 he moved to Carthage, where he prosecuted the manufacture of lumber with great energy.

William M. Coburn was eminently public spirited. He readily entered into any public enterprise with his means, time, and talent that promised to advance the interest of the county. He took an active part in bringing the Carthage and Watertown Railroad to completion by being an active director in its affairs from the beginning. He was also one of the founders of the Empire State Life Insurance Company, and one of its directors; also of the Black River Fire Insurance Company. He was a director of the Jefferson County National Bank, and also in the National Union Bank, in all of which positions he commanded respect. The place, however, where he shone brightest was in his home, with his amiable and congenial wife, and his interesting and promising children. It was here that his generous hospitality was enjoyed, and many there be who will long cherish the hours spent in his happy home. His philanthropy was a shining mark in his character, and the poor and needy will remember him with gratitude. Indeed, his memory will be generally revered; his name honored wherever known.

dered, and that Sutherland was the murderer. A party of three constables, with Chief of Police Guest, left Carthage to secure Sutherland, and reached Joen Dryden's, near Copenhagen, after midnight. In the mean time, George Dryden, seeing that Sutherland was strongly suspected, telegraphed his brother to get Sutherland and bring him to Carthage. At Copenhagen, John and Charles Dryden met him, and started from the hotel to go to Charles Dryden's house. He was asked about the murder, but denied all knowledge as to Wenham, except that he left him in Carthage about eight o'clock on Monday night, January 6; that he could clear up all suspicious circumstances in five minutes after reaching Carthage. Shortly after this the officers arrived; Sutherland was arrested, and the party started for Carthage. When about half a mile on their way the prisoner had a spasm, but denied having taken poison. He subsequently had five spasms, and died in the last, about three-quarters of an hour after leaving Dryden's. Arriving at Carthage, his body was taken into the Levis House office. District Attorney Williams, a physician, and others were called in, and it was pronounced a case of strychnine poisoning.

Hiram Smith, living near Copenhagen, in Lewis county, was afterwards suspected of having been a party to the murder, and he was arrested at Copenhagen, October 20, 1873. An examination was held before the recorder, and Smith was committed to wait the action of the grand jury.

He was indicted in December, 1873. In February he was arraigned, and entered his plea of "not guilty." Messrs. Levi H. Brown and Nathan Whiting were designated by the court to defend him. The trial commenced before Judge Morgan, in May, 1874. After a trial which lasted for five days he was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed July 24, 1874. Although Smith had made certain confessions before his arrest, he claimed upon the trial that he had been led to do so through representations made by others. He protested his innocence so strongly that the governor, at the request of Judge Morgan, postponed the execution until October 23, 1874, and subsequently, at the suggestion of Judge Morgan and District Attorney Williams, until December 4. Smith and his counsel and friends had thus six months after the trial in which to investigate his case. A number of affidavits were procured in behalf of Smith, and presented to the governor, who heard the case finally on November 5. He rendered his decision November 16, in which he said a thorough examination of the whole case left no doubt upon his mind of the guilt of Smith, and therefore he could not interfere to prevent his execution. He was executed in the jail at Watertown, December 4, 1874.

That portion of the village of Great Bend which lies within the town of Champion consists of a hotel, kept by William Fredinburgh, a store kept by Daniel McNeal, a grist-mill owned by D. B. Sterling, and a paper-mill owned by the Great Bend Paper-Mill Co.

WEST CARTHAGE VILLAGE.

In 1834, Joseph C. Budd, William Bones, and Benjamin Bentley erected a blast-furnace in Champion, west of the river, opposite the village of Carthage, which was twenty-six feet square at the base and thirty-two feet high. It was run but four blasts, the first two on bog ore alone, when it was abandoned in 1836. About one thousand tons of iron were made at this furnace with the cold blast. No castings were made here. The parties owning it had, in February, 1833, purchased of A. Champion about three hundred and twenty acres, opposite Carthage, which were surveyed into a village plat and sold to parties in New York, who caused a new survey and a map to be made by Nelson J. Beach. The speculation failed, and the property reverted to Champion, who sold it to V. Le Ray. This village company procured an act incorporating the West Carthage Iron and Lead Company, with a capital of $200,000, in shares of $500. It was incorporated May 15, 1837. The first directors were Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., Chauncey Burks, Wolcot Hubbell, Ebenezer Griffin, and Carlos Woodcock, and the company was limited in duration to twenty-five years. Nothing was done towards carrying this into effect.

West Carthage, having the advantage of excellent water privileges, is one of the most extensive manufacturing villages in the county. There are in operation at present two extensive pail and tub manufactories, a map-roller, a sash and blind and a pump manufactory, two planing-mills, and a tannery.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first regular religious organization in the county is believed to have been formed in this town in June, 1801, by the Rev. Mr. Bascomb, who was sent out on a missionary tour by the Ladies' Charitable Society of Connecticut, and on that date formed a *Congregational church*. The numbers that first composed it were small, and only occasional preaching was enjoyed until 1807, when the Rev. Nathaniel Dutton was ordained. There were present on this occasion the late Rev. Dr. Norton, of Clinton, New York, Mr. Eels, of Westmoreland, and one or two others.

Mr. Dutton maintained for over forty years the pastoral relation with the church, and became in a great degree identified with the religious movements, not only of the town but county, and was instrumental in effecting numerous church organizations in this section. The following notice, published soon after his death, was written by the Rev. David Spear, of Rodman, who, for a period quite as long, has labored in the ministry at that place, and whose opportunities for knowing the character and worth of the subject of the notice were most ample:

"Died in Champion, New York, September 9, 1852, Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, aged seventy-three years, the first settled minister in Jefferson County. His parents live in Hartford, Vermont. The son, having become pious in early life, devoted himself to the work of the ministry, graduated at Dartmouth in 1802, studied theology under Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield, commenced preaching in 1805 under the approval of the Hampshire Association, was sent by the Hampshire Missionary Society to labor in the Black River country, and in 1807 was installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Champion.

"For several years there was almost a continuous revival among his people, with constant accessions to the church. In 1817 he witnessed a general revival, which in a few months added 168 members to his church. Abundant as were his pastoral duties, he frequently visited destitute regions around him, to preach the Word, and to administer the ordinances, and to organize churches. He also made himself useful by directing the studies of young men preparatory to their college course. But few have performed more labor, or daily

exhibited more of the fruits of righteousness. His uniformly pious and consistent life gave great weight to his pulpit and other instructions. He was a scribe well instructed, rooted and grounded in the doctrines of the Bible, and a firm believer in the form of church policy he inherited from his Puritan ancestors. He resided with his people forty-six years; and, although the pastoral relation was dissolved several years before his decease, he ever cherished towards them the tenderest sympathy and most affectionate regard. He never ceased his efforts to win souls to Christ till compelled by disease. The Congregational churches of Carthage and Philadelphia will long remember his faithful labors among them in his declining years. The consociation to which he belonged have lost a friend and counselor and a venerated father. His last sickness was short, but distressing, which he bore with Christian patience and submission. He died in the full hope of a glorious immortality. 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'"

A convention of ministers and churches assembled at Champion September 22, 1807, voted a proclamation recommending to the inhabitants of the Black River settlements the observance of the first Thursday of December next as a day of thanksgiving and praise. This document set forth in general terms the obligations felt towards Divine Providence for the blessings of the year, and advised religious services to be performed in the several churches. It was signed by a vote of the convention,—James Murdock, moderator; Nathaniel Dutton, scribe,—and published in the *Black River Gazette*, at Martinsburgh, then the only paper north of Utica. The governors of the State had not then adopted the custom of appointing a day of thanksgiving, as is now the invariable custom.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHAMPION

was formed May 7, 1805, Jonathan Carter, Abel Crandel, Joel Mix, Noadiah Hubbard, Joseph Paddock, and John Canfield being the first trustees. On July 4, 1807, Champion and Storrs conveyed to the town two acres on the summit of a hill that overlooks the village for the site of a church and a public green, and it was contemplated to begin the erection of a church soon after, but the war that followed directed attention from the object until 1816, in which year Noadiah Hubbard contracted to build a church edifice, to be paid in the sale of pews; but he never realized the cost, five thousand dollars. It was dedicated December 25, 1816. General Champion had promised the town a bell, as a compliment for having had his name given to it, and this was accompanied by the following letter, dated Hartford, September 9, 1816, and addressed to Noadiah Hubbard:

"The bell for your meeting-house was shipped from this place for Albany about ten days past. The tongue is made fastened to the bell. I expect before this it is in Albany. It weighs a little short of eight hundred pounds, and it is said by Colonel Ward to be a very good one. The bell they first cast appeared not to be as perfect as they wished, and of course they broke it to pieces and cast another. I hope it will arrive safe, and be satisfactory to your society.

"I am, sir, your very humble servant,

"HENRY CHAMPION."

The first church being in a bleak and exposed situation, difficult of access, and in many respects uncomfortable, was taken down in 1841 and rebuilt in the valley, it having been completed and dedicated in the fall of that year.

The Rev. Mr. Dutton was pastor of the church from 1807 until his death in September, 1852. At one time the church had a membership of over four hundred. Some two or more churches have been organized from this one, and with removals and deaths in 1876 the membership was only fourteen, after being without stated preaching for seven years. In 1876 an effort was made to revive the old church. The services of Rev. I. M. C. Dow were secured, who served the church for a few weeks, when sickness compelled him to leave the field. There was no more regular preaching until February 11, 1877, when the services of Rev. W. T. Osman were secured. Since then the congregation has increased in numbers, ten have been added to its membership, and a good Sabbath-school been formed.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CHAMPION VILLAGE.

The Methodists first organized a legal society December 30, 1825, with M. Andrews, Wilson Pennock, and Josiah Townsend trustees. A second society was formed April 11, 1827. The succession of pastors has been as follows since 1850: 1850–51, Rev. W. I. Hunt; 1852–54, J. N. Brown; 1864–56, William B. Joice; 1856–58, Lemuel Clarke; 1858–60, G. J. Jones; 1860–62, S. M. Crofoot; 1863–66, G. W. Elwood; 1866–69, M. T. Hill; 1869–71, O. P. Pitcher; 1871–74, James Stouell; 1874–76, Daniel Talford. Rev. C. N. Higby, the present pastor, took charge in 1876. The church has at present eighty-two members. The Sabbath-school has an attendance of seventy-five, and is supplied with a small library.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT NORTH CHAMPION

is one of the oldest in the town. The church building was erected in 1826. This church is connected with the Champion charge, and presided over by the pastor of the Champion church. It has a flourishing Sunday-school and a small library.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CHAMPION VILLAGE.

This church was organized about ten years since. The old academy building was given to the society at that time by the Freemasons, and the upper room, fitted up for church purposes, has been used by the society since that time. Services are at present held every alternate Sunday by Rev. Mr. Cathell, of Carthage. When organized the society consisted of but fifteen members; since that time the number has increased to forty-five.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WEST CARTHAGE.

The church was organized March 31, 1835. It was voted to call it the "First Congregational Church of Carthage." The Revs. Dutton and Monroe were the organizers, and the following persons united to form the church: Philo Weed, Abigail Weed, C. H. Morrison, Prudence Morrison, Daniel and Mary Wilcox, John and Hepzibah Hewitt, Merritt Coughlin, Lucy Nimocks, and Lovica Gilbert. Merritt Coughlin was elected clerk, and Philo Weed deacon. The church was organized in East Carthage, and for a time held its meetings in the stone school-house in that village. Afterwards the church moved over the river, and held its meetings in the old store near Mr. Woolson's, which is now used as a workshop. When Rev. Mr. Doane preached in the village of Carthage the church divided, and a number of the members were organized into the Presby-

terian church now worshiping in East Carthage. On November 16, 1852, the citizens of West Carthage convened, and organized themselves into a Congregational society by calling Deacon Daniel Jackson and Mr. John Vrooman to preside, when Alfred Lathrop, James Mix, Joel Manchester, Reuben H. Potter, Truman Buck, Ezra Carter, and Theodorus Buck were chosen trustees. In the previous year they had built the present meeting-house.

The following is a list of the ministers who have preached in the church since its organization: Revs. Northrop, Hulsey, Woolcot, Waite, Jenks, Wheelock, Rockwood, Place, and Farrar.

BAPTIST CHURCH, GREAT BEND.

The Baptist church in this town, in 1818, reported twenty-five members, and the First Baptist Ecclesiastical Society was formed October 16, 1826, with Moses C. Merrill, Elisha Jones, Thomas Campbell, Elisha Bentley, Moses Miller, Sidney Hastings, and James Thompson trustees. There was no house of worship erected in town by this order until 1842, when the church in North Rutland decided to rebuild at the Great Bend, and formed a society, with Cicero Potter, Miner C. Merrill, Thomas P. Francis, Daniel Potter, and Henry G. Potter trustees, in January of that year. In May, 1843, a subscription was drawn up for this purpose, and in December the house was completed and dedicated. The building is thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and cost, with fixtures, fourteen hundred dollars. The society is at present without a pastor.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Eli West (deceased) studied medicine in Castleton, Vermont; attended lectures at the Castleton medical college, and graduated at that institution about the year 1816. He removed to the village of Carthage the year following, and continued in practice at that place for more than fifty years. He was twice elected to the legislature from this district, and held the office of supervisor and justice of the peace for a great number of years.

Dr. R. J. Darraugh, of Champion, is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Canada. He graduated at the Queen's University, of Kingston, Canada, in 1866; practiced in Toronto, Canada, until August, 1877, when he removed to the village of Champion.

Dr. G. D. Hewitt, of West Carthage, attended lectures at Burlington, Vermont, and at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He served in the army as surgeon in the 186th Regiment, returned to the village of West Carthage in 1865, and has since been in practice at that place.

We are under obligations furnished by Messrs. Samuel Fulton, Mr. Hubbard, of Champion village, and others in the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONEL ELIAS SAGE.

The Sage family is of Norman origin, derived from Saga-man, the wise man or historian of the tribe. The first in English history is found in the battle Abby Roll. This roll is that made by William the Conqueror after the battle of Hastings, when he divided the English lands among his principal followers in 1066, and is, therefore, of great antiquity. David Sage came to Middletown, Connecticut, from Wales about 1650–52 with his mother, who, after his father's death, resumed her maiden name. Elizabeth Randall married Mr. John Kirby in 1652, and after his death again resumed her maiden name, as land-conveyances executed by her show. David Sage was born 1639, died 1703, had four sons,—first, David, born 1665, who left no family; John, born 1668; Timothy, born 1678; and Jonathan, born 1680. These last three each had families, thus making three principal branches.

First Branch.—1st, John, b. 1668, d. 1750–51, had seven sons, as follows: 1st, John, b. 1696, who left four sons,—John, b. 1716, Lewis Samuel, b. 1720, Francis, b. 1722, and Giles, b. 1742. 2d, David, b. 1703, left four sons,—David, b. 1732, Solomon, b. 1737, Jedediah, b. 1739, and Zadock, b. 1748. 3d, Benoni, b. 1703, had three sons,—Benoni, b. 1725, Allen, b. 1728, and Daniel, b. 1730. 4th, Nathaniel, b. 1707, had three sons,—Samuel, b. 1730, Jedediah, b. 1732, and Nathaniel, b. 1755. 5th. Ebenezer, b. 1709, had two sons,—Comfort, b. 1731, and Ebenezer, b. 1734. 6th, Comfort, b. 1710, d. 1729, had no family. 7th, Gideon, b. 1713, had three sons,—Gideon, b. 1739, Giles, b. 1742, Luther, b. 1746.

Second Branch.—Timothy, b. 1678, d. 1725, had five sons,—1st, Samuel, d. young, had no family. 2d, Timothy, b. 1714, had three sons; Timothy, b. 1743, Ludiah, b. 1754, Epaphras, b. 1757. 3d, David, b. 1718, d. 1803, had six sons,—David, b. 1747, killed in the Revolution; Joseph, b. 1748, Noah, b. 1750, Enoch, b. 1752, Ebenezer, b. 1755, Abner, date of birth not known. 4th, Solomon, b. 1720, had five sons,—Samuel, b. 1746, Seth, b. 1747, Stephen, b. 1752, Simeon, b. 1757, and Solomon, b. 1762. 5th, Amos, b. 1722, d. 1759, had five sons,—Amos, b. 1746, William, b. 1748, Hezekiah, b. 1750, Nathan, b. 1752, Elisha, b. 1755, and two daughters, Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Swift.

Third Branch.—Jonathan, b. 1680, d. 1712, left one son, Jonathan, b. 1711, who had four sons,—Jonathan, b. 1739, Hezekiah, b. 1745, Joseph, b. 1747, and Moses, 1754; Joseph, son of Joseph, had two sons, Joseph and John. Trace found descendants numerous. There are some still remaining in the female line in Cromwell.*

Samuel, b. 1730 (son Nathaniel, b. 1707), had three sons and three daughters,—Enos, b. 1757, Elias, b. 1759, Samuel, b. 1763. Elias, b. 1759 (son of Samuel, b. 1730), had eight sons and four daughters,—Martin, b. 1784, Roswell, b. 1786, Bernard, b. 1788, Harvey, b. 1794, Elias, b. 1799, Norton, b. 1804, Wesley, b. 1806, I. William, D. L. F., b. 1809, Sally, b. 1782, Hannah, b. 1790, Elizabeth, b. 1796, Rhoda, b. 1800. Elias, b. 1799 (son of Elias, b. 1759), had two daughters,—Martha I., b. 1848, and Emily G., b. 1850.

Colonel Elias Sage, son of Elias and Elizabeth Sage, of

* The dates given are taken from records of baptism, and may vary slightly from true records.

Sandersfield, Massachusetts, was born February 27, 1799. The family moved to Lewis county, New York, in 1800. The advantages of education were in those days very limited, and young Elias received only such schooling as could be procured at the district school. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter and house-builder, and finished his apprenticeship when he was twenty-one years of age. He immediately thereafter commenced for himself, by taking jobs, and continued in that business for almost twenty years, with very gratifying success. As fast as he earned any money he invested it in real estate, purchasing his first land when he was but twenty-four years old, and continually added thereto. Having a liking for agricultural pursuits, he concluded to devote his entire attention to farming after he reached his fortieth year. Our readers can judge of his success when we state that at the age of twenty-one he had only his hands and the knowledge of his trade to commence with, and now we find him the most extensive land-holder in his town, and his home farm one of the finest in the county, as can be seen by reference to the illustration in another part of this work. His home has been in Champion since 1815. Being of a military turn of mind, he entered the militia, when young, as corporal in the Fourteenth New York cavalry. He was soon promoted to sergeant, and step by step until he was made colonel of the regiment, and remained such, with an eminent record, for three years.

He united in marriage with Miss Hannah White, of Rutland, January 7, 1827. She died October 25, 1844. He married his present estimable wife, Emily O. Randall, in the city of Troy, January 18, 1847. Three children resulted from this union, two of whom survive, viz., Martha J., wife of Seymour J. Woolworth, and Emily G., wife of Chauncey Loomis. We find Colonel Sage in his seventy-ninth year active and hearty, possessing a remarkably retentive memory and a judgment as clear as crystal. He has been a member of the Congregational church at Champion since 1846, and one of its trustees for many years. In politics he first affiliated with the Whig party, and on the formation of the Republican party joined in its ranks. He always takes a deep interest in political affairs, but always declined to hold office, seeking rather the quietude and peacefulness of his home and its attendant duties, and leaving political preferment to those who crave it.

ELAM BROWN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bridgewater, Madison county, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1802. He was eldest son of a family of four children of James and Anna Brown. His father was a native of Warren, Worcester county, Mass., and his ancestors were emigrants from Ireland, and settled in the New England States at an early day. His mother was a native of Bennington, Vt , and of French and English descent, her maiden name being Waldo.

His mother came to Madison county when only 18 years of age and in the year 1790, and was, therefore, one of the pioneers of that county, being born in 1772. In the year 1803 he removed to Champion, Jefferson County, engaged in farming, opened a public-house, built a grist-mill, carried on the pottery business, and manufactured brick. His name is among the earliest settlers of that town. He died at the advanced age of 85 years, and his wife and the mother of the subject of this memoir died about two years after, and in the year 1859.

Elam worked with his father on the farm, and in connection with his other business, until he was 40 years of age, receiving only a limited opportunity for an education from books, but became well schooled in business pursuits. In the year 1843 he married Miss Mary O. Waldo, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Waldo, of Rutland. Of this marriage were born two sons, viz., John W. and Charles E. Brown. Both of these children are living. The eldest married Miss Margaret Ormiston, of Wilna; have one son, viz., Forest Brown. Charles E. married Miss Cornelia Rose, of Rutland, and lives in the city of Watertown. An engraving of his residence, under the portraits of his father and mother, will be found on another page of this work.

Mr. Brown has been a Republican since the formation of the party; was originally a Whig; has enjoyed the respect of his townsmen, and accepted their suffrages in electing him to some of the most important offices of his town. Was justice of the peace for 8 years, postmaster, South Champion, 12 years, assessor one term. He was connected with the 14th cavalry regiment, N. Y. S. Militia, when only 18 years of age, and was regularly promoted until he ranked as colonel. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-dealing during his whole life. He and his wife were of the Universalist belief. His first wife died Jan. 25, 1859. For his second wife he married Miss Agnes E. Pease, of Rome, Oneida county. But she was spared to enjoy his society a few years, and died May 18, 1868.

Mr. Brown is a plain, unassuming man, and has, unaided and alone, carved out for himself sufficient competence to place him beyond the apprehension of want in his declining years. He is now in his 76th year, and looks down to the end of life's journey as only a little way.

A. W. TWINING,

son of William and Ovarida Twining, was born on the farm where he now resides, in the town of Champion, Jefferson County, New York, September 3, 1822. His father settled on the old homestead in 1818, coming in from Massachusetts. A. W. enjoyed such educational advantages as the district schools offered, with the addition of a short time at Lowville. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and on reaching his majority he worked the farm in partnership with his father for a few years. He then purchased a farm of seventy-five acres, and has made several changes since. In 1858 he purchased the homestead of his father, upon which he has since resided, an illustration of which can be seen on another page in this work. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a good practical farmer and a respectable citizen.





MRS. NOADIAH HUBBARD.

Noadiah Hubbard

NOADIAH HUBBARD,

the pioneer settler of Jefferson County, New York, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, October 11, 1765. He was the son of Noadiah Hubbard and Phebe Fairchild, his wife; of English ancestry; descended from George Hubbard, born 1616, who emigrated to this country, and in 1640 married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Watts, of Hartford, Connecticut. In early colonial times the family settled in Middletown, and there are descendants still on the old homestead, and the ancestral mansion of brick is still standing and occupied by them, and, as the present occupant says, is good for a thousand years if kept covered. The predilections of Noadiah Hubbard were for the sea, but after making several voyages to the West Indies he gave it up, in compliance with the wishes of his mother, who had lost her first husband and eldest son when away on a voyage, and therefore could not endure the thought of another so near to her being exposed to the same perils. He spent several winters very happily in Guilford. He then learned the trade of cloth-dressing, and also attended an evening-school. His opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, as were those of most young men of that period.

In May, 1791, he left the paternal roof to seek his fortune in the west. Previous to this he had been solicited by General Wadsworth to accompany his nephews to the Genesee country and aid them in forming a settlement there on the large tract of land he had purchased. He was also urged to join a party, of whom General Parsons, of Revolutionary memory, was one, in forming the first white settlement in Ohio, at what is now called Marietta. Both these propositions he declined on account of the reported unhealthiness of those localities.

In New York State he first located at Whitestown, and there burned the first brick-kiln, and made at the same time the first lime ever burned or used there. At this time there was but one framed house in what is now the city of Utica, owned and occupied by John Post. In the autumn of this year he bought fifty acres of land on the south end of Mr. Leavenworth's farm, supposed to be the same on which the York mills now stand. The next and the following winter he worked at his trade in Little Falls, returning to his farm in summer. But having never been accustomed to chopping and clearing land he found the labor too severe, and consequently sold his improvements to Benjamin Johnson. This he always spoke of as his first speculation. After exploring the country in various directions he finally located in the town of Steuben, and not far from the place selected by the Baron Steuben for his residence. They were neighbors for the short time the Baron survived, and he was once called upon when the Baron was seized with apoplexy, which so soon proved fatal. (1794.)

Noadiah Hubbard paid a visit to his native place in the winter, and on January 30, 1794, he married his early love, Eunice Ward, a beautiful maiden, and transported her to his forest home. But previous to this, in 1793, he was offered a contract for the construction of canal locks at Little Falls, which he accepted; went to Middletown, Connecticut, hired the requisite number of men, procured oxen for the work, and whatever else was necessary, returned to Little Falls, and his company were the first to break ground

on this first canal in the State of New York, if not the first in the United States. The canal was cut in one summer. The company by whom these locks were undertaken is known in the history of the State as the "Great Inland Lock Navigation Company." The object was to open water communication between the Hudson river and the great lakes by means of the Mohawk river, Wood creek, Oneida lake, Oswego river, etc., and these locks at Little Falls were necessary around the rapids at that place; long since superseded by the "Grand Erie Canal." (He received one dollar a day for his services, and thirteen dollars a month for each man, having to board them out of it. He paid to each man nine dollars per month.)

Mr. Hubbard spent several summers on his farm in Steuben, but in the autumn of 1797, Lemuel Storrs, a large landed proprietor, came there, and induced him to accompany him to what is now called the town of Champion, on a tour of exploration to the then unbroken wilderness. (I refer you to "Hough's History of Jefferson County" for his own account of that expedition, page 121.)

Subsequently to this first visit, as an inducement to come to Champion and lead in the settlement of this new country, Mr. Storrs offered him two thousand acres of land on any part of the township where he chose to locate, for the sum of twelve shillings an acre, and the agency of all his lands. The common market price was three dollars, and for that was sold to the settlers. He accepted the offer, paid five hundred dollars down, and selected his two thousand acres in the centre of the township. Reserving enough for himself, he sold the remainder to various individuals. He made improvements and cleared many acres, but, before he moved his family, news came that Mr. Storrs had failed, and this failure led to a compromise by which he relinquished all the contracts for the land he had sold and what remained unsold, receiving a deed for one hundred acres only for the five hundred dollars paid. The township was a valuable one, and they realized a fortune from it. I say they, for Gen. Henry Champion, the brother-in-law of Mr. Storrs, had stepped in to his relief, and became a partner in this land speculation.

Mr. Hubbard continued to act as an agent of various other land-holders through a considerable part of his active business life, and being an early settler in the county, he was associated in every project for its improvement until incapacitated by age. An officer in the War of 1812; appointed judge in 1813; many times acting as supervisor; at first having to go to Hutchinson county, and subsequently to Rome, previous to the present division of the counties; was deeply interested in the formation and sustentation of the Agricultural Society, the second one in this State. (See "Hough's History," page 401.)

He erected the first church edifice in the county of Jefferson, and at his own expense, expecting to be reimbursed by the sale of the pews; but he never received the first cost of the same. He also erected several school-houses, and built the plank-road from Great Bend to Copenhagen —eleven miles—when eighty-four years old, showing his indomitable energy and perseverance. His private business was extensive and various, as well as his public. He was one of a mercantile firm almost from the first settlement of the town, though he never gave to that his personal attention, further than to go to the city occasionally to purchase goods.



PHOTO. BY LEWIS, CARTHAGE.

HIRAM HUBBARD,

of Champion, the eldest child of Noadiah Hubbard, was born in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, New York, October 30, 1794. He was one of three sons whom their parents brought part of the way on horseback to Champion in November, 1799. From that period to the present this has been his home. His absences have been few and far between. When still a youth he was sent to Fairfield academy, Herkimer county. In the year 1812 the typhoid fever was epidemic in Champion and very fatal; many heads of families were swept away, and among them his uncle Stephen Hubbard, a man esteemed in every relation of life. He was the manager of the mercantile firm of N. & S. Hubbard. Upon his death it became necessary for N. Hubbard to recall his son from school, young as he was, and place him in the store to conduct the business there, as he had his hands full of other and outside work. This, then, was the end of his scholastic education. The firm conducted a large and successful business, and, as was customary in those early days, they ran a large distillery and potashery, in connection with the dry-goods store. The business was conducted as above until 1836, when N. & H. Hubbard dissolved partnership and gave up the entire mercantile and other business connected therewith. At one time they owned and caused to be operated a grist- and saw-mill on Deer river, in the town of Denmark, and in connection with that they also had a dry-goods store.

On the 13th of February, 1823, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Charille Matilda Sherwood, eldest daughter of Dr. Jonathan Sherwood, then of Champion. They have had six children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living.





A. M. GEHDRON, PHOTOGRAPHER.
WATERTOWN, N.Y.

RUSSELL WILMOT.

MRS. RUSSELL WILMOT.

RUSSELL WILMOT.

RUSSELL WILMOT came of good old Connecticut stock. His father, Asher Wilmot, came to Champion in the year 1804, and bought the farm on which he lived for the remainder of his life. The farm then came into the possession of his son Russell, whose it was until the day of his death. It is not often in these days of change and emigration that a man lives in one place from infancy to three score years and ten. And when this is the case, it is generally indicative of some qualities of head and heart that are worthy of imitation.

All that knew Russell Wilmot respected him for his simplicity and frankness, his sterling integrity, his love of truth and right and justice, his contempt for all deception and meanness. His character was formed and grounded in the old-fashioned ways of honesty and straight-forward dealing. He died honored and regretted by his neighbors and fellow townsmen, while the sad vacancy in his own immediate household can only be appreciated by those who also have been called to suffer the loss of friends.

Russell Wilmot died in Champion, aged seventy-two years.



JACOB FULLER.

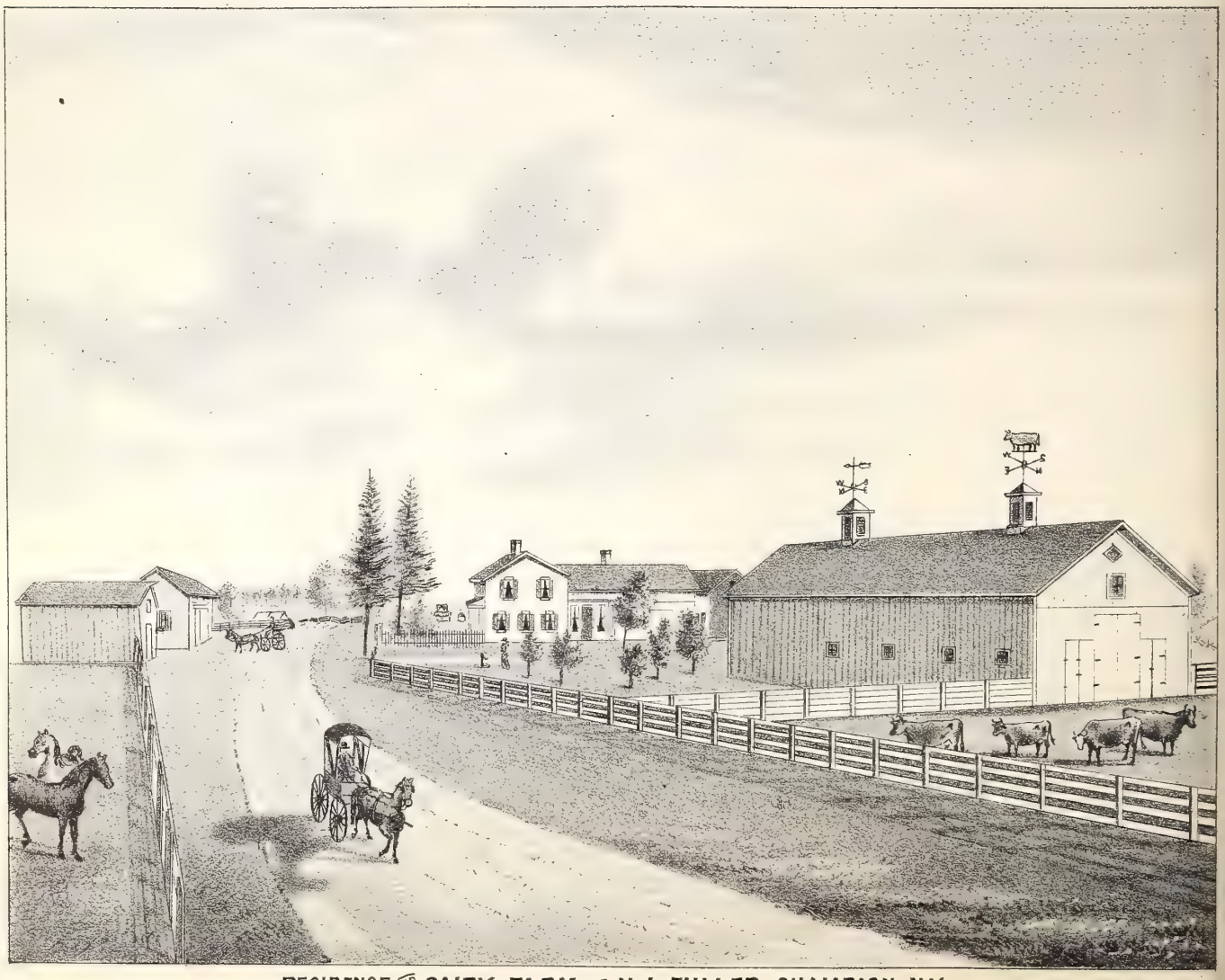


N.J. FULLER.



MRS. N.J. FULLER.

(PHOTO'S. BY BANTA, WATERTOWN.)



RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM of N.J. FULLER, CHAMPION, N.Y.

In 1836, Mr. Hubbard retired from active business, and has since carried on a small farm,—enjoying the profits of a rented farm near by. The buildings, which were nearly all of stone and substantially built, besides his own house and store, have been converted into farm-buildings. The old distillery is a farm- and dairy-house, while the ashery makes good, warm stalling for cows. Since retiring from active business he has led a quiet, uneventful life in the bosom of his family and in the stone mansion where he first carried his wife a bride, fifty-four years ago. They continue to enjoy good health for their advanced years.

ALPHONSO LOOMIS

was born in the town of Champion, Jefferson County, New York, August 29, 1808, and was the son of John Loomis. The first record of the family in America is that Joseph Loomis came from Braintree, Essex county, England, and settled at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1638, where many of his descendants still reside. John Loomis came from Connecticut, and settled in Champion during the earliest settlement of the county. Alphonso made his home with his father until he was about thirty years of age, although he had previously purchased for himself a farm. On the 21st of March, 1838, he united in marriage with Lucina Carter, and immediately afterwards removed to the farm where he lived during the remainder of his life, and where his estimable widow now resides. He died there on the 15th of December, 1875, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss. They had three children, namely, Selinda C., wife of Egbert S. Flint; Sanford C., deceased; Mary L., wife of Wayne A. Humphrey.

In politics Mr. L. was an outspoken Republican. In religion a sincere and devoted member of the Congregational church at Champion, to which he united more than thirty years ago. He was an honest man, a kind and accommodating neighbor, an affectionate husband and indulgent father, and a Christian gentleman. Lucina Carter, widow of the above, was born November 22, 1812. Her father, Asa Carter, came from Connecticut and settled in Jefferson County about the year 1800. Her mother was a native of Massachusetts. She lived at home until her marriage with Mr. Loomis. She is now in her sixty-fifth year, is quite active, and enjoys good health. She has been a member of the Congregational church for more than half a century. In her domestic relations she has ever been a kind mother, a true and dutiful wife, and an admirable housekeeper.

NORMAN J. FULLER,

son of Jacob Fuller, was born in Rutland, July 26, 1830. His father settled in Rutland in 1804, and resided there until his death in August, 1859. Young Norman received his education at the district school of his native town, and assisted his father on the farm during his life. In the spring following his father's death he removed into Champion, and settled on the farm where he now resides.

In the winter of 1867 he was married to Mrs. Jerusha Ann King, by whom he had three children, namely, Alfred N., Ella S., and Emma J.

On the 18th of February, 1872, he sustained the loss of his estimable wife, who was an admirable housekeeper and an agreeable companion. Mr. Fuller has a farm of three hundred acres of land, and, together with farming, carries on dairying extensively. On his farm he has one hundred acres of fine timber. Mr. F. is a gentleman of intelligence, a good practical farmer, a sound business man, and a good citizen. (See illustration, etc.)

CLAYTON.

A RETROSPECTION of three-quarters of a century carries us back to the earliest settlement of what now constitutes the town of Clayton. We are informed, on reliable authority,* that the first permanent settlement was perfected in Clayton, in 1801 or 1802, by one Bartlett, at a place that still bears the name of Bartlett's Point, and situate about one mile from Clayton village. He had been placed there by Smith & Delamater, land agents of Chaumont, to keep a ferry to Gananoque, Canada, but, after staying a year or two, set fire to his house, as tradition has it, and ran away by its light.

The topography of Clayton is diversified in character and somewhat difficult of accurate description. In places it is hilly, with outcroppings of stone; but the larger portion of it is level or rolling. The soil is generally a sandy loam, and in the localities where the land is free from stone is quite fertile and productive. All the cereals common to the State, and fruits and vegetables, are raised in the town, which is almost exclusively devoted to agriculture. The town is watered by French creek and Chaumont river. It is bounded on the north by the St. Lawrence, and on its border commences the head of the Thousand Isles, many of which are in sight at various points in the town and present a very picturesque appearance. Among the most important, opposite Clayton, are Grindstone, Washington, Bluff, Abels, and Hemlock. Nearly the entire group of

* Hough's History of Jefferson County, 1854.

these islands (with Wellesley island off Alexandria town) were claimed by the *St. Regis* Indians at an early day, and leased by their agents to British subjects for long terms of years. Upon survey of the boundary in 1818 they were found to belong to the United States Government, and in 1823, upon these islands being patented by the State, in pursuance of an agreement with Macomb, difficulties arose that threatened for a time to result in serious measures, and which have been known locally as the "War of Grindstone Island." A quantity of pine timber had been cut and prepared for rafting, which was claimed by the patentee, but was refused to be given up by the parties in whose possession it was. Finding it probable that any attempt to serve legal papers upon those alleged to be trespassers would be resisted, a detachment of militia from Lyme, under Captain S. Green, was called out. The timber had mostly been passed over into British waters, and, after some firing, the party in charge of the timber dispersed. One of the militia-men was accidentally killed by the discharge of his own gun. The question subsequently became a subject of litigation, and was finally settled by arbitration.

Another incident occurred in this town that has its parallel only in the theft of a town-meeting, as related of Brownville. A saw-mill had been erected in the vicinity, it is said upon a verbal agreement, which subsequently became a subject of difficulty between Mr. La Farge, the proprietor, and the lumberman. The latter resolved that he would neither comply with the terms demanded nor allow others to enjoy the fruits of his labors; and early one morning, not long after, the timbers of a saw-mill were seen floating in the bay, no one professing to know how they came there, and it is supposed to have been in some way connected with *spiritual manifestations*, more especially as spirits were often brought in quantities to the village of Clayton for smuggling into Canada.

The proprietors of Penet's Square Corners, on the Bay of French creek, near Clayton village, anticipating that this property would possess value as the site for a village, subdivided four of the mile squares nearest the corner, the one on the bay into sixty-four lots of ten acres each, and the three others into sixteen lots of forty acres each. In balloting for a division, each owner drew a proportionate number of these lots, which, like the large tract, were numbered from west to east, and back, commencing at the northwest and ending at the southwest corners. The expectations of the proprietors were never realized, for no village ever existed there.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

In 1799* there was a single log hut in the town, at French Creek (Clayton), probably that of some timber thieves, who plundered the frontier without restraint or limit during many years before any one appeared to show title. Nathan Ford, the pioneer of Ogdensburgh, in a letter to Samuel Ogden on this subject, dated December 27, 1799, wrote:

"There are several persons now cutting timber upon the two upper townships. I have no authority to say anything about the matter, but vast injury will take place upon the townships, and if there are not measures taken immediately, not less than thirty or forty thousand staves, over and above the square timber which is now getting, will be taken off. Mr. Wilkins took down the names of several who pretended to settle; their motive was only stealing off the timber. The thing is now working as I told him would be the case, and if something is not done about this business great destruction will arise. An example ought to be made; and this cannot be done without sending an officer from Fort Stanwix. They have got the timber so boldly that they say there is no law that can be executed upon them here."

To Gouverneur Morris he wrote, July 16, 1800:

"I was in hopes I should have heard something about the road before now. If there were a land communication to the Mohawk river, we should all experience less depredations. The difficulty of a communication to the southern part of the State is well known to the timber thieves, and they count upon the almost impossibility of bringing them to justice."

As these lands were not within Ford's jurisdiction, he could only advise in the matter; but in one or two instances in which he was directly interested he adopted a course that put an effectual stop to these robberies. In the portion of this town embraced in Penet's Square there was more of this lawless plunder, because for several years after the tract began to settle there was no resident agent or acknowledged owner. This state of things led to many abuses, and gave rise to incidents that will be specified in our account of Orleans, which then comprised the whole tract.

As before stated, the first permanent settlement was made by one Bartlett in 1801 or 1802. In 1803, Smith & Delamater, land agents, came in, but only remained long enough to attend to their business. In 1816, Nathaniel Norton, Jr., who had previously been a merchant at Russia, New York, came as agent of C. H. and E. Wilkes, owners of twelve thousand acres on Penet's Square, and adjoining the present village of Depauville.† It is related of him that while residing in Herkimer county he became so eccentric that his friends got his means placed in the hands of the comptroller. On one occasion he required some money. He went to the comptroller and got into conversation with him, in the course of which he was asked whether he knew a man down his way named Nathaniel Norton. He did not answer, but kept up the talking, and was invited to dinner. He made quite a pleasing impression on the comptroller, and finally told him that he was N. Norton, Jr., and inquired whether he acted insane or eccentric. The official answered in the negative, and finally restored him control of his property.

In 1817, Phineas Osborn, father of Thomas S., Schuyler, and Phineas A. Osborn, came in from Herkimer county and settled about three miles northwest of Depauville, on what is known as Elm Flat. The three sons above named are all residents of the town. Schuyler lives in the village of Depauville, where he has dwelt since about 1832.

In 1818, Jerry Carter came in and settled near Clayton Centre. He came with his father, who will be remembered as a good hunter, and the teller of marvelous stories connected with his hunting expeditions.

In 1819, James D. Gloyd came in with his father, Amos, and settled on lot No. 39, within forty rods of where he (James D.) now resides. They came from Vermont. In 1820, Adam Fry came from Denmark, Lewis county, New York, and

* Hough's History of St. Lawrence County, p. 262.

† His power of attorney is dated June 20, 1820.

settled on the farm now occupied by George Hawes. He has been a continuous resident in the town ever since, and now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Diana Thompson. In 1824, Gaylord Enos came from Herkimer county and settled on the farm now occupied by William Baxter. He purchased the first fifty acres of Depau, and improved the land, purchasing more from time to time, and finally erected the fine house that now stands on the place.

Among other old settlers might be mentioned Jerry Carter, Joseph Adams, Daniel Abbey, William Thompson, J. Wilson Wright, Thomas Faire, E. M. Winslow, Alfred Fox (for many years supervisor, justice of the peace, and local leader of the Democratic party), Luther Brown, A. Buskirk, Solomon Ingalls, Hosea Randolph, —— Dixon, Amos Richards, James Bothel, —— Davis, Major Abiatha Joy, James Rankin, Thomas Fetterly. The last nine were soldiers in the war of 1776. Repeated inquiry has failed to ascertain anything definite concerning any of these, except Thomas Fetterly. He was born in Montgomery county, New York, in the year 1764, and entered the service at the age of fourteen. He acted as waiter in the officers' mess, and had the honor, he averred, of waiting on General Washington on several occasions. He removed to the town of Clayton in 1837, and died there in 1841. His brother, Peter Fetterly, and father of Mrs. L. Staring, served in the war of 1812 as a regular soldier at Ogdensburgh; and a son of Mrs. Staring, Jonas, sacrificed his life in the service of his country in the rebellion of 1861–65. The above facts constitute a commendable record.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Clayton, which embraces two-fifths of Penet's Square from the west side, with a small tract north and a triangular gore west of that patent, was detached from Orleans and Lyme and organized into a separate town by an act of the State legislature, approved April 27, 1833. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Isaac L. Carter on the 4th of June following. The name was given in honor of Hon. John M. Clayton, United States Senator from Delaware.

At the first town-meeting the following were elected:

Hubbell Fox, supervisor; B. F. Faxton, clerk; Gurdon Caswell and Stephen Martin, justices of the peace; Jesse Noyes, Abram Burdick, Bariah Carpenter, Jr., assessors; Caleb Closson, James Barney, overseers of the poor; Samuel P. Payne, Lloyd B. Farrar, and Elkanah Corlin, commissioners of highways; Alfred Fox, John Consard, Jr., and Joseph Mason, commissioners of common schools; Josiah Farrar, David Baker, and B. F. Faxton, inspectors of common schools; Erastus Warner, collector; Erastus Monroe, T. Haskill, Sydney Spencer, and Eldridge G. Tilton, constables.

SUPERVISORS.

Hubbell Fox, 1833–34; Edward C. Bancroft, 1835; Eldridge G. Merrick, 1836–38; Henry D. Van Camp, 1839; E. G. Merrick, 1840–41; Woodbridge C. George, 1842; Alfred Fox, 1843–44; E. G. Merrick, 1845; Alfred Fox, 1846; Erastus Warner, 1847; James Plumb, 1848; Alfred Fox, 1849–52; Alfred Fox, 1853—; Luke E. Frame, elected at a special town-meeting to fill vacancy; Luke E. Frame, 1854–58; John W. Ingalls, 1859–61; Elijah McCarn, 1862–64; James Johnson, 1865–66; John Johnston, 1867–71; Richard M. Esselstyn, 1872; John Johnston, 1873–76; Richard M. Esselstyn, 1877.

The present town-officers are R. M. Esselstyn, supervisor; Richard Terry, clerk; Michael Cantwell, Alfred Fox, Richard M. Esselstyn, Eli J. Geeber, justices of the peace; Levi C. Otis, assessor; Thomas Walt, collector; G. A. Diefendorf, Jacob Putnam, Perry Caswell, town auditors; Enos G. Otis, Lewis Lingenfelter, Stephen Butts, Sr., commissioners of highways; Sullivan Smith, Lewis W. Eddy, Sidney McCarn, constables; Abram W. Hollenback, game constable; Elijah McCarn, excise commissioner; George Haas, Jr., Amasa E. Dodge, Francis Forbes, inspectors of election district No. 1; Horatio N. Estes, Seeber McCarn, Solon H. Johnson, inspectors of election district No. 2.

The first improvements of a general character were made in and around the villages: hence we now proceed with the history of those in this town.

CLAYTON VILLAGE.

The past history of Clayton village has much of interest connected with it. Being situated on the St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of French creek, it was the scene of a brief conflict during the calamitous times of 1812–15. Late in October, 1813, a detachment of the American forces under General Brown, who commanded the advanced guard of General Wilkinson's expedition, were ordered to rendezvous near the head of French creek. On the evening of the 1st of November (1813) the enemy, having observed the concentration of the American forces at French creek, attacked General Brown about sunset with two brigs, two schooners, and several boats laden with infantry. The encampment of General Brown was a short distance up the creek, and he had caused a battery of three eighteen-pounders to be erected on Bartlett's Point, a short distance above, which, from its elevation, gave it a superiority over that of the enemy. This battery was under the command of Captain McPherson, of the light artillery, and was served with such effect that the assailants soon dropped down the current beyond its reach. The next morning the attack was renewed, without success, and one of the brigs was with difficulty towed off by the squadron. The loss of the Americans was two killed and four wounded; that of the enemy, much more.

The British brigs were armed with thirty-two-pounders, for several balls of that weight have been plowed up within a short distance of the scene of the engagement,—notably one now in the possession of Dr. Ellis, which was unearthed a few years since by George Cupperall on the Kline farm, which is now within the corporate limits of the village. From the location of these balls, the fact is self-evident that the British must have fired much too high to do the American encampment any serious injury. Immediately after the above engagement General Wilkinson's disastrous expedition down the river occurred. The inglorious issue of this and other events on the northern frontier excited the murmurs of the nation, and Generals Hampton and Wilkinson were arraigned before courts-martial, the latter being re-

moved from command and succeeded by General Izard. Almost half a decade elapsed after the close of the war before the village assumed the shape of a permanent settlement. The place was formerly called "Cornelia," the post-office having been so named in 1823. In 1831 the name was changed to Clayton, which it has since retained. In the primitive patent of Penet the creek and bay is named *Weteringhra Guentere*, and on an ancient map is named "Dumas creek." It has very generally been known as French creek, but has almost lost that appellation. The first permanent settlement made within the present limits of the village was by General William H. Angel, in 1819. He commenced the lumber business, and to facilitate the same opened the

FIRST STORE

in the place, the same year. He brought a few thousand bricks from Sacket's Harbor, and built a small structure, which he covered with boards. His stock consisted of a miscellaneous assortment of raftsmen's provisions, among which whisky was a staple article, all of which articles he traded almost exclusively for lumber.

In 1820, Martin Herrick and Stephen Wetherbee came in, and the year following Mr. Merrick brought on his family, which then consisted of his wife and two daughters, Lucy, now the wife of Dr. Amos A. Ellis, and Eliza, who died in 1823. Mr. Herrick is accredited with the honor of having erected the first log house in the village, in 1821. It occupied the present site of the raft-yard of Thomas Rees. Colonel James Smith, a custom-house officer, built the first frame house, in 1824. It was originally 20 by 28 feet, and still stands, being occupied by Dr. Ellis and family, although improvements and additions have been made to it so that it has almost lost its primitive identity. The first tavern was commenced by a transient character (whose name is forgotten), and completed by Hiram Davis prior to 1820. The first school-house erected in the village was a small stone building, in 1825, in which school was taught the same year. The first church was that erected by the Episcopal Methodists in 1840.

Among the early settlers of Clayton village might be mentioned John Rector, James F. Angel, R. G. Angel, Chauncey Pierce, Mrs. Thomas M. Reade, Aaron and Luther Eddy, Dr. Amos Ellis, Mrs. Louisa C. Cary, Henry Elliott (father of William), Daniel Porter, William Johnston, Stephen D. Johnston, Perry Caswell, John Johnston, and others.

The village was surveyed by Clark W. Candie, in 1824, and re-surveyed by Oliver Child in 1833. Its progress has been steady, and its prosperity based principally upon its eligibility as a ship-building centre, and its peculiar facilities for trade with points on the lake and river. The village has always been a place of interest, not only with regard to the natural beauty of its surroundings, but also from the fact of the enterprise and business ability of the mercantile portion of its inhabitants. An interesting article, prepared by Messrs. E. C. Bancroft, A. O. Blair, E. G. Merrick, J. A. Brewster, and T. M. Reade, a committee appointed to prepare a census and collect some historical data and statistics of the village of Clayton (French creek), the result of whose labors was published in the *Watertown Eagle*, under date of March 20, 1835, from which we quote the following:

"Less than ten years ago, the ground where now stands our village was without a single house, and was, we are informed by one of our first settlers, an almost impenetrable marsh. Now, 93 buildings (most of which are two stories high, well finished and painted) are situated on the same ground, and occupied by 73 families, making a total population of 426, which gives to it, at least, the appearance of a thriving and business little village; and we may, without detracting from the merits of our neighboring villages, say that not one in the county can show greater improvements, in the same period of time, than our own. Although we have dated the period of the commencement of our village ten years back, yet we should observe that, although it began to settle about that time, it did not assume any appearance of a village until the years 1829–30, and although business to a very considerable amount was transacted prior to that time in and about the bay of French Creek, yet we may say, and say truly, that our village has attained its present size within a period of five years; at which time we have ascertained that not more than 30 inhabitants resided here. This being the case, then our population, in that time, has increased near tenfold, and that increase we believe (although we have not the means at hand to ascertain that fact) to be equal, if not greater, than the western villages in this State, in the same space of time, when their rapid growth was considered very extraordinary."

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The first industrial operations at Clayton of any magnitude were commenced shortly before the war. February 3, 1812, a contract was executed between Le Ray and Richard Cummings, a Canadian, Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion, allowing the latter to take from certain lots in the vicinity of French Creek as much timber for rafting as they might desire, by paying $35 per thousand feet for squared yellow-pine timber, $50 per thousand feet for white oak, and $80 per thousand feet for white- and yellow-pine spars. A large number of laborers and several teams were employed by the first party to the contract during the spring; and early in the season 12,000 to 15,000 feet of pine, 1000 feet of white oak, and 21 masts were ready for market, besides a large quantity got out and left in the woods. Captain Hubbard was drafted with his company of minute-men. The raft was, however, got as far down as Louisville, when it was seized and detained, and subsequently proved a total loss, at least to its American owner.

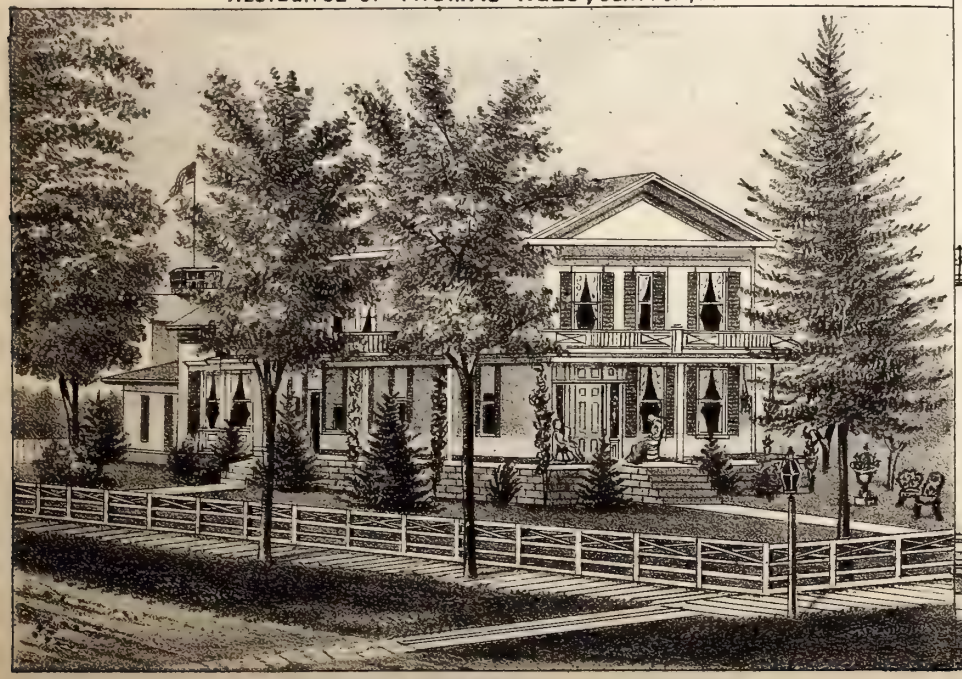
The lumber business has continued among the most important commercial and industrial features of Clayton from that time to the present. Those who have been principally engaged in this branch of trade are Smith & Angel, Martin Herrick, Smith & Merrick, E. G. Merrick & Co., Merrick, Fowler & Esselstyn, and Thomas Rees. The following statistics show the amount of business transacted by Mr. Rees for the season of 1877: Oak and pine timber handled at Clayton and Port Metcalf by Thomas Rees, 1,600,000 cubic feet, which if reduced to board measure is almost 19,200,000 feet. In addition to the above, Mr. Rees handled 234,000 standard pipe staves, and 200,000 West India puncheon staves. The above employed the cargoes of one hundred and fifteen vessels, averaging about five hundred tons to a cargo. Mr. Rees employs directly, at Clayton and Port Metcalf, during the season, from fifty to one hundred and fifty men.

THE SHIP-BUILDING INTEREST.

Ship-building began at Clayton in 1832 by Smith &



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS REES, CLAYTON, N.Y.



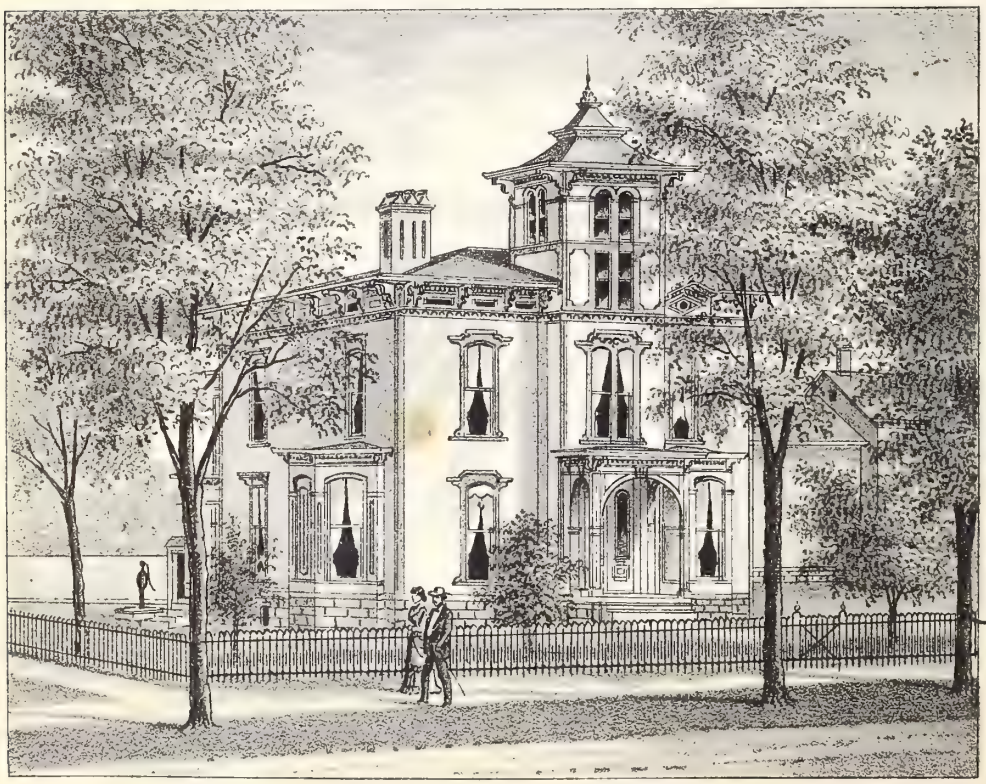
RESIDENCE OF A.F. BARKER, CLAYTON, N.Y.



CAP. M. HALPIN'S BLOCK, CLAYTON, N.Y.



CHRIST CHURCH, CLAYTON, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN S.G. JOHNSTON, CLAYTON, N.Y.



John Johnston

Merrick, and has since been continued, sometimes giving employment to as many as a hundred men. From two to four vessels have been built here annually, making a total of from seventy-five to one hundred, including most of the splendid steamers of the old Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company's lines. This business began here at about the time the burdensome tonnage duties upon the lakes, amounting almost to a prohibition, had been removed in part by the Hon. Joseph Hawkins, of Henderson, who represented this district in Congress. From this time there existed no limit to the size of the vessels but that of the locks of the Welland canal. The first vessels built here were the *Jesse Smith* and *Horatio Gates*, commenced by Captain Pickering and completed by George S. Weeks, for Smith & Merrick, in 1830. G. S. Weeks continued building for the same firm, and built the steamer *Black Hawk*, and the schooners *Franklin*, *Jefferson*, *Morgiana Willetts*, *Monroe*, *Gazelle*, *Madison*, *Lucinda*, *Cleopatra*, *Western*, *Chesapeake*, *Robert Wood*, *E. G. Merrick*, *Sylph*, and others, besides the steamer *Swan*.

John Oades commenced building for E. G. Merrick & Co. and Fowler & Esselstyn in 1841, and built the schooners *St. Lawrence*, *John Oades*, *D. N. Barney*, *Superior*, *Invincible*, *New York*, *Quebec*, *America*, *Flying Cloud*, *Sovereign of the Lakes*, *Northern Light*, *White Cloud*, *Northerner*, *Sky Lark*, *Republic*, *Clayton*, *Amelia*, *Adriatic*, *Northern Belle*, *Dashing Wave*, *Monticello*, *Adirondack*, *Radiant*, *Clayton Belle*, *M. F. Merrick*, *Montana*, *Portland*, *Kearsarge*, and others, and the steamers *Niagara*, *Cataract*, *Ontario*, *Bay State*, *New York*, *Jenny Lind*, *British Empire*, *British Queen*, *Midge*, and *Widgeon*.

Thomas Rees built the schooner *Mountaineer*, Harrison Persons the schooner *Marshfield*, and A. F. Barker the schooner *Hoboken*. Simon G. Johnston began building for Fowler & Esselstyn in 1854, and built the schooners *Greyhound*, *Eagle Wing*, *Watchful*, *Mediator*, *Senator*, *Snow Bird*, *Brooklyn*, *Montpelier*, *Montcalm*, *Montgomery*, *Montmorency*, *Mont Blanc*, *Irene*, *L. B. Stone*, *Scud*, *William Home*, *Hattie Johnson*, *Henry Falger*, and *Black Diamond*. He also built the steamers *T. S. Faxton*, *H. S. Johnston*, and *Island Belle*.

The aggregate tonnage of these vessels and steamers is about 40,000 tons, and the cost about $2,000,000. Mr. Johnston is the only one now extensively engaged in ship-building at Clayton, Messrs. John Oades and Fowler & Esselstyn having removed to Detroit, Michigan, where they still continue their old business with equal success as when at Clayton. To secure the privileges of a coasting trade with Canada, which are granted to vessels built on British soil only, a ship-yard was established several years ago by Fowler & Esselstyn at the foot of Wolf (or Grand) Island, in Canada, and four or five miles above this port.

THE GREAT FIRE.

June 6, 1856, Clayton was visited by quite a destructive conflagration, which greatly retarded its business development. The fire started in a building that stood on the present site of the band-stand, next to A. F. Barker's brick block, and burned through to Thomas Rees' warehouse. The fire started in the clothing store of L. D. Davidson. The sufferers were L. D. Davidson, clothing store; E. L. Hawes, shoe shop; John Johnston, dwelling and store; Amos Ellis, M.D., drug store; Hale & Dean, general store; Perry Caswell, boots and shoes; William Delaney, clothing store; John Keating, clothing; R. G. Angel & Co., general store; and one other building, the occupant of which could not be ascertained. The total loss was about $25,000; on which was an insurance of only $6000.

The business facilities of Clayton are unsurpassed by any other village of like population in the State; and the abundance, cheapness, and quality of its domestic market make it desirable as a place of residence. Its delightful location, in close proximity to the Thousand Islands, on the St. Lawrence, and the reputation of the magnificent scenery surrounding the village on every hand, draw multitudes of tourists and visitors, who pronounce a summer stay at Clayton the height of enjoyment and repose. Here, within sight, are many of the beautiful isles forming that most wondrous of all archipelagos. It is justly celebrated as affording the very best of piscatorial sports, and is among the best trolling grounds for muscalonge, black bass, and pickerel on this continent. The salubrity of the air, the health-inspiring lake and river breezes, conspire to make it a desirable place to pass the summer months. The convenience with which the village is reached, either by rail or water, is also a feature in its general popularity. Clayton is the terminus of the Utica & Black River railroad; while the elegant steamer "Faxton," Captain Holt commanding, makes tri-daily trips to Cape Vincent during the entire season, there connecting with all trains on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh railroad.

The well-deserved reputation of the Clayton hotels is also a worthy auxiliary to the comfort and enjoyment of those visiting this beautiful resort. Pre-eminent among the old established hotels is the

WALTON HOUSE,

which maintains an enviable position among watering-place houses of entertainment for good management, an admirable *cuisine*, and agreeable accommodations. Mr. S. D. Johnston, the proprietor, has had a long experience in the business, and an extended residence in this vicinity renders him capable of understanding the peculiar requirements of his guests, and his affable disposition and courtesy make him a popular host. Nor is the

HUBBARD HOUSE

behind its neighbor in all of these requisite qualities; and, on the whole, it is a matter of congratulation alike to the citizens and the pleasure-seekers to have two such admirable hotels at their disposal.

As an evidence of the moral and material progress of the place we may mention that it has four churches,—denominationally classified Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, and Roman Catholic;* a well-managed graded school, and an ably-edited weekly newspaper; a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and a Temperance Reform Club.

* See under head of "Religious."

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS

embrace three dry-goods stores, of which S. H. Johnson, George McKinley & Co., and H. S. Barker are the proprietors respectively. There are two clothing stores, five general stores, of which those of D. C. Porter, H. C. Rees, and W. W. Angel are the most extensive. There are two drug stores, of which that of Amos Ellis, M.D., is in all its appointments equal to those usually found in the larger cities. The building is as spacious, the stock of goods as fine and varied as those found in any similar establishment in the State. The other drug store is kept by E. D. Burton in Captain M. Halpin's imposing new stone block, —the most magnificent and substantial structure in this part of the country. There are one boot and shoe store, that of Perry Caswell (a merchant of nearly forty years' experience in the village), two jewelry stores, and the usual number of other business establishments and mechanical shops. There are a grist-mill, foundry, saw-mill, two planing-mills, and other industrial interests; a ship-yard, operated by S. G. Johnston; the extensive rafting and lumber-forwarding establishment of Thomas Rees; the private banking house of Barker & Grant; and other minor interests too numerous to mention. It has four resident ministers; three physicians, of whom Dr. A. Ellis is the oldest practitioner; two lawyers; one dentist; and one photographer. The industry and energy of the inhabitants have done what they could to vie with the munificent lavishments of nature which the place enjoys; all and everything, in short, of man's handiwork betoken the activity and ingenuity of a tasteful, industrious, and enterprising class of people.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

Clayton was incorporated April 17, 1872, by a vote of the citizens, as provided in an act passed by the State legislature, April 20, 1870. The vote stood 140 for, and 51 against, the assumption of corporate honors. The first election for village officers was held at the Walton House, May 8, 1872, at which the following were elected: Elijah McCarn, president; S. G. Johnston, William Hawes, and S. D. Johnston, trustees; Stephen Hill, treasurer; Charles M. Marshall, collector; and C. H. Ross was appointed clerk.

Presidents.—1873, H. E. Morse; 1874, James Johnson; 1875–76, R. M. Esselstyn; 1877, James Hayes, present incumbent.

The present officers are: Trustees, S. H. Wilbur, Hial Cook, and Seeber McCarn; Treasurer, B. Heldt; Collector, Xura Bates; Clerk, A. E. Wood; Police Constables, A. D. Hayes and S. W. Eddy.

CLAYTON DEPARTMENTAL SCHOOL.

In 1855, in what now comprises the village of Clayton, were two school districts, numbered eight and twenty-two, divided by James street. During that year there was a joint school-meeting of the inhabitants of these districts, to determine whether they should be organized under what was then known as the Union free-school law. Two or three votes only were lacking to make the necessary two-thirds majority to decide the question affirmatively. On April 29, 1856, an order was made, signed by Luke E. Frame, supervisor, James Johnson, town-clerk, and H. E. Morse, town-superintendent, consolidating these school districts, the consolidated district being then named and since known as school district number eight, of the town of Clayton. The town-superintendent appointed the first school-meeting to be held on May 21, 1856. At that meeting Alden F. Barker, Robert G. Angel, and George C. Dean were elected trustees; V. A. Benjamin, clerk; James F. Angel, collector; and P. Caswell, librarian. At an adjourned meeting held on the 28th of the same month, a resolution was passed to raise $3000 by tax on the district, for the purpose of building a school-house. Owing to a destructive fire the following month, which consumed the principal business part of the village, the tax was not levied. For ten years thereafter the schools were continued in the two old school-houses, which furnished poor and inadequate accommodations to the pupils. From two to four private schools were supported in the district; the inhabitants gave very little attention to common-school matters, and the annual meetings were sparsely attended.

At the annual school-meeting in 1865 there were three legal voters present, and the sum of $3000 was voted to be raised for building a new school-house. The trustees, deeming the amount insufficient, did not levy the tax. At the next annual school-meeting, held October 9, 1866, there were seven or eight persons present, and a resolution was passed to raise the sum of $5000 for a new school-building. H. E. Morse and George N. Gould were the acting trustees at this time, and they decided to levy the tax. They were petitioned to call a special meeting to reconsider the vote of the annual meeting; the request was denied, and an appeal was brought to the superintendent of public instruction, who dismissed the appeal. At a special meeting held in January, 1867, there was a large attendance, and the resolution raising the tax voted at the annual meeting was rescinded. By reason of the vote of the annual meeting, the decision of the trustees, the appeal therefrom, and the action of the special meeting, the necessity and propriety of building a new school-house had been fully discussed in the district; and at a special meeting held on March 7, 1867, called at the request of a large portion of the inhabitants, a resolution to raise the sum of $5000 for a new school-building was passed unanimously. The tax was levied, and a brick building, forty-five feet square, two stories high, arranged for four departments, was furnished and ready for the teachers in November, 1867. The school-grounds join the public square on the northeast. The school-building cost $5782.58. H. E. Morse, George N. Gould, and Simon G. Johnston were the trustees; and Thomas Rees, Joseph Thibault, Asa E. Porter, were the building committee during the erection of the building. The first teachers were Rev. B. E. Whipple, principal; Miss Laura Everest, 2d dept.; Miss N. M. Stevenson, 3d dept.; Miss Cornelia Eddy, 4th dept.

The principals from the organization to the present have been B. E. Whipple, M. P. Littlefield, M. Campbell, John Felt, E. D. Abbey, Frank H. Peck, M. E. Doolittle, and George N. Strough, the present incumbent. For the last two years a fifth department has been necessary, and a sixth could be profitably employed. The present teachers

are George N. Strough, principal; Miss Mary J. Rees, 2d dept.; Miss Rettie Morse, 3d dept.; Miss Anna Locklin, 4th dept.; Miss Anna Marshall, 5th dept.

THE POST-OFFICE

was established under the name of Cornelia in 1821, and General William H. Angel was appointed the first postmaster. The present incumbent is O. W. Smith. The business of the office for the year ending October 1, 1877, is represented by the subjoined statistics: Number of money orders issued, 690; amount, $8000. Number of money orders paid, 540; amount, $5050. Number of registered letters received, 150; number forwarded, 200. Amount received for postage and box-rents, $1200.

THE CLAYTON INDEPENDENT.

The first edition of this paper was issued on Thursday, November 14, 1872, by Messrs. J. R. Beden and Wm. D. Clark, under the firm-name of Clark & Beden. January 2, 1873, Mr. Beden retired and R. F. Clark entered the concern. The publication of the paper was continued by Clark & Clark up to October 1, 1874, when the latter retired, and the former remained alone until he sold out to Wm. H. Rees, October 7, 1875. Mr. Rees continued the publication until March 9, 1876, when the present publisher, W. W. Ames, purchased the office. The original size of the paper was 36 by 40, but during the proprietorship of Mr. Rees it was changed to 24 by 36, and restored to its former and present size by Mr. Ames in March, 1876. The *Independent* is an ably-edited and live family weekly, and enjoys, as it deserves, a liberal patronage. As its title implies, it is independent in all things.

THE BANK OF CLAYTON.

This institution was established by A. F. Barker and R. P. Grant, October 1, 1876; the former gentleman occupies the position of president, the latter that of cashier. It is a bank of deposit and discount, and does a general banking business. It sells drafts on New York and Watertown, and is noted for the promptitude with which it makes collections. Financially, the concern is sound, being good for one hundred cents on the dollar every time.

THE CLAYTON CORNET BAND.

This excellent musical organization was formed in August, 1874, under the able instruction of H. M. Lewis, of Watertown. The first officers elected were, Thomas B. Bell, president; S. H. Johnson, secretary and treasurer; Ernest Walt, leader; James Couch, H. E. Gates, and C. A. Ellis, finance committee; W. O. Bennett, M. Vandewalker, and J. B. Flynn, executive committee. The amount of $249 was subscribed by the citizens, which, with a small amount advanced by the band, bought the first set of instruments.

In 1875 the members equipped themselves with a neat and tasty uniform, at a cost of $500. In 1876 they purchased an entire new set of instruments, made by the Boston Musical Institute Manufactory, which cost about $600. They have expended about $2000 since their organization, all of which they have paid with their own earnings, and without financial assistance from the citizens. The band-room is located in the hall of the Potter block, which they have leased for five years, and they have one of the finest practicing rooms in the county.

The band at present numbers fifteen pieces, and consists of the following members, namely: Ernest Walt, E-flat clarionet; J. B. Flynn, first E-flat cornet; Richard Driscoll, second E-flat cornet; Milo Walt, first B-flat cornet; John Thibault, second B-flat cornet; S. J. McCarn, first E-flat alto; C. A. Ellis, second E-flat alto; E. J. Harlow, first B-flat tenor; H. Potter, second B-flat tenor; C. W. Sumner, B-flat baritone; S. H. Johnson, basso trombone; W. O. Bennett, E-flat tuba; Truman Perigo, side drum; A. R. Brooker, basso drum; Carl Wilson, cymbals.

The Clayton band is an institution of which the citizens are justly proud. The members have manifested a commendable desire to become proficient in their respective parts, and by unusual diligence and persevering energy have acquired an enviable reputation among the best bands in the State. To the strange reader this may seem peculiarly the language of eulogy, but, having heard them both practice and play, we speak whereof we know.

THE CLAYTON RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was formed in 1855, for purposes explained in the subjoined extract from the records, and by those whose names are appended thereto:

"We the undersigned, for the purpose of securing suitable lands, and holding them to be used exclusively for a cemetery or place for the burial of the dead, and the better to protect, improve, and embellish such cemetery grounds, do form ourselves into an association under and according to an act entitled 'An act authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations,' passed April 27, 1847, and acts since passed amendatory thereto. (*Signed*) L. A. Holt, Thomas Rees, V. A. Benjamin, Henry Esselstyn, Daniel Porter, Xura Bates, Perry Caswell, John Cary, S. W. Vincent, John Oades, Amos Ellis, John Rector, Abner Reeves, W. Smith, A. R. Calvin."

The first trustees were James F. Angel, Henry Esselstyn, V. A. Benjamin, Luther Eddy, A. R. Calvin, Thomas Rees, John Cary, A. M. Brush, and John W. Fowler. James F. Angel was chosen president; A. R. Calvin, vice-president; Henry Esselstyn, treasurer; and V. A. Benjamin, secretary. The present trustees are R. M. Esselstyn, Thomas Rees, Dr. Amos Ellis, James Johnson, Luther Eddy, S. G. Johnston, R. G. Angel, A. F. Barker, and Dr. A. Bain. D. C. Porter is secretary and warden. The total number of interments up to September 20, 1877, was 402. The grounds are neatly laid out and very tastefully kept.

LODGE NO. 296, F. AND A. M.,

was organized February 7, 1853, with the following officers: James Green, W. M.; J. D. Augsbury, S. W.; O. W. Cushman, J. W.; T. M. Reade, Treasurer; L. J. Rice, Secretary. The lodge has worked continuously since its organization, and now has a membership of 90. The present officers are H. E. Morse, W. M.; Wm. H. Rees, S. W.; D. L. Larkins, J. W.; Perry Caswell, Treasurer; T. G. Rees, Secretary.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB

of Clayton was organized April 18, 1877. Its first officers were Dr. H. A. McIlmoyl, President; R. M. Esselstyn,

First Vice-President; Albert Brooker, Second Vice-President; C. E. Gillett, Third Vice-President; W. P. Hawes, Secretary; C. H. Esselstyn, Assistant Secretary; W. W. Ames, Treasurer; and Rev. A. W. Cady, Chaplain. The present officers are R. M. Esselstyn, President; H. A. McIlmoyl, First Vice-President; H. Elliott, Second Vice-President; P. Caswell, Third Vice-President; John F. Ames, Secretary; W. W. Ames, Treasurer; Rev. A. W. Cady, Chaplain. The club now has a membership of 175. Its operations have been attended with very gratifying results, and much future usefulness may be reasonably anticipated.

DEPAUVILLE

is pleasantly situated on Chaumont river, at the head of boat navigation, and six miles above Chaumont bay. It received its name in honor of Francis Depau, an importing merchant and capitalist of New York, who purchased fifteen lots in Penet's Square. This place at first bore the name of Catfish Falls, by which it is still occasionally called. The creek above the place is still called Catfish creek; hence the original name of the village. The first improvement was begun by Simon and Jared White, who came on as trespassers to get out lumber, but, being warned off by the agent, left a large amount of hewn timber, that rotted on the ground. From this place they removed to Three-Mile Point, on Chaumont bay, where, after a short sojourn, they started in May, 1817, for the west in an open boat. The party consisted of the brothers, their mother, wives, and children,—eleven in all,—and had arrived in Hounsfield, a mile or two beyond Sacket's Harbor, where they put up for the night. After leaving this place they were never seen alive. There were many dissolute soldiers and sailors lounging about the neighborhood. Their boat was found robbed of household goods, several hundred dollars which had been in the possession of the men were gone, and their bodies exhibited unmistakable marks of violence. The children were found drowned, but the bodies of the women were never found. These circumstances warranted the belief of robbery and murder; but, although the excitement was intense and general, nothing occurred to settle suspicion upon any party sufficient to warrant an arrest.

In 1816, Nathaniel Norton, Jr.,* who had previously been a merchant at Russia, New York, came as agent of C. H. and E. Wilkes, owners of 12,000 acres on Penet's Square and adjoining Depauville. Soon after, David and Nathaniel Holbrook came to the place with their father, and under a contract of Alexander Le Ray, the agent of Depau, erected a rude apology for a saw- and grist-mill, but upon failure of payment the premises were sold, in 1824, to Stephen Johnson and Peter Martin, who had located as merchants and lumbermen. At this time there were but two or three log houses and the rude mills above referred to.

THE FIRST HOUSE

was built by John Smith (the original John Smith, at least of this locality), who came in from Massachusetts in 1818. Nathaniel Norton had previously erected a shanty, a very primitive affair, which he covered with basswood "troughs," and which was generally in excellent keeping with its owner. The first store was kept by Peter B. Beadle, agent or clerk for Stephen Johnson, who sent in a small and miscellaneous stock of goods and a few barrels of whisky. Peter Martin was also an early merchant. The first mills were those erected by David and Nathaniel Holbrook. In 1824, Stephen Johnson built the stone mills, which were destroyed by fire in 1851. The present mills were erected in 1852 by John W. Ingalls and William Huntington, each of whom had married a daughter of Stephen Johnson. The first tavern was kept by one Winthrop in 1820. It stood within a few rods of the present hotel. In this building the first school was taught in 1820. The first church edifice was that erected by the Episcopal Methodists as early as 1825. It stood in the rear of the present stone school-house, and has long since gone to decay.

Among the early settlers of the village might be mentioned Schuyler Osborn, Erastus Wright, Dr. William and Mrs. Clarissa Frame, Luke E. Frame, M.D., John M. Mount (father of John and Hiram), Gaylord Enos† (father of Mrs. Wm. Baxter), Addison Manville, John Norton (son of Nathaniel Norton, Jr.), Amos Otis (father of Levi C. Otis), Leonard Vincent, Deacon Charles L. Linnell (father of George D. Linnell), Hezekiah and L. K. Patchen, Jonathan Hall (father of Foster V. Hall), Squire Spencer, John O. Spencer, and others.

The growth and progress of Depauville have been steady. The village now contains three general stores, of which Byron Fox, Ferry & Lowe, and Cady & William McDonald are the respective proprietors. It has one tailor- and two shoe-shops and three millinery-stores, one grist- and one saw-mill, three blacksmithies and wagon-shops, a cheese-factory, post-office, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Baptist),‡ and a well-managed public school. It has one resident physician and two ministers of the gospel, two justices (Alfred Fox and E. J. Seeber, Esquires), and a population estimated at 400.

LODGE NO. 688, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized in March, 1868, with Archibald Sternburgh, W. M.; J. A. Diefendorf, S. W.; Wm. Baxter, J. W.; John Howell, Secretary; Wm. J. Lowe, Treasurer; W. F. Johnson, S. D.; S. W. Frame, J. D.; H. Mount, Tyler.

The present officers are S. W. Frame, W. M.; John J. Wilson, S. W.; Thomas Levis, J. W.; E. J. Seeber, Secretary; H. Heyl, S. D.; S. C. Otis, J. D.; Byron Fox, Treasurer. The present number of members is 50. The society own the hall they meet in. Dr. Luke E. Frame has been one of the trustees ever since the organization of the lodge, and has done much towards securing the hall and paying for the same. Had it not been for his endeavors in this direction, it is doubtful whether the society would have a place of its own to meet in to-day.

* See incident under head of "Early Settlement," *ante*.

† See under head of "Early Settlement," *ante*.

‡ See under head of "Religious."

GRINDSTONE ISLAND

was first settled in 1802, by Amariah Howe. Among other early settlers were Daniel Gross, Lewis Jones, Anthony Lince, Samuel Johnson, William Wells, and others. The principal employment of these parties was rafting The first adult death in the town of Clayton (to which Grindstone island belongs) occurred here in 1804. It was that of Mrs. Olive Howe, who was interred on the island. The geological formation of the island is mostly granite; and an extensive quarry is about to be put in operation by a Montreal company. This granite is susceptible to high polish, and is second only to Scotch granite, which it very much resembles in variety of color and fineness of quality. The island has an area of 5530 acres, and a population, according to the last census, of 350. It contains some good farms; has a school and other evidences of thrift and prosperity.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious history of the town of Clayton, owing to the loss or destruction of the early records of several of the societies, is difficult to procure. The subjoined historical sketches of the various churches, however, may be depended on as generally accurate, as much inquiry and diligent search among ancient authorities have been instituted. The churches of the past that now have no existence, or those removed to some other locality, can be briefly mentioned here.

A Methodist society was organized in the south part of the town, December 20, 1833, with Silas F. Spicer, Amos Reynolds, Willis Howard, James H. Fuller, and Amos Sillett, trustees. A house of worship was erected, and after many years' service as such was converted into a barn, now on the Seeber farm, and the society removed to Perch river.

In 1835 a Congregational church was formed of members residing in this town and Orleans, by the Rev. Marcus Smith, of Watertown. This is no more, having long since disbanded.

In 1838 a Union church was built of stone at Depauville, and was owned conjointly by the Baptists, Universalists, and Congregationalists. It is now owned exclusively by the Free-Will Baptist Society.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF DEPAUVILLE

was formed March 20, 1820, by Elder Amasa Dodge, of Lowville, consisting at first of fourteen members. He was succeeded by Elders Russel Way, Jacob Overocker, Welcome Pigley, S. B. Padding, Samuel Hart, Ansel Griffith, N. H. Abbey, J. J. Allen, B. H. Damon, J. S. Staples, W. S. Fowler, W. Joy, J. B. Collins, and W. H. Merriman, the present pastor. A society was organized August 26, 1841, with Nahum D. Williams, Phineas A. Osborn, and Helon Norton, trustees; and in December, 1848, it was reorganized. In 1834 a Union church was built, of stone, at a cost of $2200, of which amount Mr. Depau donated $500. At present the Free-Will Baptist society have the use of the building one-half of the time, the Universalists one-quarter, and the regular Baptists and Congregationalists the remainder; at least, such are the terms of the deed. The present deacons of the Free-Will Baptist church are P. A. Osborn and Isaac Norton; the trustees of the Union church, David Norton, F. V. Hall, P. A. Osborn, John O. Spencer, and L. E. Frame, M.D.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF DEPAUVILLE.

A Methodist class was organized at Depauville as early as 1821; and we find it mentioned as one of the twenty-three appointments in the old Black River district, and within the Genesee Annual Conference, in 1822. Meetings were at first held in private dwellings, and in the old frame school-house, until about 1823, when a house of worship was built on the lot in the rear of the present stone school-house. The society was formed November 25, 1834, with Martin Spicer, Abel F. Low, Caleb Closson, Wareham P. Case, and Timothy O'Connor, trustees. The present church edifice was erected in 1852, and dedicated by Rev. A. J. Phelps the same year. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Gardner Baker, a pioneer in the Methodist ministry, who but recently passed away: it was an impressive petition for the divine blessing on the undertaking. The dedication of the church occurred near the close of the pastorate of Rev. Josiah Zimmerman. The structure is of wood, and will comfortably seat about 300 persons; it is valued at $5000. The society also has a parsonage.

The succession of pastors from 1848 to the present has been B. F. Brown, Josiah Zimmerman, Moses Lyon, D. W. Roney, H. O. Tilden, Royal Houghton, Chamberlain Phelps, A. F. Wheeler, Moses Lyon (second time), G. D. Greenleaf, W. B. Joice, D. Fulford, J. H. Lamb, S. W. Worn, Anson Cheeseman, and S. F. Danforth, the present incumbent. The present trustees of the church are John Howell, John Halliday, Eli J. Seeber, Esq., Erastus Wright, and Amos Otis. The membership, as reported in the "Minutes of Conference of 1877," is—probationers, 9; full members, 144; numbers of teachers in the Sunday-school, 25; scholars, 88.

A class was organized at Plessis, in the town of Alexandria, in 1840, and placed in the Depauville charge. The society was formed in 1860. The statistics of this society are included in the above.

THE THIRD M. E. CHURCH OF CLAYTON.

Religious meetings according to the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church were held in private dwellings and the school-house in Clayton village as early as 1834; and the following year a small class was formed, of which Perry Caswell was appointed class-leader. It was not until 1840, however, that the society was regularly organized. Among the early members were Jane C. Merrick, J. N. Fowler and wife, Perry Caswell and wife, Fairfield Harford, Uri Raymond and wife, Susan Ingerson, Edward Kellogg, John Wilson, Anson Fowler and wife, and others. The first trustees were E. C. Merrick, John N. Fowler, Perry Caswell, John Wilson, Fairfield Harford, Woodbridge C. George, and Adonijah Brush.

At first Clayton was part of a circuit, and had preaching one-half day every alternate week. The Rev. H. F. Stanton was one of the earliest preachers. The church edifice was erected in 1840; it is built of wood, with a spiral tower, and is capable of seating about 350 persons. Its

value is $3000; parsonage, $2500; making a total value of church property, $5500. The present trustees are Perry Caswell, James Hayes, Alanson P. Rogers, Benjamin Kent, James W. Thompson, James Johnson, and Simeon G. Johnston. The incumbent pastor is Rev. E. S. Cheeseman; membership, 114. A Sunday-school was organized about cotemporary with the church, with Mrs. William H. Angel and Mrs. E. J. Merrick as superintendent and assistant. The present number of teachers is 20; scholars, 160; Superintendent, J. W. Thompson. The church and Sunday-school are reported in a prosperous condition.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLAYTON

was organized October 6, 1840, with D. D. Calvin, Henry Hurlburt, Henry Walt, E. Bushnell, and A. R. Calvin, trustees. It consisted of seventeen persons, most of whom were formerly members of the La Fargeville Baptist church. The subjoined is a list of the constituent members: James D. Gloyd, Lucinda Gloyd, Henry Walt, Edward Burchel, Frances R. Burchel, Abiatha Joy, Almira Shela, Hela Carpenter, Olive Carpenter, Sarah Smith, Cyrus Noyes, Lyman Fox, Mrs. L. Fox, Mrs. D. D. Calvin, John Cook, Henry Hurlburt, and Mrs. C. Noyes. Cyrus Noyes was the first deacon. Upon the same day with the formation of the church, E. G. Blount, of Clayton, was ordained pastor. For one year or more the church met once in two weeks, for worship, in the old stone school-house. Elder Blount's ministrations were blessed to the growth of the little church, and about fifty were converted during the first year of its existence. The church, in connection with the Methodists, built the present edifice owned and occupied by the latter society. Here they worshiped till the summer of 1847, when the Baptists sold their share in the above-mentioned building to the Methodists, and purchased the present site and erected the edifice now known as the Baptist church. It was built during the summer of 1847, is of wood, size 52 by 40, and has a seating capacity of 400 persons; cost, $2000. It was dedicated to the service of God, September 15, 1847, the Rev. Lorenzo Rice preaching the dedicatory sermon from Psalm xxvii. 6. Elder Blount continued his labors with the church for twelve years, and it numbered at the close of his pastorate 118 persons. G. W. Divoll succeeded him, and remained with the church until August, 1862. Reverends H. E. Beal, E. M. Buyrn, J. W. Henry, and a second term of Elder E. J. Blount were the successive pastors until 1876. In May of that year, A. W. Cady, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, became the pastor of the church. He was ordained July 20, 1876, and is the present incumbent. The church has been much reduced by removals; its present membership is 63. The trustees are J. D. Gloyd, W. A. Dye, J. M. Bennett, Wm. H. Consaul, and A. Kendall, Jr. A flourishing Sunday-school is connected with the church, which numbers 80 scholars. Its officers are J. M. Bennett, superintendent; L. E. Bennett, assistant superintendent; T. J. Rees, secretary; and Rev. A. W. Cady, treasurer.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Clayton was organized on the 10th of August, 1868, with the Rev. Henry R. Lockwood, now of St. Paul's, Syracuse, as rector. A meeting for the purpose of perfecting the permanent organization of the parish was held in the Good Templars' hall, on the above date, at which the following persons were present: John Johnston, Lyman E. Phillips, Charles M. Marshall, F. M. Brush, A. M. Brush, and George W. Seymour. At this meeting were elected John Johnston and Lyman E. Phillips, church wardens; Luther Eddy, C. M. Marshall, F. M. Brush, A. F. Barker, and Thomas Rees, vestrymen. On March 1, 1869, plans for a church building, donated by T. W. Richards, architect, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were accepted; and on June 27 of the same year the vestry ordered the preparing of the lot for the construction of the church, and on August 23 the building was begun. Meanwhile the work of construction progressed as rapidly as means would allow. Many valuable donations were made, by residents and others, of building-materials, black walnut for furniture and trimmings and chancel-furniture, and memorial windows. The building was occupied as finished, October 1, 1876. It is a handsome brick edifice, of Gothic architecture, and has a seating capacity for about 250. The vestry own an eligible site for a parsonage, contiguous to the church.

The rectors of the church have been the Reverends H. R. Lockwood, J. O. Drumm, Alexander Rogers, and Charles Seymour, A.M., the present incumbent, who accepted the call to the rectorship February 16, 1876. The present (1877) wardens are O. W. Smith and A. Bain; vestrymen, Richard M. Esselstyn, Thomas Rees, Lewis Elliott, S. Decatur Johnston, and Luther Eddy. The present membership is 60 families; 56 communicants.

The Sunday-school was formed in 1867, by Miss Florence Benjamin, in a private dwelling, with four scholars. The present number of scholars is 40; teachers, 8; superintendent, the rector.

LA FARGEVILLE MISSION (EPISCOPAL).

This mission is placed under the charge of the rector of Christ church, Clayton, and has by this means for several years past obtained public ministrations. Services are held in the M. E. church building. An appropriate site for a church edifice has been secured, excavations for a foundation been made, plans for a neat building adopted, and part of the materials furnished. It is anticipated that the structure will be begun and finished within a year. The mission has 18 communicants.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

of Clayton and Orleans was formed March 11, 1841, with Henry Haas, Valentine Baldtuff, and Nicholas Lehr, trustees. The society now has a neat house of worship on the road between Depauville and La Fargeville.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

of Clayton was organized December 21, 1841, with about fifty members. The first trustees were Valentine Dorr, Andrew Baltz, and John Haller. The first pastor was Rev. Ch. Hummel; the present incumbent is Rev. H. Horn. The church has at present (1877) a membership of 76; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-

school, 40; Superintendent, Frank Vickers. Present trustees, Frank Vickers, Michael Lehr, and John Haller. The church and Sunday-school are both reported prosperous.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

at Clayton was organized in 1842, with the Rev. Francis Guth as pastor. Occasional services were held by missionaries in private dwellings and in the school-house some years prior to the regular organization of the church. Among the early members were Patrick Cantwell and family, Thomas Brennan and family, Thomas Delaney and family, Joseph Thibault, and others. The church building was erected the same year. It is of wood, worth about $3000, and will seat about 350 persons. There is also a parsonage adjoining the church, which is worth probably $2000. A new church edifice is to be erected during the ensuing year (1878).

The pastors since the close of Father Guth's labors with the church have been Reverends Michael Guth (brother of the first pastor), Luke Harney, James J. Sherry, Paul Sannach, Michael Craven, Louis Arrens, M. J. Brown, and James J. Sherry, the present incumbent. The officers of the church are the Right Rev. Edgar P. Wadhaus, Very Rev. James Mackey, Rev. James J. Sherry, Christopher Downs, and Hugh Hamel, trustees; Thomas Dowdell, clerk; George Thibeault, treasurer. The church numbers 800 communicants; Sunday-school, 60 scholars and 36 teachers. Both church and school reported prosperous.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Amos Ellis has been in the practice of his profession as a physician of the regular school for forty-two years in Clayton. He is a native of Jefferson County, having been born in Brownville, January 9, 1810. He received his medical education at Fairfield, and subsequently studied with Walter Welch, M.D., at Adams, and began practicing in 1833. He is a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society.

Dr. William Frame located in Depauville in 1822, where he practiced until his death in September, 1847. He was educated in Herkimer county, New York, and commenced the practice of medicine in Russia, in that county, in 1804. His son, Luke E. Frame, M.D., now of Depauville, studied the science under his father, and graduated at the Geneva medical college in 1844, and has been in practice in his present place of residence ever since. Solomon V. Frame, M.D. (son of Luke E. Frame), now a practicing physician of Clayton, is a graduate of the Buffalo medical college, class of 1863. Another son, Silas Wright Frame, M.D., is a resident physician of Belleville, and is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital medical college, of the class of 1875.

Dr. H. A. McIlmoyl is located also at Clayton. Dr. Aaron Sumner practiced in Depauville from 1830 to 1876.

We are indebted to the following-named gentlemen for assistance in the compilation of the above history of the town of Clayton: Thomas Rees, Amos Ellis, M.D., Jerry Carter, James F. and R. G. Angel, O. W. Smith, John Johnston, A. F. Barker, James D. Gloyd, Alfred Fox, Esq., Luke E. Frame, M.D., Thomas Faire, Captain Elliott, Perry Caswell, Erastus Wright, William Baxter, E. J. Seeber, Esq., Schuyler Osborn, A. Buskirk, Richard Terry, H. E. Morse, R. M. Esselstyn, Esq., Revs. S. F. Danforth, A. W. Cady, James J. Sherry, and others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Among the prominent early settlers of Jefferson County is he whose name heads this brief sketch. He was born in the village of Watertown, September 11, 1816, and has since resided in the county. In 1830 he removed to Clayton from Cape Vincent, and has been a resident of the village from that time to the present. In the year 1846 he was appointed by Polk deputy collector of customs, and was removed in 1849 by reason of the change in the administration. He was again appointed under Pierce in 1853, and continued during that and the succeeding administration of Buchanan. In 1861 he was again removed, owing to the change of the political aspect. He was elected supervisor in 1867, and served consecutively until 1871; then an interval of one year, and he was again elected, and served from '73 to '76. In 1861–64 he served as justice of the peace. All of the above offices he filled to the satisfaction of the people. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for member of assembly, and received a very complimentary vote in his town, though, owing to the large regular Republican majority, he was defeated in the district. Mr. Johnston has always taken an active part in politics, and to no one man does the party in his town owe as much as to him. He is an indefatigable worker, a good organizer, and a man thoroughly posted in political economy. He is an honest and upright citizen, and one who generally enjoys the confidence of the community in which he has so long resided.

(See portrait on another page.)

ELLISBURG.

This town, embracing Minos and Henderson (No. 6, as designated on the surveyor-general's map), was erected from Mexico into a township on Feb. 22, 1803; the first town-meeting being held at the house of Lyman Ellis, at which the following town officers were chosen: Edward Boomer, supervisor; Lyman Ellis, clerk; Caleb Ellis and Amos B. Noyes, overseers of the poor; Jeremiah Mason, Samuel Rhodes, and Benj. Boomer, commissioners of highways; Matthew Boomer, constable and collector; Abiah Jenkins, constable; John Thomas, Christopher Edmonds, and Dyer McCumber, fence-viewers; C. Ellis, Jeremiah Mason, Timothy Harris, Benj. Boomer, D. McCumber, Joseph Holley, overseers of highways.

Supervisors.—1803, Edward Boomer; 1804–5, Lyman Ellis; 1806, Nathaniel Wood; 1807, L. Ellis; 1808–9, Joseph Allen; 1810, Orimal Brewster; 1811–14, Lyman Ellis; 1815–16, Ebenezer Wood; 1817, L. Ellis; 1818–20, Pardon Earl; 1821, E. Wood; 1822–23, P. Earl; 1824–29, Wadsworth Mayhew; 1830, Daniel Wardwell; 1831–36, Jotham Bigelow; 1837, Ezra Stearns; 1838, Samuel Hackley; 1839, E. Stearns; 1840, Wm. C. Pierrepont; 1841–42, Ezra Stearns; 1843, Wm. C. Pierrepont; 1844, John Littlefield; 1845, James Jones; 1846–47, Wm. C. Pierrepont; 1848–49, John Clark; 1850, Alvah Bull; 1851–52, James J. Steele; 1853–54, Alcander Dickinson; 1855, Dexter Wilder; 1856, E. B. Hawes; 1857, Andrew J. Barney; 1858–59, Alcander Dickinson; 1860–61, George M. Hopkinson; 1862, Albert G. Earl; 1863, George M. Hopkinson; 1864–66, John B. Clark; 1867, Albert G. Earl; 1868–69, John B. Clark; 1870–73, William Baldwin; 1874–75, James E. Green; 1876–77, Isaac P. Wodell.

Wolf bounties of $2.50 in 1803; of $15 in 1807–8; of $10 in 1811–12. In 1804–5, "Resolved, that the method of voting shall be by each person's passing round and naming the persons he would wish to elect to fill the several offices." In 1816 voted to build a town-house.

This town derives its name from Lyman Ellis, of Troy, who settled as a proprietor in 1797, and who afterwards for several years acted as an agent. He died in town, March 13, 1847, aged 87. His character is briefly summed up in his epitaph: "Modesty, honesty, and charity adorned his walk in life."

April 11, 1796, Marvel Ellis,* of Troy, N. Y., contracted with Wm. Constable for the purchase of this town, excepting a marshy tract each side of Sandy creek, near the lake, which was afterwards included, and a tract of 3000 acres, in the southwest corner, sold to Brown & Eddy. The sum of $22,111.50 was paid, and a deed given, March 22, 1797, upon which a mortgage was given back upon the balance, amounting to $98,943.45. This mortgage embarrassed the early sales, and confidence was not restored until the property had reverted to the Constable estate, some years afterwards.

The greater part of the town was surveyed by Calvin Guiteau in 1796, except the eastern part, that was surveyed by Nelson Doolittle, and the 3000-acre tract in 1800, by Benjamin Wright, of Rome; the latter, in 1808, surveyed the whole town. A proposition had been received from Moody Freeman for the purchase of the town, but a bargain was not effected. The town, including the marshes, which in dry seasons afford wild grass, but which are often flowed, contains 54,721¾ acres. The field notes of Guiteau, made in 1796, contain the following memoranda:

Lot 23 (three miles above Ellis village). "About 5 chains west from the northeast corner are falls of ten or twelve feet, but not perpendicular more than four or five feet, which do not obstruct the salmon, as I found many above."

Lot 34 (next west of 23). "About 20 chains from the west line is a small fall in the creek, where the water is confined to a narrow channel and then expands out, forming a depth of ten or twelve feet of water of a smooth, rocky bottom, and filled with innumerable multitude of salmon, the clearness of the water being such that they may be seen in any part of it."

In the spring of 1797, Marvel and Lyman Ellis, brothers, and both interested in the purchase, found their way into town, the latter with the view of permanent settlement. In the fall of the same year, Caleb Ellis, having met with Lyman Ellis at Rome, was casually introduced with the expectation that a relationship existed, but none was found; yet the interview resulted in an invitation to settle in the new town. Caleb Ellis accordingly visited the town, and selected a farm on the south branch of Sandy creek, at a place where one Waldo had the year previous erected a hut for hunting.

Many men were employed by Lyman Ellis the same season, who had at its close built a dam and saw-mill three-fourths of a mile below the present site of Ellis village, and the mill was got in operation the same fall, but was partly swept off early the next spring by a flood. In the winter of 1797–8, Wm. Hicks, with Mr. Buller and B. Pierce, remained in town, and in the spring of 1798, Caleb Ellis and family, Robert Fulton, Elijah Richardson, Hezekiah Pierce, Chauncey Smith, Wm. Root, Vial Salisbury, Isaac Waddle, Abram Wilcox, two men by the name of Thornton, and others, came into town with Lyman Ellis to rebuild the mill and erect a grist-mill; but nearly all were

* Marvel Ellis died in Utica in 1806, aged 46; he removed there in 1803.

UNION ACADEMY OF BELLEVILLE, ELLISBURG, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

taken sick, and the pioneers were reduced to great suffering from want of provisions and necessary medical attendance.

To supply the place of mills, Mr. Ellis and his settlers constructed, after models of their own device, those primitive mortars used from necessity in all new settlements, and made by boring and burning a cavity into the top of a hard wood stump, over which was suspended a pestle by a spring-pole. With much difficulty, during the season, the saw-mill was again fitted up and the dam rebuilt; the iron and heavy freight, as well as the furniture of settlers, having been brought into town in open boats by way of Wood Creek and Oswego.

On the 11th of September, 1798, Marvel Ellis wrote to Constable as follows:

"We have a good dam across the creek, which has been expensive; a good saw-mill, well finished, and running, and have done considerable towards a grist-mill. We have on the same lot a large and handsome improvement; have had a fine crop of wheat, and have very fine corn. The people that are on the land have good improvements for the time, and are industrious. I inclose you an account of the small sales to the settlers, the price sold for, and what has been received, which is a small sum in proportion to what has been laid out on the land. If people would have been satisfied of having a release from the mortgage by paying you, we should have had sufficient to have made the present payment now due. The remainder of the money due from these settlers is due within a year. We wish you to give us some further indulgence, and something to convince people that you will release from the mortgage on receiving payment, which will enable us to make payments for the land, and make a large settlement soon."

Inclosed in the foregoing was the following list, with the number of acres taken up by each. Joseph Caldwell, 60; Wm. Hicks, 51; John G. Hayward, 150; Caleb Ellis, 126; Neal Salisbury, 100; Elijah Pettybone, 100; John Paddock, 50; Isaac Southerland, 130; Asahel Humphrey, 419; Elisha Phillips, 100; Levi Root, 140; Hez. Peirce, 149.

The first corn and potatoes raised in the county by the present race of settlers was by Lyman Ellis in 1797, who also, in 1798, was probably the first to raise winter wheat.

The first death in Ellisburg was Mary, a young daughter of Caleb Ellis, and the first death of an adult was that of Samantha Howard. The first birth is said to have been that of Ontario Pierce, a son of Hezekiah Pierce, in the summer of 1798.

The winter of 1798–99 was one of remarkable severity. Snow fell on the 29th of October and lasted till the 20th of April. A settler in town (Gideon Howard) having been to Rome, was returning when the first snow fell, and was overtaken by night in the woods near Little Sandy creek, five miles from home. In the morning the snow had fallen nearly four feet, and was so light that it was impossible to travel in it. He had only provision enough to last home without obstruction, and was detained three days, endeavoring to struggle through, having constructed a pair of snow-shoes, which, however, were of little avail. When he reached home he was nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger.

In the spring of 1799 the dam of Ellis was again swept off and the mill partly destroyed, when this and the frame of a grist-mill were removed to the present village above, and the latter was got in operation about 1803.

Many interesting details of the early settlement of this town and county are given in the following extracts from the diary of James, the brother of Wm. Constable, who, in 1803–6, made tours in the summer months through these northern counties on business connected with the estate of his deceased brother, of which he was one of the executors.

. . . "*September* 5, 1803. After traveling some miles, I had at last the gratification of seeing a settler here (in No. 10, or Sandy Creek). Three men were cutting and burning large piles of enormous trees. Ellis being acquainted with them, we went and stayed in their hut, which was about 12 feet square, built of logs, no chimney, and but very little furniture. There were two beds, in one of which a man and wife slept, and in the other the other two men. One man was distant from his family 70 miles. They had a contract from B. Wright for 500 acres at 12*s*, being first settlers, and from their appearance and character I think the land well sold, for they are the right sort to settle the country. We dined on salt pork, with good bread, butter, and chocolate, much to my satisfaction.

"We left them at 4 o'clock for Ellisburg, 9 miles distant, and soon after it began to rain quite hard, and continued till we got home. From the timber and appearance of this town I thought it superior in soil to any we had passed. I had the satisfaction to find that settlers and all other people find it equal to their wishes. We retired to bed about 8 o'clock and slept well. It was my intention the next morning to have gone to see every man in the settlement, but this was unnecessary, for immediately after breakfast many of them came, and some from a considerable distance.

"*September* 6. Had several consultations with the settlers, who seemed well pleased with my coming, and satisfied with my explanations. I heard of a daughter of one of them who had been seized with a fit and lay speechless for the preceding twenty-four hours. There was no doctor on the town, and they had to send twenty miles twice to one who was from home. This affected me much and determined me to propose encouraging one to settle here, when I meet the Co-ex'rs. Perhaps a lot of 50 acres given to one would be well bestowed. A parson will also soon be applied for. I find Ellis' house and mills good buildings, but unfinished, but he hopes soon to complete them. They are valuable, and should be kept up. He will be useful here, and I think has some strong claims upon us, as I shall explain.

"*September* 7. Went after breakfast to see Lake Ontario, 5 miles distant, and was much pleased with it. A steady west gale blew up the white-caps, which, contrasting with the sea-green color of the water, had a fine effect. As far as the eye could reach, and the country about us either fine forests, or well cultivated. The more I see of the town the more I am satisfied of its value. . . . Mr. Ellis has lived here nearly six years, and all he has received from our testator has been $221, for commission on lands sold. A lot was promised him upon condition of his coming to reside, but he never got a deed for it, though his mills were first erected there, from whence they have been since removed to where they now are. He now asks the ex'rs for a conveyance for the lot promised, being No. 94, and for time to pay the above balance, the security for which is ample, as his buildings are valued at $2000 and the title to the lot they are upon is still with the executors.

"There are about 40 families in the town, most of them poor, but of that description of people fit to settle a new country; few comforts about them, and they seem to have few wants; no liquor is to be had, and they have not yet begun to distil, nor are there any apples to make cider, so that their only drink is water, with which they seem content. They do not hesitate about the price of $3, but paying ¼ down is very difficult for most of them. There are good horned cattle amongst them; the horses indifferent, but the only ones fit for a new country. They do not seem to regard distance, and go 9 or 10 miles backward and forward daily, over roads that are nearly impassable. . . .

"*September* 8. Left Ellisburg at 4 P.M. for Capt. Boomer's, five miles distant, where I slept. This man owned about 100 acres in the town, upon which he improved about 15 acres, and the other improvements are, a log house, with some small buildings. He has sold the whole for $900, receiving the great part down, the remainder well secured. Other instances of the value they set upon small improvements might be mentioned, such as another man refusing $1200 for

150 acres, with little more done than the above, but they will be better detailed by conversation.

"*September* 9. Left Boomer's to travel by the State road, which passes from Ellisburg through town 7 (Louis, now Adams), 1, 6, 7, to Redfield. . . . What I saw of No. 1 (Lorraine) is much inferior to the remainder, as Wright calls the whole a good town, and it is settling fast."

The portions relating to the territory now Oswego and Lewis counties are omitted.

". . . *August* 21, 1804. Proceeded on to Ellisburg, and found the road from Ellisburg so extremely bad and so seldom traveled, and another route, shorter and better, presents itself, so that I have, by the advice of Mr. Wright, judged it advisable to alter to the latter; he is accordingly authorized to give 5 or 6 lots, of 50 acres each, to settlers, entitling them to deeds, after residence a certain time, on 10 and 11, after they have erected buildings and other improvements. The road will be nearly direct from Rome to Ellisburg, and about 43 miles.

"*August* 23. Went down Sandy creek to the lake, and found the marsh covered with hay-stacks, the contents of which had grown spontaneously, and there are many horses and cattle at pasture, which proves that this place is of consequence. Some of it is indeed very fine, and the people are very desirous of buying, but no judgment can be formed of the quantity of good and bad, and L. Ellis is therefore to send me an estimate before the price is fixed. Went to Christopher Edmonds, on the north side of the creek. He has a fine farm and has produced the best corn in the town. He expects this year a yield of about 90 bushels per acre. This article is very fine throughout the place, but the wheat has been affected by the fly and rust. The establishment has flourished generally; many settlers have come in since last year, and more are expected. There are now 60 families, and though cases of fever and ague happen near the lake, and sometimes the lake fever, yet the country is a healthy one, and the soil so good that it will settle fast.

"*August* 24. Left Ellisburg, with directions to Ellis to sell the reserved lots (9), proceeding through Louis No. 7 (Adams), which is good land, and will settle, nearly the whole being taken up; thence through No. 1 (Hounsfield), formerly sold by Harrison and Hoffman to Champion and Storrs, but which now belongs to several proprietors, among the rest Messrs. Kemble and Hounsfield." . . .

The journal of travel through towns No. 3 (Rutland), No. 4 (Champion), and St. Lawrence and Franklin counties and back is omitted. The remainder of this year's journal relates to other sections than the town of Ellisburg.

"On the way to Ellisburg found many settlers since last year, and the improvement considerable; the crops of wheat excellent, and the corn good, as they have suffered little from drought. Arrived at Ellis' at noon, to remain 2 or 3 days. The mills are in tolerably good order, but the water so low they can grind only part of the day. Grists are brought from a great distance, and in boats from Oswego, and lower. Ellis has built a small house for himself, and a good barn. . . .

"*Aug.* 9. Went down to the lake, and being fine weather, were rowed down Sandy creek to the mouth. The lake is higher than it has been for some years, and more of the marsh is covered, which has prevented much hay being cut. If the waters continue to rise, which they think probable, most of the marsh will be of no use. We returned from the lake, and were caught in a shower before we got to Ellis'. The first rain since leaving Schenectady. . . . A schoolhouse is now building near Ellis' Mills, on the same lot, to be two stories high, the upper of which is to be devoted to divine service, when any minister travels that way. The town have also subscribed towards building a bridge across the creek, at the same place, and we agreed to contribute $20, as they could not raise sufficient, but they have engaged to improve the road from the bridge to the north line of No. 10. Dr. Dresser has but two patients, and there is less sickness than at any previous year in this season."

The proprietors had adopted the practice of giving certificates allowing people a certain time after exploring to go for their families before taking contracts, but it was found that in many cases these had been transferred, and this having grown into a system of speculation, was discontinued, as they were given to assist the first real settlers, and their transfer operated against the interests of both land-owners and settlers. About half of No. 1 was at this time sold. A reputed locality of iron ore was visited on No. 6 (Redfield), which was thought, upon examination, to be coal, but which, from the description given, must have been the oxide of manganese.

One year afterwards (August 8, 1806), Mr. Constable, in going over this route, remarked,—

"Passed from the Long Falls to the bridge at Indian River (Antwerp village), where we spent the night. The country generally remains as last year, except at this place, where they are building a saw-mill for General Lewis R. Morris, who has gone to Vermont, his family not having yet moved to this town." The same journal (August, 1806), speaking of the settlements in Ellisburg, says, "From Asa Brown's passed on to Andrews' settlement, on Ellisburg, through a very good road, 4 miles. He has made considerable improvement here. The saw-mill has been long in use, and has enabled them to erect frame houses, some good barns, and a large grist-mill, which is, however, not yet finished, and after dinner walked to see the lake, which, as the wind blew fresh from the west, had a very pleasing appearance. . . . Ellis rents the mills for $400 per annum, and his affairs will soon be in good order. . . . We heard with great concern the death of Elder Littlefield, which happened a few days before our arrival. He was a man of some consequence and much respected, and has left a widow and nine children. It is supposed he died intestate. . . . There have been some cases of sickness during the season, but none fatal. Dr. Draper is still on the town, and has considerable practice. He will continue here, and hopes to build a house next year, when he will require a deed for the 50 acres of land to which he is entitled. I should have remarked that 180 militiamen trained here yesterday (September 2), and it is said by some that one-third were absent. If so, the population has greatly increased."

January 22, 1803, George Tibbets and James Dole, of Troy, were appointed agents for Ellisburg, and in 1807 were paid for their services in land. In the same year, Benjamin Wright, of Rome, succeeded as general agent for the estate, and fixed his residence at Pulaski, where he continued in the capacity of surveyor and agent until employed on the canal surveys.

No incident worthy of remark occurred until 1808, when the embargo act was passed; that led to much opposition from the Federal party in this county, and was in some places on this frontier systematically violated.

In September, 1808, an event occurred in this town that created great excitement at the time. We take it from accounts published in the *Albany Gazette*, Oct. 10, 1808. A party from Oswego, under Lieutenant Asa Wells, entered Sandy Creek, and after seizing a quantity of potash, under the embargo laws, proceeded to the house of Captain Fairfield, surrounded it, and seized and carried away a swivel. Mr. F. being absent, his lady made complaint to a justice, who issued a warrant. The constable was intimidated, and called upon his fellow-citizens to aid him, when about thirty men took arms and went with him, but Wells' men presented bayonets, when they desisted, and twenty of the men went off. Lieutenant Wells ordered the remainder to be disarmed and bound, when they were taken, with the swivel, to Oswego. On the evening of the 25th of September the same party returned, as reported, for the purpose of



"LADY PENDER."



"WOODVILLE CHIEF."

"RIVER SIDE," RESIDENCE OF J. F. CONVERSE, WOODVILLE TOWN OF ELLISBURG, JEFFERSON CO, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF F. WILLIAM



SEED BUILDINGS.

SBURG, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



MRS. MARGARET BRODIE.

JAMES BRODIE.

"KILBIRNE MAID." "DUKE OF HAMILTON."

RESIDENCE OF JAMES BRODIE, ELLISBURG, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

taking the magistrate and constable who had issued the papers. A warrant against Wells and two others, for felony in breaking open a house, was issued at Sacket's Harbor, and given to Ambrose Pease, a constable, to execute, who, after examining the law, raised the hue and cry, and assembled about 200 persons in Ellisburg, where a consultation of several magistrates was held, and the next day at sunrise about seventy or eighty men, armed and equipped, volunteered to aid in the arrest; but the magistrates durst not issue the order for their march, being apprehensive that some excess or injury might be done, and the question having been raised whether a constable had a right to demand aid before he had been resisted, the armed men were advised to disperse, and the civil officer requested to proceed to apprehend Wells and the others, without the force of the county. This proceeding was charged by one of the political parties as an attempt of the other to resist, by force of arms, the execution of the laws, and mutual criminations were exchanged with much bitterness. To justify themselves, and secure public opinion in their favor, the civil officers who had taken an interest in the matter prepared the following statement, which was published in the papers of the day, at Utica, Albany, and elsewhere:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York, suddenly convened (by command of the civil authority) in the town of Ellisburg, to take into consideration the proper and legal mode to apprehend certain felons and robbers, who, in the town of Ellisburg in said county, being armed, and under the pretense of being in the service of the United States, to enforce the embargo laws, did there, violently and forcibly, enter into the dwelling-house of Captain Fairfield, broke open locks, forced open doors, and robbed the said Captain Fairfield of his property, contrary to the laws; that they refused to submit to the civil authority of the county, and did then and there, by force and arms, seize, bind, and carry away to Oswego ten of our fellow-citizens, who were commanded to attend a civil officer in the execution of process on the said offenders, which citizens have been kept since in close confinement, in want of every comfort and convenience of life, without lawful authority, and constantly subject to insult of soldiery, who seem insensible of the rights, privileges, and liberties of Americans. Feeling the spirit of freemen, and viewing this and many other late acts of violence as rapid strides towards despotism and martial law among us, the establishment of which must occasion a total deprivation of the rights for which our fathers and many of us have fought and bled; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we consider it a duty incumbent on us, for our personal safety, for the security of our lives and property, and for the support of our civil law and authority, to unite in all lawful measures to apprehend the said felons.

"*Resolved*, That such of our fellow-citizens who have assembled in arms to aid our magistrates and civil officers in the execution of lawful process against Lieut. Asa Wells and others, who stand charged under oath of felony, be requested to disperse until another trial be made by them to apprehend the said Asa Wells.

"*Resolved*, That the magistrates and civil authorities of the neighboring counties be requested to aid us in apprehending and bringing to justice the said Lieut. Wells and divers other persons concerned in the said felony.

"*Resolved*, That we will support the laws and magistrates of the country, and our civil officers in the execution of lawful process.

"*Resolved*, That *Augustus Sacket*, *Jesse Hopkins*, and *John Cowles*, Esqs., magistrates of the county, be appointed a committee to cause these resolutions to be published for the information of our fellow-citizens.

"AUGUSTUS SACKET,
JESSE HOPKINS,
JOHN COWLES, } *Committee.*

"*Ellisburg, Sept.* 27, 1808."

During the war a company of *Silver Grays*, composed of old men and boys not liable to military duty, was formed in Wood's Settlement, but was not called to serve, except to guard the beach and mouth of Sandy creek.

In the spring of 1814 a complete victory was gained, with slight loss, by a detachment of troops guarding a quantity of military stores from Oswego, under Lieut. Woolsey, which had entered Sandy creek, and were attacked by a detachment from the British fleet. The details of this transaction will be given in our chapter on the war.

The aboriginal remains of Ellisburg have given occasion for the weak-minded to believe that they were in some way concerned with buried treasures, and this being confirmed by the supposed indications of the divining-rod, led in early times to explorations for them, despite of the guardianship of the spirits of the murdered, who, according to the most approved demonologists, are ever placed sentries over concealed coffers. The projectors of these speculations were in some instances charged with making money out of the credulous victims of superstition, by selling provisions, and, in several instances, the diggers were almost frightened out of their senses by ghosts and demons. Some got fleeced of substantial property in pursuit of imaginary wealth, and others lost the respect of sensible men by the favor with which they regarded these follies. On a certain occasion, in preparing the enchanted circle for digging, *a lamb was sacrificed* to appease the guardian demons of the supposed treasure; but this act was generally regarded as a sacrilege, and did much towards bringing discredit upon these heathenish orgies.

In 1828 there again occurred a sickness that was remarkable for its fatality, more especially in the vicinity of the lake, where scarcely a single person escaped an attack. It continued through the summer months, which were remarkable for their intense heat, with copious showers, alternating with clear sky and hot sun. The lake was very high, and the marshes were flowed. The disease assumed the type of a malignant typhoid fever, and was very general, extending along the entire frontier, being especially severe in the vicinity of marshes and standing water. In the western part of the State this year was distinguished by the prevalence of intermittent and other fevers.

The foregoing is mostly taken from the history of Jefferson County by Dr. F. B. Hough. What follows has been gathered from personal examination of town and village records, and from interviews with those whose memory goes back to the time ante-dating the War of 1812, in fact, with nearly *all* who are authority upon the subjects treated.

Jonathan Dealing settled in the northeast part of town previous to the War of 1812, in which he served. After the war he removed to Rome, Oneida county, thence back to Ellisburg, and finally to Medina county, Ohio. He died at Cleveland, in the latter State. One son, G. K. Dealing, lives at present in Mannsville, at which place he is carrying on the lower grist-mill, the property of L. J. Howe.

John Miner, from Schoharie Co., N. Y., settled near Ellis village, probably previous to the War of 1812. One son, Captain John Miner, began sailing between Ogdensburgh and Chicago in 1830, and followed that occupation

for forty-one years. He at present resides in Mannsville. Another son, Abram, is a resident of Ellis village.

Philip Martin, of Massachusetts, settled near the centre of the town in 1806, with his wife and one son, P. P. Martin, the latter now living in Mannsville, to which place he removed his family in 1836, after having taught school there for three years. Philip Martin's brother, Benjamin, located in town about 1804–5, and their cousins, Jesse, Levi, Amos, Joseph, and David, settled about the same time, all near each other, in the centre of town. They belonged to the militia, with the exception of Benjamin, who was exempt, owing to a defect in his eyes. They were called out once or twice for a short time during the War of 1812–15, the militia being held as "minute men," ready to go, at a moment's warning, to the scene of any hostile demonstration.

Daniel Rounds, of Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts, made a trip to Ellisburg in 1816, and bargained for land, after which he returned to Massachusetts and "took unto himself a wife." In the spring of 1817 he brought his wife back with him, and arrived at their future home on the 3d of April. The farm was on the old Sacket's Harbor road, then the only post-road in the town, about two miles west from Mannsville. Mr. Rounds purchased wild land, and made the first improvements upon it. In the winter of 1818–19 he taught district school, and afterward taught several winter terms. The money thus earned he applied in improving his farm, paying for help to clear it. On this place he resided until after his fourteenth child was born. Since 1870 he has been a resident of Mannsville.

John Wilds, a native of Norton, Massachusetts, thirty miles from Boston, settled a mile northeast of Ellis village in 1824. He was a shoemaker by trade, and worked at that business while living on his farm. He was accompanied to the town by his wife and seven children. His son, Benjamin F., is a resident of Ellis village.

Pardon T. Whipple, a native of Rhode Island, and later a resident of Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., located near the landing, on Sandy creek, in 1803. In 1806 he removed to the farm now owned by his son, George Whipple, a short distance southeast of Ellis village. When he settled, he was accompanied by his wife and one child, and a son was born upon the place he settled that year. After that, and previous to 1806, he moved back to Deerfield, in the vicinity of which place he remained a year, returning to Ellisburg in 1806. During the War of 1812–15, he belonged to the militia of the town, and was at the battle of Sacket's Harbor, May 29, 1813. He died in 1814. One of his sisters was married to Marvel Ellis.

Mr. Whipple was a carpenter by trade, and came to Ellisburg to work on the grist- and saw-mills of Lyman Ellis. These mills stood above the present "Stone Mills," near where the dam now is.

Jonathan Matteson, a pensioner of the Revolution, and formerly from the State of Rhode Island, where four of his children were born, and afterwards a resident and early settler of Chenango Co., N. Y., came in 1823, with his wife and eight children, and located in the northwest part of the town of Ellisburg, where he lived until Sept. 25, 1846, when he died in the 85th year of his age. Some of his children emigrated to the western States. The elder two sons, Thomas and Jonathan, removed with their families in 1842 to Kane Co., Ill., and settled near the village of St. Charles. Jonathan died at that place during the War of the Rebellion, and Thomas died in Grinnell, Iowa, in August, 1873, having reached a greater age than did his father. One son, the youngest, Samuel Matteson, is now living near the Wardwell settlement.

Henry Green, a native of Stonington, Connecticut, came into Ellisburg in 1807, and in 1809 settled two and one-half miles west of Belleville. It is said there was then not a house between his place and Lake Ontario. Mr. Green was, after the War of 1812, colonel of a regiment of militia. During the war he served several times as a militiaman. His son, James E., is at present engaged in the mercantile business at Belleville.

Amaziah Fillmore settled in the town of Ellisburg about 1810–11. His brother, Ethni Fillmore, located afterward in March, 1815, with his family. Several of the descendants of these men are now living in town. A third brother, John Fillmore, died in Vermont. His son, Joseph Fillmore, is at present a resident of Henderson, but lived for many years in the northwest part of Ellisburg.

Willard Alverson, from Halifax, Windham Co., Vt., located in the town of Henderson in February, 1817, and the fall of the same year removed to Ellisburg, and made a permanent settlement on the farm where he now resides with his son, Wallace W. Alverson. For a short time after coming to this town he lived with his uncle, Knight D. Reed, who had settled in Henderson several years previously, and who removed to Ellisburg with Mr. Alverson. He was also from Windham Co., Vt. When Mr. Alverson came to his place in Ellisburg a log house and a log barn were standing upon it, having been built probably by John Haskins, who then occupied it, and had made a small clearing. Mr. Haskins and his brother Joseph settled here together, and lived close by the lake-shore, where the land was then dry and fertile. Owing to the drifting of the sands the waters of Stony creek were diverted from their channel, and finally overflowed to such an extent that the family was obliged to move to a greater distance from the lake. Some of the timbers of their old house, and part of the sweep used to draw water from their well, are yet standing. The Haskins' made quite a business of burning lime, quarrying the stone from the outcropping strata in the vicinity, and the remains of the old lime-kiln are yet to be seen. The Haskins place was finally purchased by Samuel Matteson, now living near the Wardwell settlement, north of Pierrepont Manor. John Haskins' son Horace emigrated to Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill., where he now resides.

Salmon D., John, and Aaron Blanchard, with their father, located in the town of Henderson some time previous to 1817, and afterwards removed to Ellisburg, where the elder Blanchard erected a blacksmith-shop, west of the present Alverson place. Two of the sons, Aaron and John, built a saw-mill on Big Stony creek, in Henderson, below Henderson village. The three sons afterwards went west, Aaron and John driving through to Illinois with their teams, and settling at St. Charles, Kane Co., and Salmon





RES. OF ANDREW A. WHEELER, MANNSVILLE, ELLISBURG,
JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

MARCUS JUDSON

was born in Monroe, Fairfield county, Connecticut, April 21, 1802. His father was Stiles Judson, the son of Ezekiel Judson, of the same place.

Mr. Judson moved to Champion, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1820. He was married December 9, 1824, to Susan Coughlan. Two years thereafter, in the fall of 1826, he lost his father, mother, two sisters, and brother-in-law, all within nineteen days. He has one brother and two sisters still living.

In 1840, he moved from Champion to Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y. In 1871 he moved to Mannsville, where he now resides. By trade, Mr. J. is a carpenter and joiner. In politics, up to the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he was a Democrat, since which time he has voted with the Republican party. He has been a member of the church since 1832. He has retired from all active business, having, by a life of industry and strict economy, accumulated an ample competence. His residence and grounds in Mannsville, a sketch of which appears below, are among the finest in the town of Ellisburg.



MARCUS JUDSON.



RESIDENCE OF MARCUS JUDSON, MANNSVILLE, ELLISBURG, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

locating later in the State of Wisconsin, where he now resides. Aaron is yet living at St. Charles, where John recently died. Aaron and John learned the blacksmithing trade, and both worked at it after going west. The former afterwards worked at the carpenters' trade.

Ellisburg has sent a number of her people to Illinois and Wisconsin, those in the former State all locating near St. Charles, where they have accumulated considerable property, now of value owing to its proximity to the city of Chicago, and the quality and quantity of its agricultural productions.

Rufus Richardson, one of General Washington's lifeguards during the Revolution, setted in town very early. He died Sept. 16, 1841, aged 81, and was followed by his wife, who had reached the age of 90, on June 4, 1851. Their son Freeman, now also deceased, was a soldier of 1812. The old Richardson farm is in the northwest part of the town.

William W. Walker, another old settler of Ellisburg, died in 1832. Zephaniah Penney and George Reed (father of Knight D. Reed) were also early settlers of the town. Samuel Dean located in March, 1810, on the farm now owned by Charles Eastman. He was from Chester, Windham Co., Vt., and was accompanied by his wife, five sons, and two daughters. The place upon which he settled was originally taken up by Simeon Daggett, from Westmoreland, N. H., who had made some improvements. Mr. Dean's daughter, now Mrs. Amos E. Wood, came out in February, 1812, after her mother's death, which occurred in December, 1810.

The Eastman, Mason, Hoisington, Wodell, Noble, and other families were among the early settlers, and some of the finest farms and best improvements in town are now owned by their descendants. Many whose names have been forgotten, and of whom no record has been kept, were at an early day residents of the town, and afterwards moved away.

EARLY ROADS.

The first road which is described on the town-records was laid out Oct. 7, 1803, and is recorded as follows: "Beginning near the end of a road cut out on the Sixth Town from Levi Schofield's to Hungry Bay, and where said road intersects a division-line of Great Lot 54 on said town; thence (by courses given in description) to the south line of the town of Adams, meeting a road laid out by the commissioners of said town to the said line."

Following is the survey of a road "laid out by the commissioners of highways for the town of Ellisburg, in said town, Dec. 20, 1803. Beginning at the road near the house of Lyman Ellis, on the north line of lot No. 76, thence north 81° west along said line 164 chains and 66 links, until it intersects the road laid out from Christopher Edmunds' to the town of Adams."

A road was laid out May 12, 1804, surveyed by Lyman Ellis, "Beginning on the east line of lot No. 25 in said town, where the road that is laid out running from Jeremiah Mason's to Joseph Holley's intersects said line; thence north along said line 154 chains and 75 links, until it intersects the road leading from Asahel Hoisington's up to the south side of the north branch of the Great Sandy creek, to the town of Adams, laid out by actual surveys."

Another road, laid out Aug. 30, 1804, and also surveyed by Lyman Ellis, is described as follows: "Beginning at the south line of the town of Adams, at the southeast corner of William Thomas' land, at the south end of a road laid out on the town of Adams, at a '*Small Beech Saplin;*' thence south 45° west, 5 chains, to a maple-tree standing on the line of the road laid out by the commissioners of the town of Ellisburg in the year 1803."

A road laid out June 21, 1804, surveyed by Lyman Ellis, was as follows: "Beginning on the lot No. 76, at the mouth of Bear creek, so called, thence (by bearings given) to the west line of township No. 1, 5½ miles and 15 chains." Another road, laid at the same time, is recorded as "Beginning on the ridge, so called, where the road leading from the mouth of Bear creek, so called, to the west line of township No. 1, crosses said Ridge; thence (by bearings given) to the south branch of Big Sandy creek, and to the road by Mr. Isaac Burr's."

At a special town-meeting, held July 24, 1813, the following-named persons were chosen as the *first school commissioners and inspectors* for the town of Ellisburg: Commissioners, Oliver Scott, Elijah Woodworth, William Case; Inspectors, George Andrus, Lyman Ellis, George Jenkins. Oliver Scott was released from the position of school commissioner, and Asa Averill appointed in his place. In 1813 and 1814 the town was divided into seventeen school districts, and public school buildings were first erected during those years. Schools had previously been taught by subscription, in houses built in the same way, or in any buildings which could be conveniently used. The *first school-house* is mentioned in "Constable's Journal," at the date August 9, 1805.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE.

In the spring of 1874, a neat and commodious frame hotel was built by Stephen Wood on the shore of North Pond, for the accommodation of people seeking a pleasant summer resort. The building cost about fifteen hundred dollars. The locality is a fine one for fishing and boating, and in the spring and fall for shooting wild-fowl. During these seasons hunters come to the place in considerable numbers. The present proprietor of the establishment is Mr. Wood's son, George M. Wood, who has made the place one of favorite resort to pleasure-seekers, and has a large custom. A good view of Lake Ontario is here obtained, looking out across the pond.

DAIRYING INTERESTS.

Within the limits of town there are at present a dozen establishments for the manufacture of cheese, and the inhabitants realize from this branch of industry a constant and considerable profit. The following are among the more important factories now carried on:

Mannsville Cheese-Factory.—This institution was started by Messrs. Shepherd & Grenell in 1863, and operated by them for two or three years. The present proprietor is E. L. Stone. During the months of September and October, 1877, the average daily receipt of milk was about 7000 pounds, but as high as 14,000 pounds were received daily earlier in the season. Eleven cheeses daily was the fall

manufacture of this year, weighing sixty pounds each. The factory is run by steam, and contains four vats and thirty presses. Two hands employed besides the proprietor. Building, frame.

Ellis Village Factory.—Frame building, erected in 1869, by James Rogers. Present proprietors, Tousley & Reynolds. Average daily receipt of milk for season of 1877 about 6000 pounds. In October of this year manufacturing eight 60-pound cheeses daily. Factory operated by steam.

Graves' Factory, northeast of Ellis village, on road to Pierreport Manor, built some twelve or fifteen years ago by Melvin Stearns. Present proprietor, Peleg Graves. Ten to twelve cheeses per day have been made at this factory, but only two being made daily in October, 1877. Building, a small frame.

Belleville Factory.—The building now occupied by this establishment is a large frame structure originally erected by Matteson Freeman for a carriage- and wagon-storehouse and manufactory. The present proprietors (October, 1877) are J. W. Overton and O. and A. Ingraham. Average daily receipts for the season of 1877 about 7000 pounds. Largest number of cheeses made any day during the season 19. Making in October, seven daily. Products of this factory sold generally at the building to buyers from New York, and shipped to that city.

There is a large factory near the Wardwell settlement, and others of more or less importance throughout the town.

IMPROVED STOCK.

James Brodie, a native of Scotland, left her "banks and braes" in 1846 and emigrated to America. He brought with him the thorough knowledge, enterprise, and experience of a successful, practical Scotch farmer and stock-breeder, and was therefore prepared to embark in the enterprise of introducing improved stock and developing it in his adopted country. Within a few years he entered into the business, and the following are the importations with which he has been connected: In 1851 the world-renowned Ayrshire bull, "Kelburn," and the cow, "Mary Gray," whose record at local, State, and National exhibitions stands unrivaled. In 1853 one pair of Yorkshire swine was imported, and during the same year Messrs. Brodie, Converse, and Hungerford imported seven short-horns, four Ayrshires, and twenty-two Leicester sheep. In 1854, Messrs. Brodie and Hungerford imported four Ayrshire, three short-horns, and thirteen sheep. In 1856 ten Leicester sheep and one Yorkshire boar were brought out by the same gentlemen. In 1861, Messrs. Brodie and Campbell imported five Ayrshire cattle, together with sheep and swine, and in 1864 three Ayrshire bulls. In 1871, Messrs. Brodie and Converse made the most extensive importation of Ayrshire cattle ever made in the State, embracing twenty-five head, carefully selected from the herds of ten of the most distinguished breeders in Scotland; also eight Shetland ponies from the Shetland Islands, and a Yorkshire boar from England.

Mr. Hugh Brodie has personally superintended the importation of nearly all the improved stock brought into the country, having crossed the Atlantic nine times; and the skill and judgment evinced in his selections have been the subjects of praiseworthy comment from the best judges on the continent. From the Yorkshire swine imported by Messrs. Brodie and Converse has sprung the "Improved Cheshire," or "Jefferson County Hog," so well known throughout the county and State, and in other portions of the Union.

Messrs. Brodie and Converse have, for about ten years, been engaged to some extent in breeding Clydesdale horses, and own one of the only two establishments in the State for breeding Shetland ponies, the other being near Buffalo, owned by the Widow Lord. The records of the various local exhibitions, from the time of the first importation to the present, bear gratifying testimony of success, and outside of local and State shows, the herds of Messrs. Brodie and Converse have been successfully represented at the National show at Boston, at Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and in Canada. These include also the sheep and swine, and at Boston the short-horns.

There are at present (Oct., 1877) three herds of Ayrshire cattle in town, bred from animals purchased of Messrs. Brodie and Converse, viz: The herd of N. Wood & Sons, numbering 22 head; "Cool Spring Herd," of the Wm. H. H. Ellsworth estate, numbering 10; and the "Hill-side Herd," of Marlin Wood & Son, numbering 14. Messrs. James Brodie & Son own, in their "Maple Grove Herd," 60 head, and the "Riverside Herd," owned by James F. Converse, consists of 100 head. Beside these herds, there are numerous individual animals owned in town. The Leicester sheep at present owned by Messrs. Brodie & Son number 84, and by Mr. Converse 30. There are a few others in the town.

Prominent among the herds in other parts of the State, as well as in other States, are those of Hon. Samuel Campbell, which were founded by the purchase of eight short-horns,—which formed a part of the most remarkable selling herd in this country,—and also about twenty head of Ayrshires,—the latter constituting the nucleus of a very prominent herd.

James F. Converse is the son of Thomas Converse, who settled here in 1835, coming from Oneida county, and locating on the farm now occupied by the former.

THE LAKE-SHORE.

Mr. Hough, in his History of Jefferson County, says,—

"The lake-shore in this town is nearly a straight line, and is bordered by a low ridge of sand-hills, scantily covered with trees at a few points, but mostly composed of drifting sands. Behind this is a large marsh, that extends several miles each way from Sandy creek, in which are open ponds. These marshes are without timber, are covered with sedges, aquatic plants, and wild rice, and when the lake is low a considerable portion of them may be mowed, but in high water they are mostly flowed. A large part of the marsh remains unsold, and is used as a kind of common. Where capable of tillage it is found very productive.

"The lake-shore has been the scene of many wrecks since the country was settled, the first within the memory of those living having occurred in the fall of 1800, when a small schooner from Mexico to Gananoque, Capt. Gammon, master, was lost off Little Stony creek, and all on board perished. A boat with eight men, that was sent in search of the vessel, was also swamped, and all hands were drowned.

"About 1807 a family was located by Mr. Benjamin Wright at the mouth of Sandy creek, to afford aid to shipwrecked persons, and



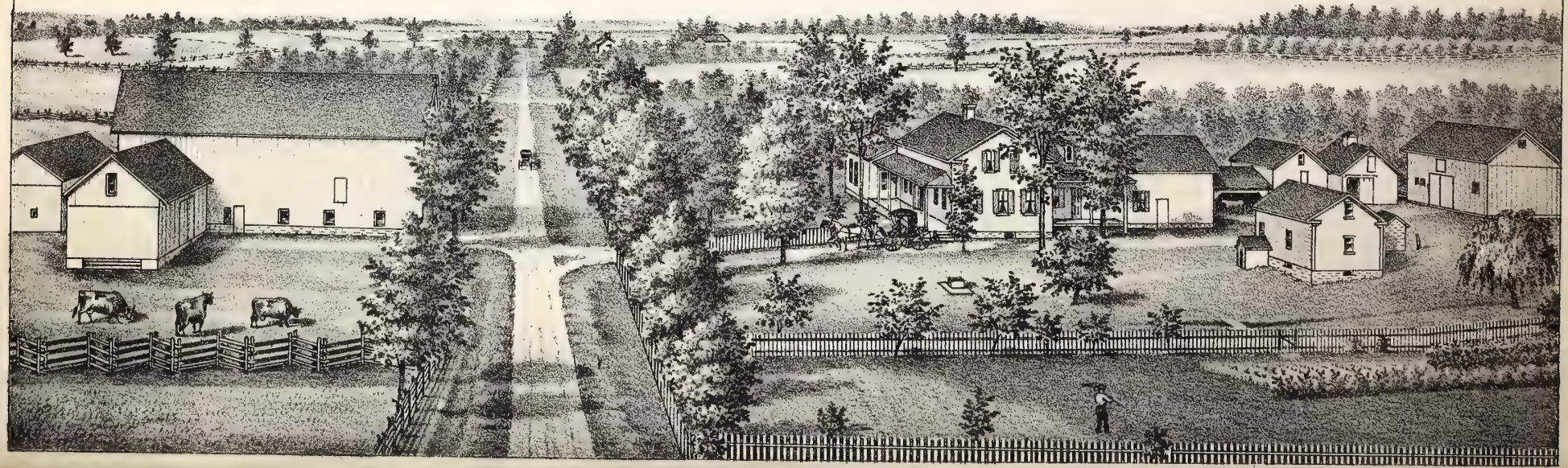
RES. of E. B. HAVEN, ELLISBURG, JEFFERSON CO., NEW YORK.



ALVAH BULL.



MRS. ALVAH BULL.



RESIDENCE OF ALVAH BULL, ELLISBURG, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

since that period this lonely dwelling has sheltered many a suffering sailor who might otherwise have perished. Within the memory of the present tenant, who has occupied the premises thirty years,* the following vessels have been wrecked on this coast, and several near the house: 'Atlas,' 'Asp,' 'Huron,' 'Fame' of Genesee, 'Two Sisters,' 'Victory,' 'Hornet,' 'Three Brothers,' 'Medora,' 'Burlington,' 'Caroline,' 'Henry Clay,' 'Neptune,' 'Napoleon,' 'White Cloud,' and several others, names not known, of many of which the entire crews were lost, and of others a part were saved. These are but a part of the whole number that have been lost here, and the subject of establishing a light, or at least one or more life-boats, with the necessary apparatus, on the beach, for use in case of shipwrecks, commends itself strongly to the charities of the humane, and the attention of the government.†

"In 1829 a survey of the mouth of Sandy creek was made by order of the general government, with the view of improving it for a harbor. The estimated cost of the work was $36,000, but nothing was ever done towards effecting this. The completion of the railroad has diminished the amount of commerce at this place, which was always small. A warehouse has been erected at the head of navigation, on each branch of the creek, but these are little used at present. Sandy Creek is a lawful port.

"The fisheries in Mexico bay, and in front of this town, have within a few years assumed much importance, and recently gill-nets have been introduced and used, at great distances from the shore, in deep water. It was found that the placing of these before the mouth of streams injured the fisheries, and the subject was made a matter of complaint to the board of supervisors at their session in 1852, who passed an act by which it was forbidden to place seines or nets across or in the waters of Skinner creek, and the north and south branches of Big Sandy in Ellisburg, or within 80 rods of the mouth of either, under penalty of $50."

The *Ellisburg Union Library* was formed February 16, 1813. Caleb Ellis, Brooks Harrington, Oliver Scott, Shubael Lyman, and Isaac Burr were elected the first trustees. Like most others of the class, this has been abandoned.‡

ELLIS VILLAGE (ELLISBURG POST OFFICE).

This is the oldest village in town, and is located on the south branch of Big Sandy creek, at its junction with Bear creek, about four miles above the mouth of the former. A record of the first settlement here appears in Constable's journal at the beginning of this article.

The first frame building in the village was erected probably by Lyman Ellis, and stood on the ground now occupied by the brick store of Mr. Dunn. In 1803 this house was occupied by a family named Noyes, with whom Pardon T. Whipple and family stayed a short time, when they came that year to the town. At this time a hotel was kept in a log house which stood about on the ground now occupied by the Huffstater House, which latter building was erected previous to the War of 1812. The present proprietor is J. M. Huffstater.

A post-office was established here as early as 1806–07, with Lyman Ellis as postmaster. The office has been continued from that time, and the present postmistress is Miss S. M. Bullock.

Potash was made here to a considerable extent previous to the War of 1812, the manufacture of this article being a source of much profit to those engaged in it. There were also two or three distilleries at one time, built subsequent to 1803.

The "Stone Mills" were partially built in 1828, by Peter Robinson, and afterwards purchased by Samuel Cook, who finished them. They originally contained three run of stone, the same as at present. The stone of which the mill was constructed was quarried from the creek and drawn by Benjamin F. Wilds, who also built the dam. The old spar dam built by Lyman Ellis was removed by Mr. Wilds to make room for the new one. The present log dam is the third one at this place, and was built by George and Henry Millard at a comparatively recent date. The present proprietors of the "Stone Mills" are Messrs. Hopkinson & Dennison.

Steam Cabinet-Shop, established by F. H. Millard in 1873. The building is a frame structure, formerly the public school-house, and has been considerably enlarged by Mr. Millard. Nearly all kinds of furniture are manufactured except parlor sets,—chamber sets being a specialty. The furniture is principally retailed in the vicinity of Ellis and neighboring villages.

Planing-Mill and Sash- and Blind-Factory, established about 1872 by A. J. Smith, in a building above the one now occupied by him, where he continued the business for one season, and purchased at the present location, where he has since continued. A portion of the building he now occupies was erected about 1825–30, and a *carding-machine* put in and run for some time by Benjamin Bemas. It was afterwards converted into a chair-factory and operated by Samuel and C. C. Comee, from Massachusetts. Finally it passed into the hands of R. P. Goodenough, who established a carriage- and wagon-factory; the latter sold to A. B. McDonald, he to E. W. Ayer, and Ayer to Harley Otis, who intended to open a sash- and blind-factory but failed to do so, and after owning it a short time traded it to John Woodall, from whom Mr. Smith purchased. The latter put in the machinery for his purpose and began work in his new quarters. He disposes of all he can manufacture in the neighborhood, finding a ready market.

Furniture Manufactory, located on Sandy creek, a short distance above the village. It was originally erected for a grist-mill by Scott & Davis, some years previous to 1828, and when the Stone Mill was built below this mill was bought out, a stipulation being inserted in the deed that it should not be used for grist-mill purposes thenceforth. Deeds to this property are yet made in that way. The present proprietor, G. S. Hudson, established business on Bear creek, in the eastern part of the village, in 1857, and operated a shop there until 1870, when he purchased the old mill, which he rebuilt and refitted throughout in 1871. Here he has since carried on the business. The principal manufactures are chamber sets and extension tables, although all kinds of furniture are manufactured to order. The business is principally retail, with a small amount of jobbing. A saw-mill and carding-mill are operated in connection with the furniture factory, and all the lumber used, except the black walnut, is manufactured by the proprietor. The walnut is from the western States.

Amos Hudson emigrated to Ellis village in 1820 from Worcester Co., Mass., with his wife and five children. He was a scythe-maker by trade, and built a small shop where the agricultural works of his son, L. F. Hudson, now stand, on Bear creek. Previous to his coming an oil-mill was

* Written in 1853.

† Life-saving station, with boat, since established.

‡ Hough's History of Jefferson County.

built at the same place by Lyman Ellis, William McCune, and Joseph Bullock. This was burned about 1818. Amos Hudson died in 1830, and in 1833 L. F. Hudson established a shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements, which he has since carried on. For some years after his father's death he made scythes. His manufactures at present are cultivators, general agricultural implements, and edged tools. He also does a large business repairing machinery.

A tannery was built near the stone grist-mill about 1824–5 by Thomas Crandall, from Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y. The business has been discontinued a number of years, and the old building is now used for a cider-mill. A mile above the village, on Sandy creek, a grist-mill was built by John Shaw about 1827, and is now owned by J. C. Allen. A distillery was built soon afterwards by Alfred and Daniel Stearns, and operated for quite a number of years by the latter. A carding-machine stood here in 1820, run by Elam King, and was probably built by him. The only one of these institutions now standing is the grist-mill. The creek bed in the neighborhood of this mill is worn by the action of falling water and small stones in places, so that numerous "pot holes" appear, varying in size from a small cup-shaped hollow to a pit eight or ten feet in depth and as many in diameter. There is a natural fall here of several feet in perpendicular height, on the top of the ledge constituting which the dam is built. Many theories have been advanced regarding the origin of the holes in the rock which are found here, but the explanation here given is undoubtedly the true one, as it is evident that the harder stones which are found in all these cavities have, in the motion given them by the constantly falling water, worn the softer lime-rock into the curious shapes here presented. The same thing appears at all the falls and cascades above this, but in no place so remarkable, perhaps, as here.

Theron Holley, from Whitestown, N. Y., a son of Jonathan Holley, a resident of Connecticut and a soldier of the Revolution, settled in the town of Ellisburg about 1809, near the Wardwell settlement. He was a young man at the time, and soon after married Anna Tousley. Mr. Holley served in the War of 1812, and died during or soon after it. His son, Theron Holley, Jr., is engaged in the mercantile business at Ellis village, and is the only one of two children (Sanford and Theron) now living. He has carried on a dry-goods and general store here for thirty-two years, previous to which he had operated a store containing trimmings, etc., for ten years, making in all forty-two years in business at this place.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ELLISBURG

was formed by David M. Dixon and Oliver Leavitt, Jan. 1, 1817, with six members. The Rev. J. A. Clayton was employed soon after, and was the only settled pastor. He was installed Nov. 9, 1826. He had several successors. On the 11th of Nov., 1823, a society was formed, of which the trustees were Amos Hudson, Hiram Taylor, Daniel Wardwell, John Otis, Wm. T. Fisk, and Wm. Cole. A church edifice was erected, but the organization became reduced, and was finally given up in the summer of 1844, having numbered 143 members. The church has been for some time private property, and in 1843 was taken down.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF ELLISBURG

was formed August 26, 1821, with 19 members; the present number is 50. The persons chiefly instrumental in forming it were Isaac Mendall, Silas Emerson, John Clark, and Rev. Cornelius G. Persons. The clergy have been C. G. Persons, Chas. B. Brown, Oliver Wilcox, Luther Rice, Pitt Morse, Alfred Peck, and others. The society was formed September 2, 1833, with J. Mendall, Edmund M. Eldridge, Daniel Stearns, Edmund Palmer, and Richard Cheever trustees. A church was erected at Ellis village in 1843, at a cost of $1500. This organization is kept alive, although it has no pastor at present.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY

in Ellisburg village was formed March 5, 1832, with Oliver N. Snow, Benj. Chamberlin, Lyman Ellis, Jeremiah Lewis, and Hiram Mosley trustees. In 1833 they built a church, which in 1850 was removed, repaired, and a steeple added. In 1836 a parsonage was built. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Woodard. The church is a neat frame building, surmounted by a bell-tower and spire, in the former of which has been placed a very musical, deep-toned bell, the notes from whose iron tongue can be heard at a distance of several miles from the village.

BELLEVILLE.

This place was begun as a farming settlement about 1802–03 by Metcalf Lee, Bradley and Joshua Freeman, Martin Barney, James, Benjamin, and Jedediah McCumber, and a few others. Elder Edmund Littlefield, a minister of the Baptist faith, soon after settled. The place being favorably situated for mills gradually grew into a village. Soon after the War of 1812–15 a meeting was called at the suggestion of Calvin Clark, a merchant, to select a name for the place. A committee was appointed, who chose the present name, said to have been taken from Belleville, in Canada. Previous to this time it had been known as Hall's Mills, from Giles Hall, who in 1806 purchased of J. McCumber a hydraulic privilege here, and resided in the place for many years. Mr. Hall was a man much esteemed. He built a grist-mill here, and also erected the first blacksmith-shop and the first trip-hammer. His mill stood in the upper part of the village. He also built a saw-mill, which is yet standing, now the property of H. C. Stacey. A stone wagon-shop, built on the creek by Mr. Hall, near his saw-mill, was afterwards purchased of his son by Matteson Freeman. It was burned down, and, through the aid tendered by citizens of the village, rebuilt by Elisha Littlefield, now of Adams. It is at present the property of H. C. Stacey.

Bradley and Joshua Freeman, who settled here in 1802–03, were brothers. The former located on the place now owned by Mrs. Calvin Clark. Joshua Freeman was a Baptist elder, and occasionally preached while carrying on his farm.

Samuel Borden built a tannery and currier's shop here at an early day.

The first tavern was kept by John Hawn, who had pre-



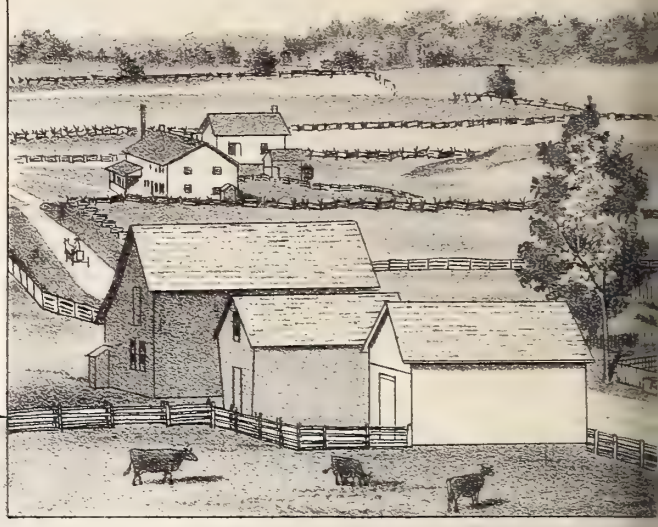
"HOLLEY & BEMIS."
PROPRIETORS OF CIDER & VINEGAR WORKS.
NEAR PIERREPONT MANOR.

RESIDENCE OF DAVID HOLLEY AND J. A. BEMIS,
ELLISBURG, JEFFERSON CO. N.Y.

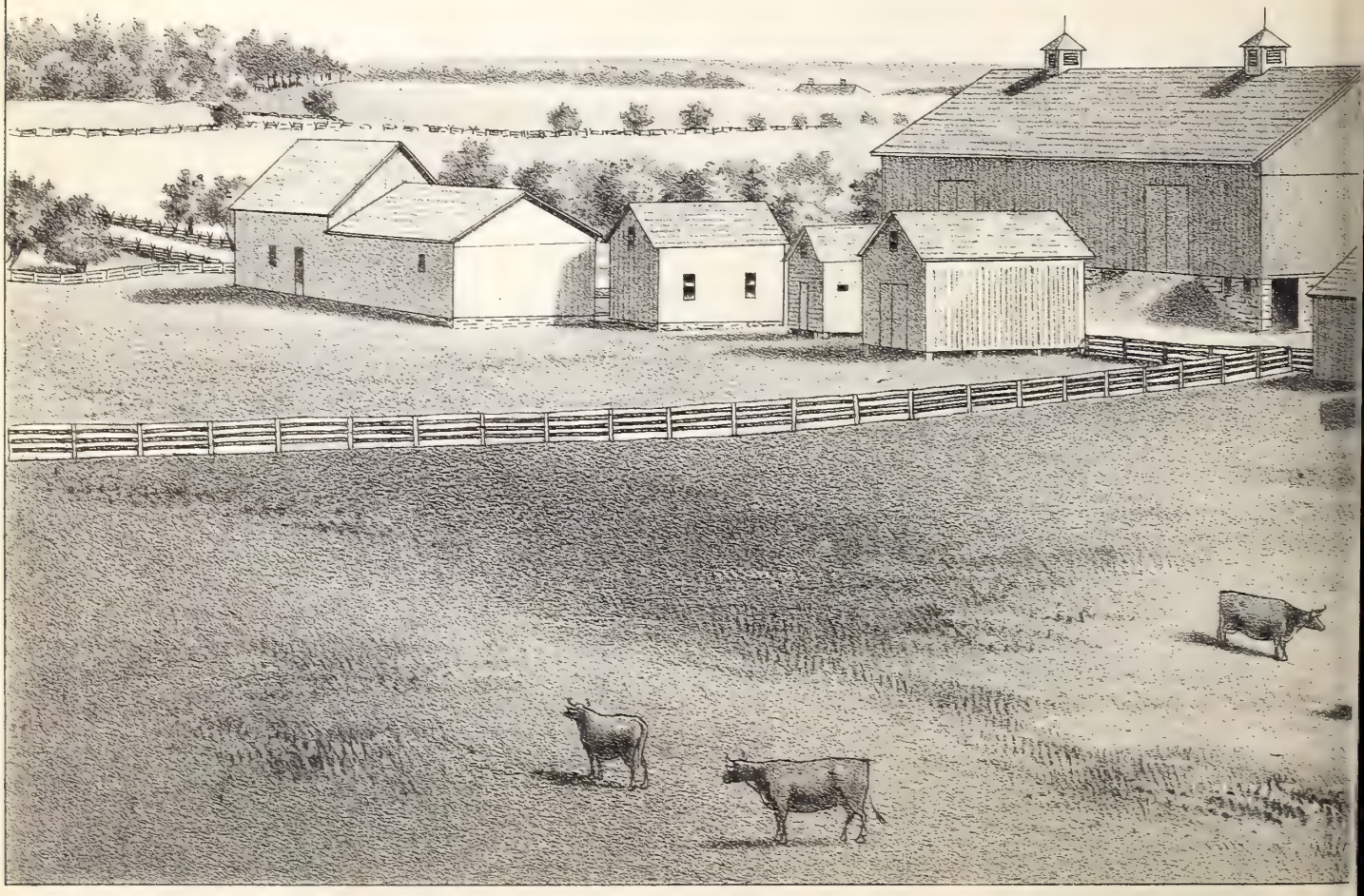


MRS. LAVIAS FILLMORE.

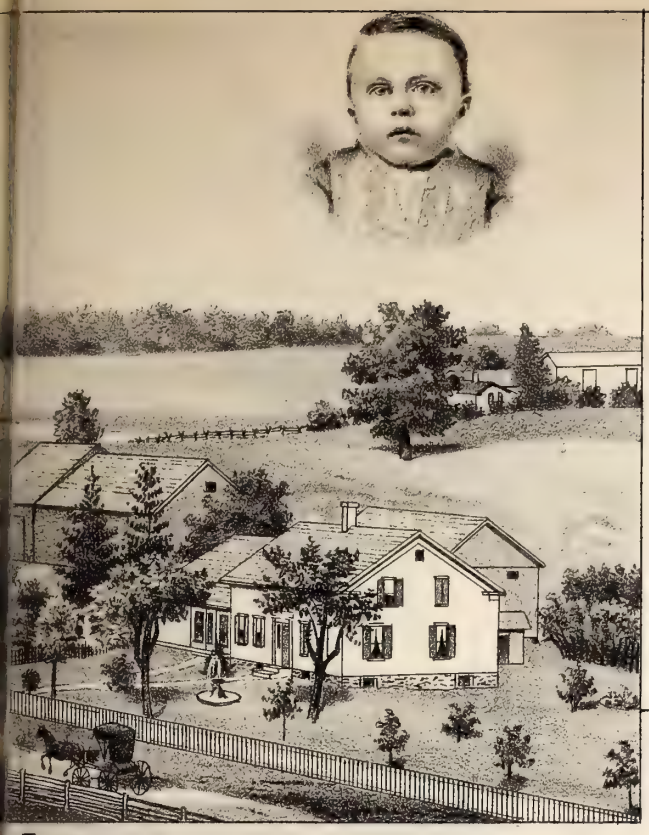




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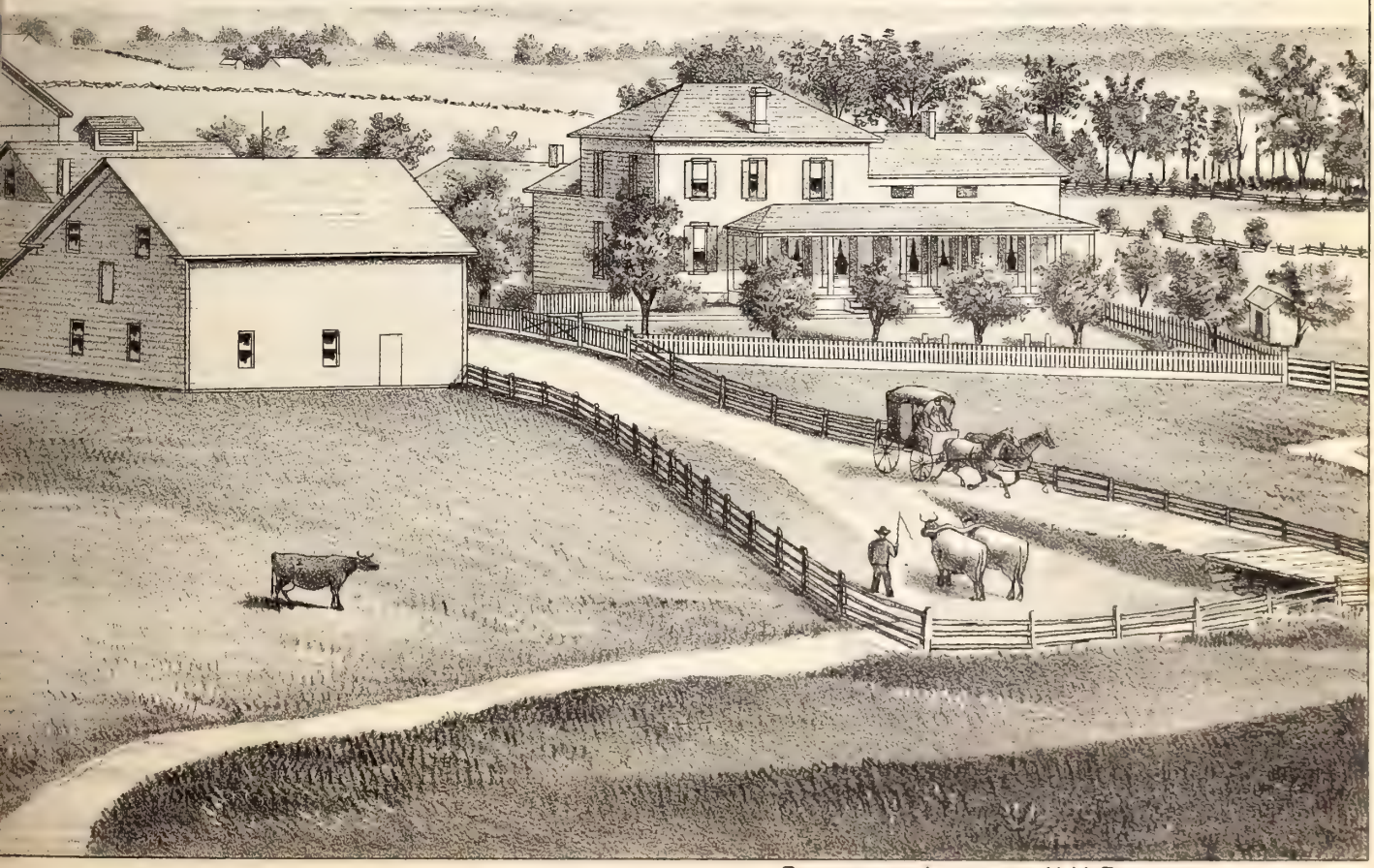
VIEWS OF PROPERTY OF LAVIAS FILLMOR



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LAVIAS FILLMORE.

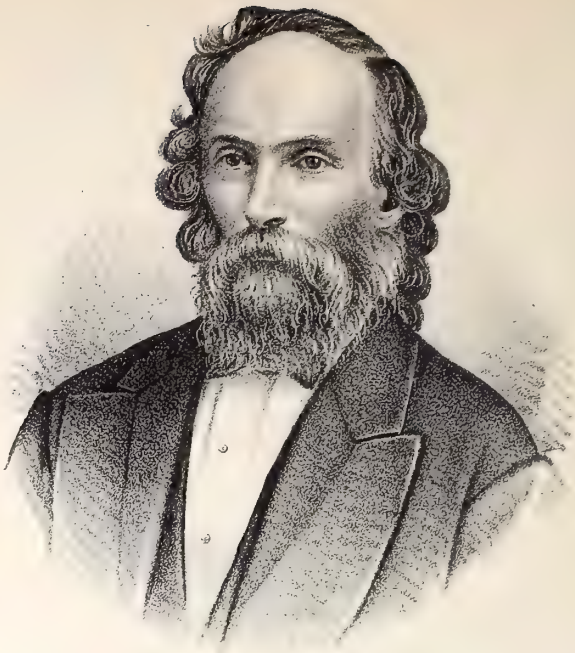


ISBURG, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

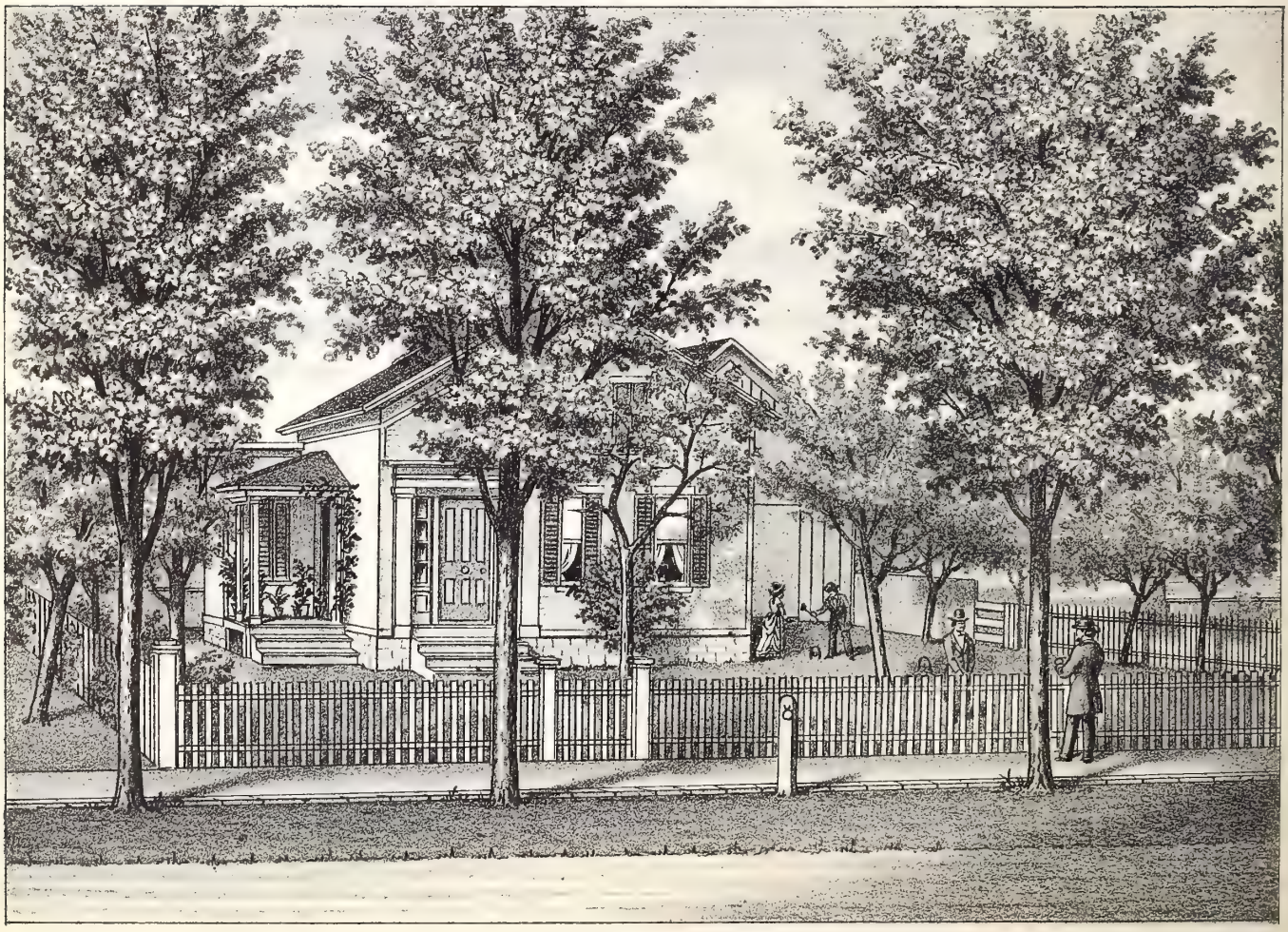
RESIDENCE OF LAVIAS AND M. M. FILLMORE.



N. C. HOUGHTON.



PROF. J. DUNBAR HOUGHTON.



RESIDENCE OF N.C. HOUGHTON, BELLVILLE, TOWN OF ELLISBURG,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, N.Y.

viously opened the first store at the village. The "store" consisted of a short counter in one end of his house, with a small stock of goods behind it. He built an addition to his house afterwards and opened a tavern. Laban Brown was among the early merchants. A cabinet-shop on the south side of the creek was established by Norman Barney, in a building previously used for a wagon-manufactory. The present proprietor, J. H. Carpenter, purchased it in 1863, and has carried on the business since, making nearly all kinds of furniture.

A grist-mill was built on Sandy creek, in the upper part of the present corporation of Belleville, some years previous to 1820, by Abraham Miller and Rufus Mather, of Marlboro', Windham county, Vermont. Not long after this, and previous to 1820, they deeded about an acre of land to Owen Howard, upon which he built a *chair-factory*, and carried on quite an extensive business for a number of years. Miller & Mather afterwards sold out to Cotton Kimball, who built the frame grist-mill now standing. The first mill was one of the old-fashioned frame structures common at that day. The dam was near the mill. Kimball removed this dam and built one about half a mile above the mill, and dug a "ditch" raceway. The grist-mill is now the property of Dr. Elton Hanchett, and is known by the old familiar title, "Mather's Mill."

During the time Howard was running his chair-factory, a *cloth-dressing* establishment was built and operated by Harvey P. Dwight. A carding-machine was afterwards put in below by Luther Mather, and carried on by him for some time. Finally Samuel Northrup erected the present building, and began both carding and cloth-dressing. The establishment is now the property of H. H. Harris, who carries on cloth-dressing, carding, and manufacturing.

A hotel called the "Central House" was built early by Matteson Freeman, and after being owned by several persons, was finally burned down while the property of I. L. Dillenback, who was then running it. About 1873 he built the present "Dillenback House," on the site of the Central, and is now its proprietor. Both these buildings were frame structures. Philemon Stacey and his older brother, John, from Halifax, Vermont, settled at Belleville in 1808. John was married and Philemon single. The latter worked with his brother, and learned of him the carpenter's trade, and the two built some of the first houses in the place. John Stacey removed to Buffalo and died there. Philemon is yet living in Belleville with his son, H. C. Stacey, at an advanced age.

Lebbeus Harris settled at Belleville about 1815, coming from Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y. He married the widow of Demas Thomas, who came here with his father, John Thomas, from Vermont, about 1811, and settled in the north part of the village. In 1812, Demas Thomas built the frame house now standing near the residence of his son, D. C. Thomas, after which he went to Vermont and married, returning with his wife to Belleville. About a year after his marriage he died, leaving a widow and one child (D. C. Thomas). He had made many improvements upon his place, and at his death left everything in good shape. As has been mentioned, his widow was afterwards married to Mr. Harris.

Zerah Brown, a native of Waterbury, Conn., moved into Jefferson County in March, 1805, and settled in the town of Lorraine (then Malta). His son, Samuel Brown, now living at Belleville, moved his father into Adams in 1828, and in 1837 came to the place where he now resides. Samuel Brown's older brothers served in the War of 1812, one with the regulars and four with the volunteers. Zerah Brown died in December, 1847, in his 84th year. His wife died in June, 1837. Samuel Brown recollects attending a school which was kept in an old blacksmith-shop, near Lorraine "Huddle," in 1805. In 1807, a log schoolhouse was built and covered with elm-bark, which Samuel Brown helped his father peel from the trees. This building was originally without floors, but these necessary portions were afterwards put in, the upper one being of cherry timber. In the school kept in the old blacksmith-shop, in the winter of 1805–6, the teacher was Deacon Gladwin Bumpus. This shop had been built by a man named Soles. In the schoolhouse the first teacher was Miss Betsy Burpee (or Burpy), who taught in the summer of 1807. The following winter an Irishman, called "Master Tisdell," taught the school. Miss Burpee afterwards married Aaron Brown, since deceased, and is now residing near Lorraine "Huddle."

At Belleville a frame school-house was built as early as 1806–7. This was afterwards burned down and replaced by a brick building. The present school-house is a neat one-story frame building, large enough for the purpose it is designed for, as most of the children begin attendance at the academy as soon as they have "outgrown" the common school.

BELLEVILLE UNION ACADEMY.

The following account of this institution is made up from Dr. Hough's history and a historical address by Professor Houghton:

The "Union Literary Society," at Belleville, in Ellisburg, was originated by the efforts of the Rev. Joshua Bradley, a Baptist clergyman, who, about 1824, began to labor to interest the public in the cause of education, and drew up a plan upon the manual-labor system, which, he represented, would combine all the advantages that an academy could bestow, and afford a revenue from its earnings to sufficiently remunerate the stockholders. With this expectation, stock was subscribed, a lot given by Giles Hall, and on April 13, 1826, an act of incorporation was obtained, by which Jotham Bigelow, Orin Howard, James W. Kennedy, John Hagedorn, Amos Heald, Peter N. Cushman, Wesson Thomas, Pardon Earl, Samuel S. Haws, Edward Boomer, Sidney Houghton, Benjamin Barney, Samuel Boyden, Ebenezer Webster, Israel Kellogg, Jr., Jesse Hubbard, Hiram Taylor, Henry Green, Rufus Hatch, Charles B. Pond, Calvin Clark, John Barney (1st), Samuel Pierce, and Godfrey W. Barney were constituted, with such as might associate with them, a body corporate, to have perpetual succession, and limited in their powers to the support of an academic school; the yearly income of their estate might not exceed $5000.

While preparations for building were pending, a school was commenced by Mr. H. H. Haff, under the direction of Mr. Bradley, which was taught for a time in a private house at Mather's Mills, one mile above Belleville, and

afterwards in the Baptist church. The location of the institution having been settled with some difficulty, from the struggle of rival interests, the erection was commenced in 1829, and on January 1, 1830, the present academic building was dedicated. On the 5th of the same month it was received under the visitation of the regents, upon the application of the trustees and Benjamin Durfee, Nahum Houghton, James McCumber, Henry Shaver, Jesse Brewster, Matthew Green, Thomas Clark, Amos Pratt, Daniel Wait, Culver Clark, Jotham Littlefield, Wadsworth Mayhew, and Charles Avery, who had contributed to its erection.

Charles Avery was appointed principal, and for a time the academy flourished to a degree that justified the highest expectation of its friends, and attracted great numbers of students from distant parts of the county. Mr. Isaac Slater served as assistant the first year, and William D. Waterman the second, at the end of which Mr. Avery was succeeded by Mr. La Rue Thompson, who stayed two years, and was followed by George W. Eaton, who remained a year. Joseph Mullin and H. H. Barney were next employed; the first for one, the other for two years, when the school was for some time closed. In 1837, Mr. T. C. Hill was employed a year, when the building was closed by the mortgagee. Efforts were then made throughout the town to free the institution from debt, and in this the Rev. J. Burchard took an especial interest, and these efforts were attended with success.

The Rev. G. J. King was next employed as principal, and at the end of a year he associated with Richard Ellis as joint principal, and in a few months was succeeded by the latter. He filled that station about three years. Orsemus Cole, R. Ellis, Calvin Littlefield, George Ramsay, John P. Houghton, and J. Dunbar Houghton have since been employed, the latter having been for the last two years the principal.*

The library of the Savortian Society, connected with this academy, was formed under the general act April 12, 1833, with Edward Kellogg, Thomas J. Field, C. M. Elbridge, Roswell Barber, O. S. Harmon, Wm. T. Searles, L. H. Brown, and Allen Nims, trustees, which was continued till 1848. There is, belonging to the academy, a small library and a fine collection of apparatus for illustrating the physical sciences. The building contains, besides recitation- and school-rooms, about a dozen apartments for students.

The money received from the literature fund and tuition, and the number of students for each year, down to 1852, are shown in the following table, derived from the official reports of the trustees to the regents of the University:

Years.	Literature Money.	Tuition.	No. of Students.
1829	$189.00	$1370.00	...
1830	132.24	769.96	30
1831	166.46	920.00	52
1832	101.10	393.63	35
1833	45.69	450.00	26
1834	83.85	500.00	50
1835	70.80	460.00	53
1836	70.00	400.00	30
1837	42.40	425.00	30
1841	297.82	1000.00	82
1842	307.50	750.00	60
1843	$255.02	$570.00	53
1844	136.44	350.00	110
1845	161.78	266.00	86
1846	151.45	326.00	95
1847	229.31	530.00	118
1848	249.95	675.00	138
1849	205.89	447.00	97
1850	169.72	180.00	89
1851	196.40	253.00	120
1852	164.28	703.00	188
Total	$3427.10	$11,738.59	

* Written in 1853; for additional names see farther on.

About 1850 a considerable amount of scientific apparatus was purchased for the use of the school, and a few valuable additions were made to the library. The school term for 1853 closed with an exhibition in the old stone church, where the Baptist church now stands, the proceeds of which amounted to $38.64, and the expenditures to $22. Of the net proceeds, $6 were given to the Baptist society, for the use of the house, and $10 were added to the library fund. This exhibition was the first of a series which were continued for many years, and which produced an income of several hundred dollars.

J. W. Bishop, one of the students of this institution, subsequently became an engineer on the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, and in later years eventually removed to the west. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. A. Moffatt, another student, engaged for a time in teaching in Louisiana, and afterwards engaged in mercantile business. He now resides in the city of Troy. Among other prominent students, L. J. Bigelow adopted the profession of the law, and also edited a paper in Watertown, where he subsequently died in the midst of his usefulness; D. V. Dean is now a professor in the medical college of St. Louis, Mo.; and J. M. Zethmayer died in Antwerp while engaged in teaching.

The following is a list of teachers employed in 1856: Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A.M., principal; Rev. J. W. Whitfield, teacher of painting and drawing; N. W. Buel, M.D., physiology and anatomy; Miss Lois M. Searles, preceptress; Mrs. E. A. Houghton, music; Miss Amelia Brigham, ornamental. During the summer of 1856 the facilities of the school were increased by the erection of a new building at a cost of about four thousand dollars. During the fall term of 1857, A. J. Brown, A.M., and wife were added to the corps of teachers. In the winter of 1858–59, Mr. W. T. Wright was teacher of mathematics. In the summer vacation of this year Professor Houghton advanced $1000 for the purpose of finishing the third story of the building.

On the 30th of June, 1859, there was a gathering of the alumni at the academy. In the fall of this year the faculty was increased by the addition of John P. Buckley, A.B., professor of Greek and Latin; George Foy, assistant in English. Very many of the students and some of the officers entered the army. For a time during the early years of the war it seemed as if the school must be broken up; but by strenuous exertions it was kept going, and survived the troublous times.

In 1861 the name was changed to "Belleville Union Academy." Mr. Foy, who had entered the army, was killed on picket duty in 1861, and his remains were brought

home for burial. Major Barney and Mr. Buckley, with others, fell at the second battle of Bull Run, in August, 1862. Major B.'s remains were brought home, and three thousand people attended his funeral. In the autumn of 1863, Mr. Pierce and wife resigned their positions as teachers. In the winter of 1863–34 the academy was presented with a beautiful silk flag by James E. Green. At the close of the academic year ending July, 1864, Prof. Houghton, who had been in charge of the school for thirteen years, resigned his position. During his administration the library had nearly doubled in the number of its volumes, and additions to the value of three hundred dollars had been made to the scientific apparatus.

The following statistical statement shows the number of scholars and receipts in money for each year, from 1852 to 1863, inclusive:

Years.	Whole number of students.	Literature scholars.	Received from regents.	From tuitions.
1852	118	86	$164.00	$703.00
1853	208	96	169.00	918.00
1854	253	118	207.00	931.00
1855	287	88	195.00	2987.00
1856	275	143	273.00	9916.00
1857	190	143	273.00	777.00
1858	205	158	289.32	1334.00
1859	209	173	335.00	1358.00
1860	227	189	357.00	1423.00
1861	236	174	312.00	1448.00
1862	236	172	303.00	1600.00
1863	209	146	275.00	1408.00
1864	219	No report.	.....	.....
1865	187	153	299.00	2108.00
1866	342	257	782.00	5525.00
1867	280	137	497.00	4552.00
1868	100	38	86.00	824.00
1869	No report.	.....	.....	.....
1870	130	65	294.00	.....
1871	.....	.....	117.00	900.00
1872	147	20	132.00	1789.00
1873	135	16	96.60	1386.00

The latest report (date not given) shows 170 students, with no statistics. The principals succeeding Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton have been, Rev. Benjamin D. Gifford, A.B.; Rev. Buel A. Smith (since dead); E. H. Hillier; R. L. Thatcher, A.M.; Willard A. Grant, A.M.; and Henry Caron, A.M.*

INCORPORATION OF VILLAGE, ETC.

Belleville was incorporated in 1860, and the following corporation officers elected May 29 of that year: Trustees, De Alton Dwight, Alcander Dickinson, Daniel Hall, Abner M. Durfee, Calvin Littlefield; Clerk, Arthur J. Brown; Assessors, William R. Pennell, Collins F. Armsbury, Henry F. Overton; Treasurer, James E. Green; Collector, Cyrus N. Rowe; Pound-master, Patterson W. Stevens. At this election 52 votes were cast. From the by-laws of the corporation the following extract is made, as showing one of the most important features of the government of the place:

"*Section* 5. No cattle, horses, sheep, or swine shall be permitted to run at large within the limits of said corporation; and all persons owning or possessing any cattle, horses, sheep or swine, found running at large in any of the streets of said corporation, shall forfeit and pay for each such offense the sum of one dollar for the use of said corporation, and may be prosecuted therefor before any court having jurisdiction thereof."

* This account and accompanying statistics are very imperfect, but are the best we could obtain.—[Historian.]

The officers elected for 1877 are as follows: Trustees, Horatio Evans, Chester Wright, J. H. Carpenter, H. H. Harris, A. M. Durfee; Assessors, E. Jennings, T. B. Kinney, S. P. Gillett; Clerk, W. B. Doane; Treasurer, N. C. Houghton; Collector, W. B. Wright; Fire wardens, B. Barney, Levi Johnson, Stephen Vogel; Pound-master, I. L. Dillenbeck; Street Commissioners, Horatio Evans, Wellington Martin, H. H. Harris.

Belleville is located principally on the north bank of the north branch of Big Sandy creek, although the corporation includes a considerable territory on the south side of the stream.

The Sacket's Harbor and Ellisburg railway passed through the village, and during its continuance brought much business to the place, but since it has been taken up the town is left to depend on its local manufactures and the reputation of its excellent academy, with the trade from the surrounding country. It is located in the midst of a fine agricultural region, and is the most important village in the town. Sandy creek has here a broad, rocky channel, and affords power for considerable manufacturing except in a dry season.

THE ELLISBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized March 8, 1849, the first officers being Alvah Bull, president; Mason Salisbury, A. G. Earl, vice-presidents; William T. Searles, recording secretary; Samuel Hackley, corresponding secretary; Green Packer, James Brodie, A. F. Wood, M. Stearns, M. S. Wood, T. Shepard, executive committee.

At its first organization, it was designed to apply to the town of Ellisburg only, and was instituted and sustained by a number of spirited agriculturists who were desirous of promoting a competition in the rearing of stock and the details of farm husbandry in general, but who found it difficult to attend the fairs of the county society, or to excite through them that local interest and emulation so desirable to attain.

Comparatively, but few had attended the fairs at Watertown, and the benefits of association scarcely extended to the more remote sections of the county. The first fairs of the society were held as follows: at Ellis village in 1849 and 1850, at Belleville in 1851, at Ellis village in 1852, and at Belleville in 1853.

By a resolution of January 8, 1853, the citizens of Adams and Henderson were allowed to compete for premiums, but all meetings were to be held in Ellisburg; and March 10, 1853, an eligible lot, partly in a cleared field and partly in an open wood, was leased from William T. Searls for ten years, the first six years being free of rent, on condition that the premises should be inclosed in a high board fence, and the remaining four to be paid at the rate of ten dollars per annum. The subjects for premiums embrace the various classes of domestic animals, agricultural implements, the produce of the field, the orchard, the dairy, and the garden, household manufactures and miscellaneous articles; and the money with which these various premiums are paid is derived from the annual contributions of members.

SOCIETIES.

"Collins Lodge, No. 168,* I. O. O. F.," was the first lodge established here by a secret order, and is now in a flourishing condition. It was instituted February 4, 1852. The officers for 1877 are as follows: N. G., C. Ellis; V. G., J. S. Miller; Secretary, J. H. Carpenter; Treasurer, A. Brimmer.

"Rising Light Lodge, No. 637, F. and A. M.," was instituted Feb. 20, 1867, with the following officers: W. M., William Jenkins; S. W., D. H. Cole; J. W., Bestow Dexter; Sec., Fred. Edwards; Treas., C. Littlefield; S. D., A. W. Kilby; J. D., H. Cooper; Tyler, S. Vogel. This lodge has a fair membership. The officers for 1877 are as follows: W. M., H. H. Williams; S. W., L. Muzzy; J. W., R. Hall; S. D., Charles Fulton; J. D., A. A. Scott; Sec., J. H. Carpenter; Treas., A. M. Durfee; Tyler, A. L. Williams.

"Belleville Grange, No. 5, P. of H.," was organized in the fall of 1873, and, as its number indicates, was one of the first formed in the State. It occupies a hall on the second floor of the brick block built in 1873 by James E. Green, and is one of the most important granges in the county.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was the first to effect an organization in town. Before the formation of the present church of this order at Belleville, a few persons had been gathered by Elders Colwell and Littlefield, and adopted a covenant and articles of faith, with which Elder L. and some others were dissatisfied, and which a council of brethren from neighboring churches decided to be contrary to the faith of the Baptist church. They were accordingly disbanded, and Elder L. having died, there was for some time no ministry of this order. About 1807, Joshua Freeman, then a young man, and one who has since been prominently connected with churches of this order in the county, feeling that something should be done towards reviving a church, with another young man, named Amos Noyes, commenced holding meetings at Belleville. In this they had the cordial sympathies and aid of many, among others of Deacon Edward Barney. The previous covenant was modified to suit their views of gospel truth, and signed by eleven persons, who were soon joined by others, and Aug. 22, 1807, a council called for the purpose gave them the right hand of fellowship as a regular Baptist church. They enjoyed only occasional preaching till 1810, when Martin E. Cook, a licentiate, was called to the care of the church. He was afterwards ordained, and continued to labor in the ministry, with great acceptance, during twenty-four years. Since then the following ministers have served as pastors at different periods: Daniel D. Reed, Abner Webb, Joel H. Green, A. Webb (2d time), John F. Bishop, David McFarland, A. Cleghorn, who stayed about seven years; G. W. Devoll, six years; F. E. Osborne, three years; Elder Ford, as a supply for one season; —— Ames, L. E. Spafford, and the present pastor, P. D. Root.

The membership in June, 1877, was 139. A Sabbath-school has been kept up since soon after the organization of the church, and is at present in a flourishing condition. It possesses a library of 208 volumes.

In 1819 a union meeting-house was erected at Belleville, costing about $3300, but the society never perfected its organization, which led to litigation. In March, 1829, the building was burned. A Baptist society had been formed Dec. 4, 1821, with Matthew Green, Benjamin Barney, and John Barney (2d), trustees. In 1831 the present Baptist church at this place was built, at a cost of about $2400.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY

in the town of Ellisburg was formed Aug. 28, 1820, and elected Nathan Barden, Isaac Burr, Wm. T. Fisk, Amos Hudson, Liberty Bates, and Royce March trustees. In 1830 it was reorganized, and the same year erected, in Belleville, a meeting-house, at a cost of about $500. A church organization was formed at the house of Nathan Barden Dec. 18, 1829, by the Rev. Jedediah Burchard, of five males and six females, and on Feb. 11, 1830, it united with the Watertown presbytery. The successors of Mr. Burchard have been —— Spencer, J. Burchard (2d time), O. Parker, C. B. Pond, C. W. Baker, S. Cole, J. A. Canfield, Ingersoll, J. Carlisle, J. Burchard, and others. In 1853 the society erected a fine frame church, at a cost, besides the lot, of $2800. This was afterwards sold to the Methodists, and is now used by them, the Presbyterian society having been disorganized, and no meetings have been held by the latter since they sold their building.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY

in Belleville was formed May 5, 1841, having Edward Boomer, Elias Dickinson, Thomas Ellis, Edward B. Hawes, Jesse Hubbard, Riley Chamberlain, Hall W. Baxter, Nelson Boomer, and John R. Hawes trustees. A church was built near the Wardwell Settlement, and afterwards removed to Belleville. This building has since been sold to the Catholics, and the Methodists purchased the church built by the Presbyterians. The parsonage belonging to the society, formerly used as a private dwelling, was taken in trade for the old church. The present pastor is Rev. O. C. Cole. The membership in October, 1877, was about one hundred and fifty. A Sabbath-school is supported, with a membership of one hundred, including teachers, and a library of about two hundred volumes.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This organization held meetings first in 1875, in the old Methodist church, which they had repaired. These meetings were conducted by Rev. Father Hogan, of Watertown, to whose parish the church belongs. His assistant, Rev. Father Ryan, attends at present, holding meetings once a month. The membership in October, 1877, was thirteen, not including several who live at some distance from the church, and are not accounted as regular members.

MANNSVILLE.

This village is located on Mannsville, or Skinner, creek, two miles south of Pierrepont Manor, on the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railway. The first settlement was made here by David I. Andrus, as agent for

* Given in another account as No. 421.

Samuel Wardwell, of Rhode Island, who had made extensive purchases here and elsewhere in town. The improvement by Andrus was slight, and the place only began to increase in 1822, when Daniel Wardwell came on and took charge of the purchase made several years previous by his father, and in 1823 he began the erection of a cotton-factory, which stood a short distance below the present village, and was fitted for 600 spindles. Soon after, Major H. B. Mann purchased half of the factory, which had been two or three years in operation when it was burned, Feb. 16, 1827. The loss was estimated at $10,000, and the factory was never rebuilt. The present name was adopted on the establishment of a *post-office* in honor of Newton Mann, father (?) of Major H. B. Mann,* who was among the earliest settlers here. The first mails were carried in old-fashioned saddle-bags, on a man's shoulders, coming *via* Salina village, a small cluster of houses near the site of the present city of Syracuse. After regular mail-routes were established mails were carried on horseback when it became possible to travel in that way. The present postmaster at Mannsville is William Wardwell. William Earl, now living at the village, recollects when but three newspapers were received in the town of Ellisburg, and these were sent to settlers by friends at their old homes. One was taken at Ellis village, one at Belleville, and the other at Woodville.

William Earl, now of Mannsville, is a son of James Earl, who settled near Pierrepont Manor, in 1811, with his wife and a large family of children. James Earl was too far advanced in years to serve in the War of 1812, but his patriotism was equal to any emergency, and he turned out on every occasion of alarm. Two of his sons, William and Caleb, belonged to the militia of the town, and were called out on several occasions, being present at the battle of Sacket's Harbor, May 29, 1813. James Earl died at the age of 93 years. In 1837, William Earl removed to Mannsville. He was first on the site of the village, "before a stick was cut," and has witnessed its development from a forest to a hamlet, and from a hamlet to a prosperous village, within the period since he came here a boy.

The first settler was David I. Andrus, already mentioned, who built a saw-mill on the creek where the present grist-mill of Young & Bettinger stands. In 1811 enough lumber had not yet been sawed to roof it, but it was running at that time. The mill afterwards passed into the hands of the Woodards, who operated it many years. Its machinery was run by an old-fashioned "flutter-wheel," which was capable of carrying a stream of water from five to seven feet in width and six inches in thickness, yet the stream was so constant that the heavy and ponderous wheel need never be stopped for lack of water to turn it. At present, owing to a system of ditching the land and the removal of the timber from the face of the country, the creek is much diminished in size, and the volume of water is so small that at times it is difficult to run even a small wheel.

The first dwelling in the village was the present "Jefferson House," erected by David I. Andrus, for his own use, out of lumber sawed at the mill. Andrus occupied it some time, and the first man who used it for the purposes of a tavern was probably Joseph C. Wood, who was its tenant in the capacity of a landlord for a space of time not recollected. William Earl helped raise this building, and in 1837 purchased it of a man named Jackson, who was carrying it on at the time. Mr. Earl refitted and repaired it, and kept his inn to the general satisfaction of the public for about fifteen years. The present proprietor is Don C. Bishop, who has expended about fifteen hundred dollars in adding to and repairing it. The building is frame, and the only hotel the village has ever possessed.

* Newton Mann died in Mannsville, and Major H. B. Mann in Whitesboro', and none of the family now reside at the village.

SCHOOLS.

As soon as the increasing needs of the village demanded some place at which their children might receive the rudiments of an education, a frame school-house was built on the site of the present school building, and the voice of the "master" was heard in the village, and his opinions considered as important by the villagers on all subjects. The date of the building of this temple of learning has passed from the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," but many are living who spent the time they could spare for study beneath its roof; and when the building was removed it was realized that a landmark of the past had gone from among them, and its walls would echo no more to the recitation of the pupil or the "swish" of the master's rod.

The *grist-mill* is of recent origin, having been erected by J. D. Finster in 1863 or '64. It is a frame building, containing two run of stone, and the business is principally custom, with some merchant work. It is now operated by Messrs. Young & Bettinger.

The *saw- and planing-mill* was built in 1870, by Messrs. Finster & Woodard. The manufactures are hard and soft wood lumber, doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, general house-building material, cheese-boxes, etc. The average number of hands employed is seven. Present proprietor, O. J. Woodard.

John Woodard, from Brattleboro', Vermont, was one of a family of seven children who located near Mannsville, in 1812, with their father, Captain —— Woodard, a veteran, probably, of the Revolution. Capt. W. first lived a mile west from Mannsville, and afterwards purchased a farm near Ellis village, and was prominent among the settlers of the town. He held for many years the office of justice of the peace. He met his death by the sad accident of falling from a load of hay and breaking his neck, the fall being caused by the sudden start of the oxen which were drawing the load. John Woodard, at an early date, owned land on the site of the village of Mannsville. He died about 1857, at the age of 68 years. He had served during the War of 1812, and received a pension from government for his services. Asa Brown, also from Vermont, came at the same time the Woodards settled, and located west of Mannsville, on the farm now owned by Corydon Brown. Asa Brown is said to have been the strongest man who ever settled in this part of the country, and many stories are related testifying to his amazing strength. It is said that whenever his services were engaged at a "raising" he would easily lift and place heavy logs until the walls were too high for him to reach.

The first tannery in the village was started by Daniel Goddard about 1826, at which time he settled here, coming from Smithville, in Adams. He was originally from Massachusetts. The building which he purchased and converted into a tannery had previously been a distillery, and was built possibly by Major H. B. Mann, from whom Mr. Goddard bought. Mr. G. operated the tannery until 1847, when he was taken sick. He died in 1848, aged 55 years. Mrs. Goddard is yet residing in the village. Her father, William Withington, a native of New Hampshire, located in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1818. In 1849, J. J. Baldwin, from Sandy Creek, Oswego county, came to Mannsville and engaged in the tanning business, which he has followed most of the time since, having two tanneries burned since he located here. He is now carrying on the manufacture of wagons and carriages.

William M. Wardwell, the present postmaster at Mannsville, is a grandson of Samuel Wardwell, who has been previously mentioned in connection with the early settlement of the town. A son of the latter, Samuel Wardwell, came to the town of Ellisburg in May, 1829, and lived for five years in what is known as the "Wardwell Settlement." In 1836 he removed to Mannsville. Daniel Wardwell settled in town in 1811–12, and afterwards located at Mannsville. At this writing (October, 1877) he is residing at Rome, Oneida county, and is the oldest practicing lawyer in the State. He practiced while in Jefferson County, was a member of the Assembly previous to 1830, and twice represented this district in Congress. He built the *first store* in Mannsville, the building being the front part of the store now occupied by the post-office and G. A. Huggins' hardware store. This establishment contained a small general stock, such as was usually kept in country stores of the time.

In the fall of 1877 Mannsville contained a post-office, one saw- and planing-mill, two grist-mills, four blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, one tannery, nine stores, one harness-shop, one 2-story frame school-house, five churches, one dentist, one lodge of Odd-Fellows, one grange of Patrons of Husbandry, one cheese-factory, two lawyers, and three physicians, of whom the oldest in practice here is Dr. G. C. Hibbard, the others being Drs. A. T. Jacobs and S. L. Merrill.

SOCIETIES.

"Mannsville Lodge, No. 175, I. O. O. F.," was instituted in 1853, with a small membership. The early records of this lodge have been burned, and it is impossible to particularize as to names and offices of original members. The present membership is about eighty, with officers as follows: N. G., L. Beman; V. G., O. H. Balch; Sec., A. M. Brown. A fine lodge-room is fitted up in the third story of the Blandon block, and the society is flourishing.

"Mannsville Grange, No. 16, P. of H.," was chartered Jan. 26, 1874, with thirty members. The first meeting was held Nov. 6, 1873. The first regular officers were installed Jan. 5, 1874, and were as follows: Master, O. S. Potter; Steward, Ira Balch; Chaplain, C. Lumm; Sec., Wm. G. Hitchcock; Treas., E. O. Grenell.

The present membership (October, 1877) is about 60. The grange has a tasty hall fitted up over the blacksmith-shop of O. H. Balch. The grange was incorporated Sept. 25, 1877, and E. Frank Sias elected Purchasing Agent. The present officers are: Master, O. S. Potter; Overseer, Luther B. James; Sec., Wm. G. Hitchcock; Treas., Wm. Beebe; Steward, Ira Balch; Financial Sec., E. F. Sias; Lecturer, Wm. H. H. Sias; Chap., N. V. Webb; Organist, Mrs. Dr. G. C. Hibbard; Assistant Steward, Fred James; Lady Asst. Steward, Miss Alice Wormer; Gate-keeper, J. C. Davis; Ceres, Mrs. W. H. H. Sias; Pomona, Mrs. Ira Balch; Flora, Mrs. Wm. Balch.

This lodge, as will be seen from its number, is one of the earlier ones formed in the State, and is in a flourishing condition.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MANNSVILLE

was formed about 1831 by the union of one in Lorraine and one in the west part of the town. The latter, styled the "2d Baptized Church of Ellisburg," was formed Oct. 8–13, 1817, under Elder Timothy Brewster, assisted by Elders Emery Osgood, of Henderson; Matthew Wilkie, of Wilna; Martin E. Cook, of Ellisburg; and Elisha Morgan, of Rutland. In 1833 this sect, with the Congregationalists, erected their present place of worship at a cost of $1600.

The first pastor of this congregation at Mannsville was Elder Allen. Those succeeding him have been Elders Jonathan N. Webb, Henry Ward, Daniel Reed, —— Heath, Abner Webb (afterwards sent on a mission to Burmah, and now in the western part of the United States), Joshua Freeman, H. L. Grose, Leander Hall, J. M. Beeman, —— Howell, J. W. Ford, —— Lindsay (a Scotchman), and the present pastor, Elder D. K. Smith.*

The edifice belonging to the society is a frame building, with a capacity for seating easily 250, and with little crowding nearly or quite 300 persons. A Sabbath-school was organized within four or five years after the organization of the church, and has a membership of about 140. D. H. Wheeler is the present superintendent. The school has a library of about 100 volumes, and a corps of teachers numbering ten. The membership of the church was 173 in June, 1877.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY

of Ellisburg was organized at Mannsville Aug. 18, 1834, with Roswell Keeny, Benjamin P. Grenell, and Daniel Wardwell, trustees. The early records of this church have been burned, so that it is impossible to give much regarding its early history. For a long time the society owned an interest in the only meeting-house in the place (the Baptist), but in 1856 they erected their present frame church edifice, at a cost of about $3000. It will seat about 250 persons; is surmounted by a neat spire, and stands in the eastern part of the village.

The first preacher who had charge of this congregation was probably Rev. Mr. Moulton, in 1834. In 1836, Rev. Charles B. Pond was here. From about 1838 to 1842, Rev. Charles Baker; succeeding him were Revs. Elisha P. Cook, —— Taft, —— Osborn (the latter came probably

* It is possible that one or two may be omitted from this list, as it is given from memory by an old member of the church.

about 1852); in 1856, Rev. Alvin Parmelee, who stayed till about 1862; next, Rev. Calvin Chapman, who remained two years; Revs. Charles Gillette and S. Y. Lumm; the time of the latter expired in July, 1877, since when the church has been without up to the time these notes were taken (Sept. 29, 1877). The present membership is about 120. A Sabbath-school is connected with the church, having about 80 members. A. K. Heddin is the superintendent. The school has nine teachers and a small library.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized about 1847–50, and a frame church built. The congregation was originally in connection with the one at Ellis village in a single charge, but is now a station by itself. Since 1860 the pastors have been nearly as follows: Revs. O. Holmes, 1860 to 1862; D. W. Roney, 1862; A. Cheeseman, 1866; Ward W. Hunt, 1867–8; M. T. Hill, 1870–71; George W. Miller, 1872; E. H. Waugh, 1873–4; I. L. Hunt, 1875; N. M. Caton, 1876; O. P. Pitcher, 1877; the latter being the present pastor. Rev. C. C. Phelps probably belongs at some place on the above list also.

In September, 1877, this church had about 85 members. A Sabbath-school is sustained, with a considerable membership and a library of about 100 volumes. The church has a well-proportioned spire, but, in common with the other churches of the village, is without a bell. Nearly all the churches are taking steps toward securing these articles, and ere long the sound of the "church-going bell" will undoubtedly call the people together in the time-honored fashion of old.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

An organization of this denomination, more familiarly known as the "Disciple Church," was effected at Mannsville in 1871. Previous to this a congregation had been formed as early as 1830 in the old school-house which stood in District No. 7 before the present stone structure was built. The first preacher of this denomination who held meetings in town was probably Rev. Josiah I. Lowell. Jasper J. Moss, Dr. Shepherd, and Rev. Mr. Yearnshaw were also among the early preachers, and held meetings in the Congregational church at Ellis village, from which they made some converts. The congregation as formed at Mannsville consisted of about 70 members, and was under the pastoral care of Elder J. S. Hughes, the first pastor here. Since him the pastors have been Elders W. T. Newcomb and John Boggs, the latter in charge at present. Others have been here as supplies for a short time each.

A frame church was built in 1872, at a cost of $2500, and will comfortably seat 250 persons. A Sabbath-school was organized about the same time the congregation was formed, and has been kept up since. Its first and only superintendent has been L. F. Hudson, who yet holds the position. Stewart Plummer is the assistant superintendent. The school is in charge of seven teachers, and has a small library. The membership of the church was about 85 in the fall of 1877.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENT CHURCH.

The first Seventh-Day Advent church was organized in Ellisburg in 1851, this being about the time organizations were begun by this denomination. The first to enter into the organization—a new idea to them, as they believed the coming of the Lord was close at hand—were Lorenzo and Jane Lowrey, Abel Tuttle and wife, William and Polly Brigham, Henry Brigham, A. H. Robinson, Luretta Robinson, Madison and Huldah Ballou, and Henry H. Wilcox and wife. A. H. Robinson was ordained local elder. This people have no settled pastors. Their ministers are evangelists, who from time to time visit the churches.

A frame church edifice was erected in Mannsville in 1859. It is 26 by 40 feet in dimensions, and will seat about 200 persons. Contains no furniture except table, chairs, stove, and lamps. Membership in October, 1877, 42. A Sabbath-school was organized about 1860, with Henry H. Wilcox as its first superintendent; its present membership (Oct., 1877) is 36. It has a small library. The Sabbath-school officers for 1877 were as follows: Superintendent, N. L. Burdick; Assistant Superintendent, Joseph Ferrin; Secretary, Jennie Lowrey; Librarian, Charles Fulson; Treasurer, Mittie L. Burdick; Chorister, George Hall.

PIERREPONT MANOR.

In March, 1805, Joseph Allen, with Pardon Earl* and Arnold Earl, from Galway, N. Y., came in by way of Redfield to Adams, and thence worked their way through the forest to Bear creek, and settled on the site of the present village of Pierrepont Manor. William Tabor, William Case, two or three families by the name of Simmons, and a few others, settled for farming purposes soon after. Allen opened the first inn, and Oliver Snow the first store. Mr. P. Earl, after 1807, became a local land-agent, and a man of extensive business, and in 1822 the agency of the estates derived by H. B. Pierrepont from William Constable, lying in Jefferson and Oswego counties, was assumed by William C. Pierrepont, his elder son, who has since resided here, and acquired the title of these lands. The village is by plank-road five miles from Adams village, two from Mannsville, and thirteen from Pulaski. The R., W. & O. railroad has a station at this place. Few villages will compare with this for the neat and quiet aspect which it presents. It is situated on the level of the lake ridge, and commands a distant prospect of the lake.

A melancholy accident occurred near this place, on the evening of May 6, 1852, by an engine, while running backwards, coming in contact with a hand-car containing a party of young ladies and gentlemen, by which three of the former were killed and one severely injured. The hand-car was taken contrary to explicit orders of the company by employees, who were at once discharged. No blame was attached to any one, except those who had allowed the hand-car to be placed upon the track.

Joseph Allen was a native of Massachusetts, and a blacksmith by trade; he emigrated about 1780 to Galway, Saratoga county, New York, and as soon as 1800 began to talk about emigrating to the "Black River country." His oldest daughter, Nancy, about 1803, married Joel Brown, and moved to Ellisburg, and settled near the present village of

* Mr. Earl died at Pierrepont Manor, Jan. 9, 1844, aged 62.

Adams. In 1804, Mr. Allen sold his farm in Galway, and in 1805 moved to Ellisburg, and settled as above stated. This was immediately preceding the creation of Jefferson County, and the spot was in the midst of an unbroken wilderness. The place took the name of Bear Creek, from the stream on which it is located, and retained it until subsequent to 1822, at which time William C. Pierrepont settled here, and gave it the present name. Considerable dissatisfaction was evinced in the change of name by some of those who had resided here longest.

John Allen, a son of Joseph Allen, in some historical notes prepared by him a short time preceding his death (which occurred May 6, 1876), states that the first white man who came through from Richland to this place was one Deacon Harding, who was in search of a stray horse. There was at that time no road between these places other than a line of blazed trees. The Allens sowed some oats after they came, as late as July, on the site of the present hotel, and the season was so favorable that they ripened and yielded well; they were raised for fodder, however, and were not thrashed out. Mr. Allen had been to the neighborhood in the fall of 1804, and purchased his land, and built a log house on the ground where his son, Elihu Allen, now has a blacksmith-shop. He also set out an orchard as soon as he could procure trees, probably about two or three years after he located. The orchard is yet standing, in the rear of the "Pierrepont Manor Hotel." Mr. Allen built a frame addition to his house within a short time after settling, and kept tavern in it, doing so from necessity, as there was no one else to attempt it. In 1818 or '19 he built the present "Pierrepont Manor Hotel." When he first came he erected a small shop in which to do blacksmithing, and performed all work of this kind necessary in the settlement. He afterwards worked quite extensively at the trade, and ceased his labors only upon the arrival of another blacksmith in the little hamlet. This man's name was Joseph Pope. A Methodist preacher, named Leander Cole, also did some blacksmithing here long before a church was built.

Arnold and Pardon Earl, who came with the Allens, settled, the former half a mile east of Allen, and the latter in the western part of the present village. The Earls and Allens were related, Joseph Allen's wife being a sister of Arnold Earl and cousin to Pardon Earl.

A school-house was erected about 1811; a frame building on the north side of Bear creek, which served the purposes of a school-house, church, and place for general meetings. The first teacher was Orson Tuller, a very capable man and one much respected by his pupils. He was at the time living in the western part of town.

ZION CHURCH (EPISCOPAL),

at Pierrepont Manor, was legally organized January 4, 1836; Amos C. Treadway being at the time rector. William C. Pierrepont and Thomas Warren were chosen church wardens, and Thomas Blenking, Jr., Cornelius M. Tabor, Jason Marsh, Harvey Allen, Pardon Earl, Thomas E. Williamson, Robert Myrick, and John Allen, were elected vestrymen. A church had been erected the summer previous by Mr. Pierrepont, at a cost of $3000, which was consecrated August 16, 1836. The rectors have been the Rev. Messrs. A. C. Treadway, Nathaniel Watkins, Josiah E. Bartlet, C. B. Ellsworth, and others. A parish school-house has been built, standing opposite the church.

UNION CHURCH.

A meeting of the Christians of the place was held January 22, 1855, pursuant to notice given December 31, 1854, for the purpose of taking into consideration the organization of a Free Church, those composing the meeting having held worship for some months in the school-house. The assemblage was presided over by Elder S. H. Taft. An organization was effected February 26, 1855, with 19 members. The trustees elected this day were Albert G. Earl, Hiram Allen, Benjamin Randall, Samuel Bemis, Franklin Waite, William Williams, and Loren Bushnell, and the name "Free Church and Society of Pierrepont Manor" was adopted. A church was built the same year, and Mr. Taft preached here four or five years, since which time the house has been occupied by nearly all denominations, although the Methodists and Baptists have used it most.

A post-office was established early at the Manor, with Thomas E. Williamson as postmaster. The present occupant is E. J. Robinson, the office being located at his store.

Pierrepont Manor contained in October, 1877, three stores, three blacksmith-shops, two churches, one frame school-house, a post-office, and one hotel.

WOODVILLE,

a small village on North Sandy creek, about three miles from its mouth, formerly Wood's Settlement, was settled by Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Jacob Wood, sons of Nathaniel Wood, of Middletown, Vermont, who came in to look for lands with Orimal Brewster, Simeon Titus, Ephraim Wood, Jr., and Hezekiah Leffingwell, in the fall of 1803. Messrs. E. & E. Wood purchased May 26, 1804, for $2294.80, a tract of 754 acres, and in March, Ephraim Wood, with a daughter and three sons, came in to reside, his brother Ebenezer remaining to settle the estate. Rev. Nathaniel Wood, their father, an old man, came on in June, 1804. Obadiah Kingsbury, Oliver Scott, and others came the same year. A small mill was built, and in 1805 got in operation. In 1805, Ebenezer Wood, Nathaniel Wood, Jr.,* Mosely Wood, Samuel Truesdale, and families came in, and several young men. A field of corn planted by the Woods on the marsh, as late as June 7, produced an immense yield, which greatly raised the reputation of the settlement and the hopes of the settlers.

When the Woods came in they followed the old Redfield turnpike into Adams, and the balance of the way cut their own road. The mill spoken of above was built by them. A paper-mill was built here about 1846 by the Messrs. Clark, and is still standing.

Oliver Batcheller, now residing in Woodville, came here from Stratton, Windham Co., Vt., in the winter of 1808–09, settling in March, 1809. He had been here the year pre-

* Reuben Wood, afterwards Governor of Ohio, and later a resident of Valparaiso, South America, was a son of Nathaniel Wood.

vious and examined the country, and the general aspect being favorable he made the location as mentioned. He was but twenty-two years of age at the time. In 1815 he married Polly, a daughter of Ebenezer Wood. Mr. Batcheller belonged to the militia during the War of 1812, and was several times called out. He was a blacksmith by trade, and while at work in the village heard of the fight which was progressing between Woolsey's and Appling's men and the British,* on the north bank of the south branch of Sandy Creek, and hurried at once to the scene of action, arriving just as it was over. This engagement was perhaps a quarter of a mile below the present boat-landing on the south branch of the creek.

Soon after Mr. Batcheller settled at Woodville, he built a blacksmith-shop on the ground now occupied by the store, at the south end of the bridge. He afterwards moved a short distance up the creek, and built a second shop and put up a trip-hammer. His first shop was the first one in the village. Mr. Batcheller is now (October, 1877) in his ninety-first year, and has voted at every election since he came to the village.

The first attempt at merchandising in the village was made by Ebenezer Wood, who brought in a few such goods as were necessary for the use of the settlers. This was soon after he came, and in the spring of 1809 he had a few articles still on hand. The first regular store, however, was opened by Nathan Burnham, who settled here in 1812, and carried on the business for some time. The first hotel was kept by Ebenezer Wood, in his dwelling, which stood immediately in front of the spot now occupied by the residence of Nathaniel Wood. The present hotel was built for a dwelling, probably by Nicholas Meade, a shoemaker, and converted into a hotel some time afterward. The present proprietor is Rollin H. Gray.

A school was taught in the village previous to the War of 1812. At present the place has a neat frame school building, ornamented with columns in front, standing in the eastern part of the place.

A post-office was established some time between 1820 and 1830, previously to which time the people had received their mail at Adams, Ellis village, and other places. The first postmaster was probably Asa Averill; the second was Augustus Victor Wood, who occupied the office for seventeen years. The present incumbent is Nathaniel Wood, Jr.

About 1846–47, William Gray built the shop now owned by his son, William Gray, Jr., for blacksmithing, wagon-work, and repairing. The present proprietor has enlarged the shops, and has quite an extensive and lucrative practice.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

"Orion Lodge, No. 286, F. & A. M.," was formed at Woodville, Oct. 27, 1817, with Martin E. Cook, W. M.; Oliver Scott, S. W.; Ebenezer Wood, J. W. It was afterwards removed to Ellis village, and about 1827 abandoned.

"Olive Lodge, No. 642, Sons of Temperance," formed at Woodville, April 1, 1850; long discontinued.

"Eagle Lodge, No. 47, Good Samaritans," organized at Woodville, April 15, 1852. First in the office of W. C. was G. A. Jenkins. Lodge not now in existence.

* See chapter on War of 1812-15.

LIFE SAVING STATION.

This station was established in the autumn of 1876. It is situated at the mouth of the Big Sandy creek. The building is of wood, 45 by 20 feet in dimensions, and the station is provided with the necessary apparatus. The crew consists of a captain and six men. The present captain is Wm. E. Van Alstyne, and the names of the men are as follows: Sanford Van Alstyne, H. J. Noble, Charles Wood, Edward Chapman, Charles Dennis, and Enos Kilborn. The eastern coast of Lake Ontario is a dangerous locality in time of storms, and this station is likely to be of great benefit to those who are exposed to the perils of the deep.

THE BAPTIST SOCIETY OF WOODVILLE

was formed Jan. 27, 1825, with Ebenezer Wood, Oliver Scott, Amaziah Fillmore, Pedro Scott, Wm. Ellsworth, and Abijah Jenkins, trustees. The church was formed by the Rev. Asa Averill, since whom Peleg Card, —— Buckley, W. B. Downer, L. Rice, and others have been employed. The society has a house of worship, which has long been unused. It is a frame building, standing east of the store, and now in a dilapidated condition.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WOODVILLE

was formed Nov. 22, and a society Dec. 14, 1836, of which Ebenezer Wood, Oliver Batcheller, and Wm. Gray were trustees. A union house had been erected and partly finished previously; in 1837 it was taken down and a brick church erected at a cost of about $1100. Rev. Chas. B. Pond became the first pastor, and was installed Jan. 23, 1840. In four years Elisha P. Cook succeeded, since whom David Powell, J. Burchard, Frederick Hebard, —— Smith, and others have been employed. Mr. Hebard is the present pastor, having returned to the charge after an absence of nearly twenty-five years.

The present brick church, built in 1868 at a cost of about $9000, and dedicated in August, 1869, stands on the site of the old church, which was taken down to make room for it. It will seat about three hundred persons, and has a session-room in the rear capable of seating over a hundred. A very fine Mason and Hamlin organ, costing $600, has been placed in the church. The Sabbath-school has a small library.

The first bridge across Sandy creek at this place was an open structure of wood, built in the summer of 1808. It was planked over, and stood across the stream where the dam now is. The present King iron bridge was erected in 1869, at a cost of $6000, and consists of two spans. The Wood saw-mill stood where the grist-mill now is. The latter was built in 1825 or '26 by Samuel Cook, who afterwards finished the stone mills at Ellis village. The present proprietor is S. T. Wood.

RURAL HILL P. O.

The first settler here was Jedediah Hill, who located in the spring of 1815. The place afterwards passed into the hands of his son, Eben, then to a brother of the latter, John, who sold it to Amasa Hungerford, Jr. On the death of the latter it became the property of his brother, Philo Hungerford, the present proprietor.

A post-office was established in February, 1849, and Philo Hungerford was appointed postmaster. He has held the position ever since with the exception of a short time during the administration of President Buchanan, and at that time the man who was appointed in his place lived without the precincts of the office and did not occupy it, Mr. Hungerford attending to its duties. Mr. Hungerford has lived at the hill since 1844.

The locality was known for years before the establishment of the post-office as "Buck Hill," from the fact that it was a great resort for deer, and large numbers of these animals were killed here by the early settlers. Edwin Burnham opened a store before the establishment of the office, calling it the "Rural Hill Store," and the office received the name of "Rural Hill Post-office" in consequence. It has had at different times several stores and shops, a tavern, etc., but at present there is very little business in the place.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

The ideas entertained by some of the early settlers regarding the aboriginal remains of this town, and the practice which some were, through ignorance, led into, of searching for buried treasure, have been mentioned. The following mention and description of the ancient forts and their surroundings are taken from the journal of Rev. John Taylor, of Massachusetts, who made a missionary tour through the Mohawk and Black River countries in 1802. This journal was published in the "Documentary History of New York" in 1850, and from that work we make the subjoined extracts. Mr. Taylor afterwards settled in Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y. (1817), and in 1832 removed from there to Michigan, and died at Bruce, Macomb county, in that State, in 1840, at the age of seventy-eight.

"*Sept.* 1, 1802. I this morning started from Mr. Johnson's,* rode 2 miles, and entered into a wilderness of 24 miles without a house. The road was cut out this summer, and is a tedious, hilly, rooty, muddy, stumpy, solitary road. Traveled, as I supposed, 12 miles; called at a large hemlock; bent down some friendly maples that my horse might gather the leaves. Enquired of my saddle-bags for some dinner; made a comfortable meal. Divided my dinner with my horse; as he was not accustomed to eating meat, gave him a double portion of bread. After refreshing in this manner, traveled on the other 13 miles, and came upon the south branch of Sandy creek, about three miles from the lake. Crossed the river; turned to the east; in about half a mile came to the old fort; examined it, and found myself lost in conjectures. Rode 4 miles to Mr. Hockley's on the north branch. This is about 4 miles above the junction of the 2 branches, about 4½ miles from Ontario. This is as fine a tract of country as I think I ever saw. It is heavy timbered; but the land is as rich as land can be. This is a rich country from here to the Black river. This town, and undoubtedly all this country, has been, in some ancient period, thickly inhabited. In many places there are evident marks of houses having stood as thick as to join each other. The remains of old fire-places built of stones, wells evidently dug and stoned to a considerable depth, and the remains of old forts and intrenchments, are all evidences of this fact. The fort on the south branch is ploughed, and the old fire-places appear to have been about two rods apart, thro'out the whole. The earthenware of a peculiar structure, and of singular materials, is scattered over the ground. The point of a steel sword—2 edges—about 1 foot ½ long was found last spring in ploughing the fort. The fortification is regularly built with 5 sides and 5 gateways; is about 20 rods from the river, upon the N. bank, 1400 or 1500 rods to the northeast. Near the north branch is another fort, west of which, 150 or 200 rods, there is an intrenchment lately found, half a mile in length, in a straight line, and also a breastwork. 2½ north of this is another fort, regularly built, containing about 10 acres. Upon all those works the trees are of equal dimensions with those around. I measured one and found it 4 feet diameter, and saw some which had fallen and were almost consumed, which appeared to be of equal dimensions, and which grew upon the highest parts of the fort. The people frequently find pipes, something in the form of German pipes. The bottom of the N. branch of the river is a level rock. Standing at a little distance it looks like ice; when within a rod and a half or 2 rods it is crooked. This rock may be found all over the country, from 15 to 20 or 30 feet underground; it is all a limestone, and is filled with sea-shells, petrified or cemented into the solid rock. At the end of the lake there are large marshes, on which vegetation is very rapid. Some of this is planted with corn, and produces abundantly; but in consequence of there being so much grass and other productions, which cannot be gathered, the people are, in the fall of ye year, liable to a distressing fever,—much more malignant and dangerous than the common fever and ague. It is this season hitherto healthy; none have the fever, excepting a few who have collected hay upon the marshes, near the mouth of Sandy creek. In the lake there are large winrows of sand, 5 miles in length, on which there stands, here and there, a pine and some other small trees, which makes the appearance from the land very picturesque. This town began to settle in '98; is called Mexico, or Ellisburg; in the town of Mexico, 9 miles square; about 30 families; is rapidly settling; inhabitants very rough in general. An evidence of this country having been formerly settled, beyond what has been mentioned, is this: European productions, and such as would be left by an improved people, are found here, as currants, black and red, angelica, plantain, English parsley, high balms, peppermint, and indeed almost everything which is found on Connecticut river.

"There are in the marsh hewn and square timbers, which have been dug up many feet from ye surface, and where this people mow. A batteau has also been dug up from a considerable depth under the surface, half a mile from the lake, in the marsh.

"Mr. Hackley tells me that between the Black river and the St. Lawrence there are ye same marks of former settlement as here. There are forts built in the same form; and all ye marks of a society different from that of Indians. Last summer a man, in digging a cellar, found, a foot under the surface, that he had fallen upon an old colepit. I am told by the people here that pieces of broken bricks are found in all the lands they plough.

"Sept. 1.† I have this day rode a mile and a half into the woods to examine the remains of another fort, and I am truly thrown into a wilderness of conjecture. The fort lies upon 2 sides of a small creek, which is about the centre between the N. and S. branches of Sandy creek. It is an irregular fort, but was built with a good deal of art. The ditch is at present in many places 4 feet below the surface. Standing in the ditch, I find that I can just oversee the land in the fort. In one direction it is an hundred rods across, and, on an average, it is about 50 wide. There are a number of gateways. On both sides of ye creek there are most singular walls. Upon the east side there is one redoubt about 8 rods from one of the gateways. Some parts of the wall are doubled, or, rather, there is an inner and an outer wall. The ground appears to be very much broken upon the N. E. corner, and looks as though there had been works within works. Within the walls, upon each side of the creek, there are wells, or peculiar springs which answered for wells. I am in doubt whether those appearances are such as give sufficient evidence that they are the effects of art.

"Upon the west side of the creek the well is at the corner of ye fort, and upon the top is about 9 rods round. It descends, and is very steep until it comes to a point at the bottom. In the corner of this basin there is a living spring,—the water rises and passes again into the ground. A pole may be run down into the spring about 15 feet.

"Sept. 3. 4 miles ½ to the N. east at No. 7. A decent, respectable, industrious people in general; anxious for privileges. Most of the people from Connecticut. Visited a fort 1½ miles from the river, No. ——. This fort was built in ye same manner with the others. It stands upon ye east side of a marsh, which was evidently once a pond. The

* In Redfield.

† There is something wrong in the date previous to this, it being also given as Sept. 1. Mr. Taylor could hardly have done so much in one day.

wall begins upon the top of the bank, and is 300 paces round to the bank, where it ends. The base of the angle is 120 paces. Probably the bank was picketed. It has several gateways. In this trench there is one dead tree that is almost ready to fall to pieces, which measures 4½ in diameter; and many trees stand upon ye banks of this ditch 4 feet diameter. The land here is the first rate; and in this town there has been no sickness since they began to settle, except in one or two instances of persons who had been down to the lake in the unhealthy season. The fact is, that all this country is a rich meadow; it is made ground for many feet from the surface. There is now before me a field of corn equal to any I ever saw in Deerfield meadow, tho' dunged; no plough or harrow has ever been on the land, nor has it been hoed but twice, and then slightly. Everything which is put into the ground grows as rank as possible; but the people are yet very poor, having been on but 2 years. Deer, salmon, and trout very plenty. This is 8 miles in a direct line from the lake. Salmon run up every freshet, and ye people can easily take them with spears. But 3 families in this town the winter before the last. I find, by intelligent people in whom I may confide, and who have seen them, that there are 2 other forts in this quarter. One lies on the forks of the north branch of Sandy Creek, 3½ miles S. east from the fort which I examined in this town, about 90 rods in diameter; and that there is another 3 miles to the N. W. of the one I examined. This is an octagon, containing about two acres, with 2 intrenchments extending in different directions from the fort 20 rods. The whole of these works are made in the solid rock; are about 4 feet deep and four feet wide. This is a most stupendous work, and could not have been effected without iron tools.

"In this country may be found growing wild, and in great plenty, hops, grapes, cranberries, plums, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, plantain, dock, yarrow, spikenard, sarsaparilla, mullein, burdock, dock, English pursley, French sorrel, peppermint, common mint, catnip, thorn apples, of which pies are made. Indian corn, potatoes, oats, and flax, peas, beans, and all kinds of productions grow very rank. Wheat this year was hurt with the rust, but grew amazing rank. Face of the country beautiful, no stones of any consequence. From 3 pints of barley 3 bushels were produced this year. There appears by the best accounts to be forts, built in the manner of those on Sandy creek, all over the country, from the St. Lawrence to the Black river, and south and southwest all round the lake, particularly, and upon the Military grounds, and these by account correspond with those on the Ohio in their conformation. They are a ditch, and the earth is banked up on the inside. The ditches of those which I have seen I think must have been at first about 8, 10, and 12 feet wide; how deep cannot be even judged with any degree of certainty until some person, who has time, shall dig down and throw out the made earth. By whom were these works wrought? Not by the natives, surely, because in various parts of this country iron implements are dug and ploughed up. And if the natives ever had the art of working iron, it is not probable they would lose an art so useful. Further, nothing ever appeared in the natives which indicated so much improvement in the art of self-defense as to build forts so regular as those are found to be. Again, the fort near Sandy creek, which is cut in the rock, must have been a work too stupendous for untaught savages to effect, and it is doubtful whether it could have been done without the use of powder. And there is a difficulty attending this fort: on condition or suppose it to have been done by any European nation, they would not have undertaken a work so arduous when so little benefit could have been derived from it in proportion to the work. Who, then, wrought those works? That they were done by the hand of man there is no doubt; but by whom, and when, and for what purpose must remain at present inexplicable enigmas. What has become of this people? And why have we no histories of such a nation as must have inhabited this part of the world? Were these the works of the antediluvians, or is this the land of Nazareth, to which Esdras says the ten tribes traveled, and were an hundred and twenty days on their journey? Or is it the Vineland of the emigrant Swedes, who returned to their native country but once? Or are they ye works of Spaniards in searching for gold? Or was this land inhabited by the emigrant Mexican after the Spanish conquest? That these works were not done by French or English is beyond a doubt from various reasons too numerous to mention. I am informed that in the Military tract several pieces of stamped coin are found which cannot be read by the ignorant peasants, and which I am fearful will be lost. Probably, if a knowledge of those ancient people is ever obtained it will be derived from inscriptions, on stones or metals, which may have withstood the rust of time."

Three-quarters of a century have passed away since the learned divine above quoted puzzled his brain about the traces left by an unknown race of people, and turned over in his mind the various theories as to their origin, use, and manner of construction, and with all that the researches of the archæologist have yet brought to light,—and their labors have been unintermitting and not without reward,—the question is almost as much in the dark as at that time. The shadowy traditions of the ancient *Allegewi*, transmitted through the descending years, regarding themselves and other nations of their day, their struggles to wrest from each other the broad country they inhabited, are imperfectly recorded in history. A thorough knowledge of the art of defense was indeed theirs, as the works similar to those herein described, scattered throughout the country, truly testify. Their knowledge of the manufactures was also great, as shown by the numerous relics gathered by treasure-seekers, and they must certainly have been much further advanced in civilization than the present savage races of the continent. What terrible feud, or chain of circumstances, has wrought their destruction and blotted their race from the land? Where research fails in satisfactory results, and history has spread no record of this people before us, conjecture is at best feeble, and we forbear.

Among those who have furnished historical data in this town we are indebted to the following:

At Mannsville.—William Wardwell, William Earl, J. J. Baldwin, Daniel Rounds and son, O. J. Woodard, O. H. Balch, N. L. Burdick, D. C. Bishop, pastors and members of churches, and others.

At Ellis village.—Benj. F. Wilds and son, Theron Holley, proprietors of manufactories, and others.

At Belleville.—H. H. Harris, Philemon Stacey, D. C. Thomas, Samuel Brown, W. B. Doane (corporation clerk), pastors and members of churches, James E. Green, J. H. Carpenter, and numerous others.

At Pierrepont Manor.—The Allens and others.

At Woodville.—Nathaniel Wood, Oliver Batcheller, R. H. Gray, Mrs. A. V. Wood, J. H. Converse, Mrs. Amos E. Wood, and others.

At Rural Hill.—Philo Hungerford.

For the town.—Sam'l Matteson, Willard Alverson, Lavias Fillmore, James Brodie & Son, George Whipple and sister, G. K. Dealing, Mrs. Capt. John Miner (at Mannsville), P. P. Martin (of Mannsville), George M. Wood (Lake View House), and many others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



WM. G. HITCHCOCK.



MRS. WM. G. HITCHCOCK.

WM. G. HITCHCOCK

was born in Westfield, Orleans Co., Vt., March 16, 1828. His father, Joseph Hitchcock, and mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Prentiss, were both natives of Westminster, Windham Co., Vt. They had eleven children,—five sons and six daughters,—all of whom reached mature age. The parents are still living with their son, the subject of this sketch, at the advanced age of ninety years, though both are very feeble. Wm. G. is the tenth child, and moved with his parents to the town of Worth, Jefferson County, then known as Lorraine 2d, in 1845. At the age of twenty he bought a farm of 100 acres, to which was afterwards added an 80-acre piece.

He was married, March 4, 1852, to Orcelia E. Clark, the youngest child and only daughter of Dea Sylvester and Electa Clark, who were natives of Pittsfield, Mass. Her mother died Dec. 29, 1871. The father is still living, making his home with his son-in-law and daughter. Of her brothers, two are still living, viz.: Myron A., a farmer in Wisconsin, and Florello R., a farmer in Ellisburg. There have been three children born to Mr. and Mrs. H., only one of whom, Cora May, eleven years of age, is living.

Mr. Hitchcock has devoted his life to farming, and though called to fill, at times, local town offices, has been no seeker for public positions. In politics he is Republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont. He has been a member of the Congregational church from his eighteenth year. Mrs. H. has been a member of the Baptist church at Mannsville for twenty-eight years. If a literal obedience to the fifth commandment entitles to long life, then should both Mr. and Mrs. H. live long in the land, for none can be found who have honored father and mother more than they.

A. A. WHEELER.

This gentleman is the youngest of six children of Philip and Roxanna Wheeler, and was born at Mannsville, in this township, July 18, 1836. His father, Philip Wheeler, was born near Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., June 30, 1800, on a 1200-acre tract of land purchased by his father from the Van Rensselaer estate.

PHILIP WHEELER was a descendant from English and Dutch parentage, his father's ancestry coming from Worcestershire, England, and his mother's from both English and Dutch families. Philip's father was a New York slaveholder, and he (Philip) inheriting the slaves, manumitted them at once, and before he was obliged to by law. After settling his father's estate Philip Wheeler moved into the city of Troy, where he engaged in the mercantile businese, including rafting lumber from Troy to New York, in which he continued about five years, during which time—about 1824—he was married to Roxanna Shepherd, daughter of Thomas Shepherd, whose wife was a descendant of the Browns, of Rhode Island, owners of the "John Brown Tract." The Shepherd family was of English stock, and from New Hampshire, and the grandfather of Mrs. W. married into the Cops family of Cops' Hill, Boston.

Philip Wheeler, together with his wife and father-in-law, Mr. Shepherd, came to Jefferson County in 1825, and the two gentlemen purchased and improved a large tract of land near Mannsville. Mr. Wheeler, after clearing his portion, sold it and moved into the village, where he purchased the property of Hon. Daniel Wardwell, then member of Congress from this district. This property included about two hundred acres of land. Immediately after locating in the village Mr. Wheeler engaged again in mercantile pursuits, carrying the business on upon a large scale and credit system for twenty years, during which time he never had a claim disputed or a litigated suit, at the same time managing his farm and accumulating a large property through continued success. He finally disposed of his stock in trade, and for the balance of his life gave his attention wholly to managing his farm, which had been diminished by the sale of the western portion to a little more than one hundred acres, including the homestead. Upon the part of the farm sold much of the village has since been built. Mr. W. died in Nov., 1872, his wife having preceded him three years to the "land of the hereafter." Mr. W. was noted during life for his sound judgment and great strength of character. He was also always strongly attached to agricultural pursuits. His wife, the partner of his joys and sorrows, and sharer of his reverses and successes for nearly half a century, was known for her very charitable disposition and her kindness to all in adverse circumstances. Both were passionately fond of their children, and were also members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which society in Mannsville Mr. Wheeler was largely instrumental in founding. Their son, A. A. Wheeler, during his youth worked on the farm and attended the school in the village, and when seventeen years of age entered the Jefferson County Institute, at Watertown, at which and under private tutors he finished a preparatory course for college, after which he entered the Union College at Schenectady, from which he was graduated in the class of 1858. In 1859 he was graduated from the Albany law-school with the degree of LL.B. (Under subsequent charters this institution and the Albany college have been consolidated into the *Union University*.) While at the law-school Mr. Wheeler read in the office of the celebrated criminal lawyer, William A. Hadley, and soon after graduating entered the law-office of Starbuck & Sawyer, at Watertown, where he remained one year. He began practicing at Mannsville in 1860. In August, 1862, he volunteered in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was commissioned senior first lieutenant of Capt. A. Cleghorn's company, "E." During the fifteen months he served the command was stationed at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, at Sandy Hook, and in Fort Mahan, in the defenses of Washington. At the end of this time he returned home for the purpose of taking command of a company in the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, but his arrangements not being consummated he remained at home. Previous to his enlistment he had been interested in recruiting troops, and speaking at meetings for that purpose in various parts of the county.

In politics he is *thoroughly Republican*, and began stumping for the party on its organization in 1856, before he was old enough to vote. The work then begun he has kept up since, being prominently engaged in the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler in 1876. His first speech during that canvass was delivered by request at Watertown, before the Republican club of that city. The effort on that occasion was highly lauded by the papers and all who heard it, and his speech was reported in full. Mr. Wheeler has represented the district at two State conventions, and taken active part in the debates on questions there arising.

On his return from the army he resumed the practice of law, which he has since continued with marked success, and commands a good practice, with respectable increase. He resides on the old place, which is the same as his father left it, and has the management of the farm, although he devotes no personal labor to its improvement. For a number of years heretofore he has to some extent spent time and labor of his own upon it, but everything is now done by means of hired help. Mr. Wheeler is a gentleman of culture and a close student, being well versed in science and literature and other subjects kindred to his profession. As an orator and debater he ranks high.

Of Philip Wheeler's children but two beside A. A. Wheeler are now living, Sally A., Philip, and John having passed to "the other shore."

Dr. T. B. Wheeler, a graduate of the military school at Norwich, Vermont, attended school at Cazenovia and at the Union Academy in Belleville, Jefferson County. He is also a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City, from which institution he was appointed resident surgeon in the famed Bellevue Hospital.

He married a daughter of Andrew Shaw, a prominent merchant of Montreal, Canada, Master of the Trinity Board, and is now a resident of that city.

Dr. William L. Wheeler received his education at the Methodist school at Cazenovia, at McGill College, in Montreal, and graduated from the College of Physicians and

Surgeons at New York. Was also appointed resident surgeon at Bellevue hospital. In 1861 he entered the U. S. Navy as assistant surgeon in the regular service, and remained in it for six or seven years, a portion of which time he was on board the monitor *Patapsco*. During the engagements around Charleston he took an active part, and on one occasion was a volunteer in a storming-party sent against Fort Sumter. After leaving the service he engaged in a very successful and lucrative practice at Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, and finally married the eldest daughter of Gov. William B. Lawrence, of Ochre Point, Newport, R. I., where he is at present residing, engaged in the practice of his profession.

CHARLES GOODENOUGH

was born in Brattleborough, Vt., Oct. 11, 1807; the eldest son of Daniel and Nancy Goodenough. His father was born in Brattleborough, July 6, 1786. The mother's maiden name was Nancy Miller; she was born March 9, 1788. They had seven children,—five sons and two daughters,—viz., Charles, subject of this sketch; Nancy F., born Feb. 3, 1809; Charlotte, born Aug. 26, 1813, wife of John Boomer, now living in Harmony, Chatauqua Co., N. Y.; Caleb, born Nov. 28, 1815, died April, 1855; Henry Miller, born April 22, 1819, died in infancy; Harry, born Dec. 1, 1821, died Aug. 26, 1826; Alfred, born Jan. 12, 1825, died March 12, 1844. The four former were born in Brattleborough, Vt., the three latter in Ellisburg. In March, 1817, the family moved from Brattleborough, and settled in the southwestern portion of Ellisburg. The father died Aug. 12, 1855; the mother, July 29, 1857.

His sister Nancy married Wm. S. Lindsey, Jan. 26, 1831. By this marriage there were four children, viz., Hannah, born Aug. 25, 1831, died Nov. 11, 1854; Daniel, born July 19, 1833, died Nov. 22, 1856; Charles, born March 15, 1836; Lestine, born Dec. 16, 1838. Wm. S. Lindsey died April 15, 1838. Lestine married Harry M. Dailey, Dec. 31, 1860. One daughter, Effie H., was born to them, Feb. 16, 1866. Mr. Dailey died March 3, 1866. Mrs. Dailey was again married, July 4, 1873, to Geo. W. Greene.

The subject of this sketch lived with his father till he was twenty-one years of age. He had previously bought of Pierrepont ten acres of land, the first of the large landed property of which he afterwards became possessed. When twenty-one years of age he went to live with his sister, Mrs. Lindsey, who kept house for him, after her husband's death, as long as he lived. His second purchase was a ten-acre piece, upon which he built his first house. He first leased, and afterwards owned and ran, the "Goodenough" sawmill, situated near his house, on Lindsey creek. By profits from this mill and from his lands he continued adding to his estate, until, at his death, he was the owner of about six hundred acres of land. He died of a tumor March 9, 1870.

Mr. Goodenough was never married. By the terms of his will the bulk of his large property was left to his sister, Mrs. Lindsey. The "homestead" farm of 161 acres and saw-mill were willed to her son, Charles Lindsey. Two thousand dollars were willed towards the erection of a church, and the "Goodenough" Methodist Episcopal church —a neat and substantial structure, situated near his late residence—stands a monument to his liberality. Mr. Goodenough was one of those men of whom it may be truly said the world is better by their having lived in it. A godly man in a locality which for some reason had gained the sobriquet "No God," his influence, while living, went far towards reclaiming the place and gaining for it a better name.

ERASTUS B. HAVEN.

Luther Haven, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Newton, Mass., May 25, 1792. He came, with his father, into New York State in 1794, and settled in Frankfort, Herkimer Co., in 1807. He came to Ellisburg, and bought by "piece-meal" what now constitutes the "homestead farm," in the southeastern part of the town. He was married, July 6, 1814, to Phebe Tracy, by whom he had ten children, viz.: Polly Matilda, born April 3, 1815, died July 14, 1841; Harriet E., born May 1, 1817, died Aug. 1, 1828; Sophrona, born March 12, 1819; John, born Feb. 13, 1821, died March 24, 1864; Erastus B., born May 11, 1823; Laura A., born June 9, 1825, died Feb. 2, 1852; Phebe D., born Sept 1, 1828, died May 12, 1847; Fanny F., born Feb. 6, 1831, died Oct. 8, 1847; Jennette R., born Sept. 9, 1835; Sarah C., born Sept. 22, 1837. The latter, the wife of A. A. Fish, lives in Florida, Iowa. Jennette R. is the wife of H. W. Todd, and lives near Oswego, N. Y. Sophronia, unmarried, lives in Mannsville, and keeps house for her father.

Mr. Haven is among the few surviving early settlers of Ellisburg, and it may be said of him that few have lived a more active life, and none more esteemed in the community. His wife died June 7, 1847. The subject of this sketch has always lived in Ellisburg, on the spot where he was born. He was married, Sept. 23, 1857, to Mary Freeman, daughter of Elder Joshua Freeman, by whom he has had two children; one died in infancy, and Clarence F., born April 25, 1862. In politics Mr. Haven was first a Whig, then Republican. Though not a member of any church, he has been an attendant upon the Baptist church, of which his wife is a member.

Of the many good farmers of Ellisburg, few, if any, have been more successful than Mr. Haven. Thorough in all his undertakings, prompt and upright in all his dealings, no one has better deserved success. To the original homestead farm he has added other adjoining lands, until he is now the possessor of over 600 acres, all in a body.

NAHUM C. HOUGHTON, ESQ.

Nahum Houghton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Marlborough, Vt., Feb. 6, 1790. He was married to Mary M. Brown Nov. 3, 1816. Five sons and two daughters were the issue of this marriage, viz.: Algernon Sidney, physician, born July 21, 1817; died Nov. 21, 1874, in Belleville. Rev. James Dunbar, born July 5, 1820, principal for thirteen years in the Union



SOPHRONA HAVEN.



MRS. E. B. HAVEN.



LUTHER HAVEN.



E. B. HAVEN.



C. F. HAVEN.



CHARLES GOODENOUGH.



OLD MILL AND GOODENOUGH CHURCH.

RES. of MRS. G.W. GREENE,
ELLISBURG, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Academy of Belleville, also of the Adams Institute, Oneida and Carthage academies; died at Carthage Oct. 8, 1874. Lucy L., born May 1, 1822, wife of Alcander Dickinson, living at Belleville. Nahum C., subject of this sketch, born Jan. 8, 1825. Charles M., born March 1, 1827; deceased. Nancy M., born Oct. 20, 1829, widow of George Fletcher, living at Rural Hill. Amour De Valance, born June 23, 1836; died Aug. 7, 1838.

Mr. Houghton's father was among the earliest settlers of Ellisburg, and was called out at the time of the battle of Big Sandy Creek, but arrived just too late to take part in the engagement. He died December 17, 1845.

The subject of this sketch was born in Belleville, and has always lived there. He received his education in the district school and at the Union Academy. He remained at home, helping on the farm, till he was twenty-one years of age. For six or seven years thereafter he devoted himself principally to teaching vocal music. The four years following he was clerk in Alcander Dickinson's dry-goods store. He then entered into business on his own account, and carried on the dry-goods trade for seventeen years. He was postmaster for thirteen years of that time, and overseer of the poor for three years. At the present time Mr. Houghton is justice of the peace, and has served in that capacity for the last two years. At the same time he carries on a fire and life insurance and general collection agency. In politics, Mr. Houghton has acted with the Whig and Republican parties. He has been a warm friend of education and religion, and has always contributed his share of means for the support of the churches and schools of his neighborhood. For two years he has been trustee and treasurer of the Union Academy, in which institution he has always taken a deep interest. He was married Oct. 27, 1858, to Marietta Warrener, daughter of Walter and Eliza Warrener. They have no children.

JAMES F. CONVERSE

was the youngest son of Thomas and Lydia Converse, and the youngest but one of fourteen children, twelve of whom are still living. Both his grandfather, whose name was David, and his father were natives of Belchertown, Mass. The grandfather moved at an early day to Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., and he and his wife died there. His father married in Bridgewater Lydia Stratton, and moved into Ellisburg, Jefferson County, in March, 1835, having purchased of Azariah Doane his farm of 235 acres, lying near Woodville, north of the north fork of Sandy creek. The house in which the family lived is still standing, the first house north of the iron bridge, and is still owned by the subject of this sketch. With the exception of three years, in which the family lived in Belleville, they lived in Woodville. The father died there Sept. 24, 1858, the mother having died in Belleville June 18 of the same year.

The subject of this sketch was born October 2, 1825, in Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y. He prepared for college at the Union Academy, Belleville, and graduated at Hamilton College at the age of twenty-three. In 1848 he bought the homestead farm, and has worked it ever since. He first engaged, in company with James Brodie and George S. D. Hungerford, in the importation of blooded stock in 1855, since which time, mainly in company with James Brodie, he has continued such importations. Ayrshire cattle have been the chief feature of their importations, though it has also embraced Leicester sheep, short-horns, Yorkshire swine, and Shetland ponies. His herd of Ayrshire cattle at the present time numbers 100 head. His conveniences for keeping stock are not surpassed by any in the country. In 1874 he built his large barn, 165 by 45 feet, with basement stable under the whole. In the following year he built his residence, one of the finest farm-houses in the county.

Mr. Converse was married November 12, 1857, to Marietta Bull, daughter of Alvah and Louisa Bull. Their children are Frank A. and Marietta May. Mrs. Converse died Nov. 18, 1865.

Mr. Converse was again married Dec. 11, 1866, to Adelia C. Hopper, daughter of Samuel and Betsey Hopper. Two children—George Henry and Clara J.—are the issue of this marriage.

In politics Mr. Converse is Republican. He has been a member of the Congregational church since he was ten years of age, and of the Congregational church at Woodville since its organization. His four sisters and seven brothers, living, are members of either the Congregational or Presbyterian churches. Mr. Converse was prominent in organizing the Ellisburg Agricultural Society,—a society which has been in existence about thirty years.

JAMES BRODIE

was born in Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1798, the second son of Robert and Margaret Brodie. Robert, his eldest brother, died at the age of twenty-two, in Scotland. His younger brother, David, died at the age of twenty-one, in Scotland. His father died when he was nine years of age, and he lived with his mother till he was twenty-one. He then commenced farming on his own account, at Barr Hill, Ayrshire. He was married Dec. 25, 1819, to Margaret Brodie, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Brodie. Nine children—seven sons and two daughters—have been born to them, viz., Robert, born Oct. 19, 1820, a farmer, living in Henderson; Margaret, born Dec. 25, 1823, wife of George Maxon Burdick, living in Watertown; Elizabeth, born July 28, 1824, widow of Alexander Faird, living at Woodville; James, Jr., born June 12, 1826, died in California, Nov., 1850; Hugh, born Jan. 1, 1830, married to Annie Jonas, and assisting his father in carrying on the home farm; David, born Feb. 3, 1835, married to Maria Jane Huggins, and living in Iowa; John, born July 28, 1838, died Jan., 1871; William, born Dec. 25, 1840, living with his father; Alexander, born Aug. 28, 1842, married to Martha Ellsworth, and living in Clare, Clare Co., Mich.

Mr. Brodie emigrated to this country in 1847, and settled on the farm he still owns and occupies in Ellisburg, consisting of 157 acres, bought of Samuel Hackley. Acting upon the belief that it costs no more to feed a good animal than it does a poor one, Mr. Brodie, while thorough in all branches of farming, has paid more particular attention to the importation, improvement, and raising blooded stock.

He imported the first Ayrshire stock which came into Jefferson County. His son David, twice, and his son Hugh, eight times, have crossed the Atlantic for the express purpose of importing blooded stock. Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine, and Leicester sheep have been the principal breeds in which he has dealt. Without detracting from what others in the county have done towards improvement in its stock, it will not be saying too much to state that none have done more than Mr. Brodie.

In politics Mr. Brodie has voted the Republican ticket, though he is no strong partisan, believing in voting for the best men without reference to party. In Scotland both Mr. and Mrs. Brodie were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. They were both members of the Presbyterian church at Belleville, but are now attendants upon the Congregational church at Woodville.

LAVIAS FILLMORE

was born in Middletown, Vt., Aug. 1, 1811. In October, 1816, his parents moved, and settled in Ellisburg, on the same place where he now lives. His father, whose name was Ethni, died in Boylston, Oswego Co., March 25, 1844. The mother lived twenty-eight years after her husband's death with her son (subject of this sketch), and died, April 7,.1872, at the age of ninety-four years. Lavias was the only son of nine children, four sisters deceased, viz.: Runetta, wife of Elijah Houghton; Mariam, wife of Stephen W. Hackley; Harley Fillmore; Alzina, wife of Thurston Baxter; and four living, viz.: Harriet, living at Rural Hill; Adelia, wife of R. Rudd, living in Boylston; Lodisca, wife of Cyrus Woodruff, living at Sandy Creek; Lavina, wife of Mr. Farmer, living in Lorraine.

In March, 1816, the father first came to Ellisburg, having purchased the land of Pierrepont, 25 acres, all woods, and built a log cabin. When the family moved in, in the fall, there was no floor; stumps served for chairs, and bedsteads were constructed of poles. The father and son cleared and worked the farm together up to the year 1841, when the father sold the farm to his son, having purchased 500 acres in Boylston. Mr. Fillmore was married, Sept. 1, 1836, to Marietta Thayer, daughter of James and Fanny Thayer. Six children were the issue of this marriage, viz., H. H. Fillmore, born Nov. 9, 1837; Orson B., born Aug. 7, 1839, died July 27, 1843; Lucy Helen, born Jan. 23, 1843, died June 15, 1847; Ferry De Forest, born July 19, 1846, died Dec. 11, 1855; M. M. Fillmore, born Oct. 18, 1848. H. H. Fillmore married Mary Kemp, Nov. 27, 1866. Two children were born to them, viz., Menzo E. and Emma Marietta. M. M. Fillmore was married, April 16, 1872, to Jennie Chamberlain. Arthur M. is their only child. After the death of his father Lavias paid up a large balance due on the Boylston land, which had been left a legacy to his sisters. Besides the "home" farm of 256 acres, Mr. Fillmore is the owner of a farm of 62 acres, also the "Hemmingway" farm of 247½ acres, which is worked by his son, H. H. Fillmore. He has also a half-interest in another farm of 90 acres.

This large property, with houses and outbuildings to correspond, and which are among the best in the county, is the result of a life of unremitting industry and economy, coupled with strict honesty and integrity in all his business transactions. Few men have been blessed with better health and a stronger constitution, and consequently few can be found who have "put in" more "hard days' work" than has Mr. Fillmore. Though not a member of any church, he has always contributed to the building and support of the churches in his township. In politics, he is a Democrat, but never a seeker for office. Thoroughly devoted to his family, a kind and obliging neighbor, a good citizen, no one more deserves the respect and esteem in which he is held in the community.

ALVAH BULL

was born in Huntington, Chittendon Co., Vt., Feb. 5, 1803. His grandfather, Chrispin Bull, was the third settler in the town of Danby, Vt., an account of whose life was published in a history of that town, by J. C. Williams.

His father, Elijah, died in Danby in 1848. His mother, whose Christian name was Eunice, died in the same place in 1868. His sister Annie, widow of Greene Packer, lives in Adams, this county. Chrispin Bull, a farmer, living in Ellisburg, and Clark Bull, living in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., are brothers.

When Alvah was two years of age his parents moved to Danby, Vt. He remained with them till he was twenty-nine years of age. In the fall of 1831 he came to Ellisburg, and bought, where he now lives, 147 acres of land; 54 acres of Seth Brewster, and 93 acres of Seth W. Brewster. Returning to Vermont, he was married, Feb. 11, 1832, to Louisa Packer, daughter of James and Mary Packer, of Guilford, Windham Co., Vt., and on the 1st of March following moved on to his farm. While in Vermont, from 1827 to 1832, he worked at blacksmithing, since which time he has followed farming. Six children have been born to them, viz., James A., living in Minneapolis, Minn.; Marietta, deceased wife of James F. Converse; Eunice, wife of Wm. Mathers, living in Henderson; George E., married to Mary Brimmer, living with his father, and helping to carry on the homestead farm; Frances, wife of M. D. Swan, living at Belleville; and Henry Clay, married to Maria Edmonds, living at Collingwood, Meeker Co., Minn. Mr. Bull has served six years as assessor and one year as supervisor of the town. In politics first a Whig, then a Republican. Of Quaker descent, throughout his life he has endeavored to live up to the motto "honesty is the best policy." His wife has been for many years a member of the Baptist church at Belleville, and Mr. Bull has always contributed his proportion of means towards sustaining the church. A great "home man," fond of children, an accommodating neighbor, no one in his community is more deserving of the respect and esteem in which he is held.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS.

This gentleman was the third child of Alexander and Rhoda Williams. His grandfather, whose name was Othniel, was born in Providence, R. I., and was one of the



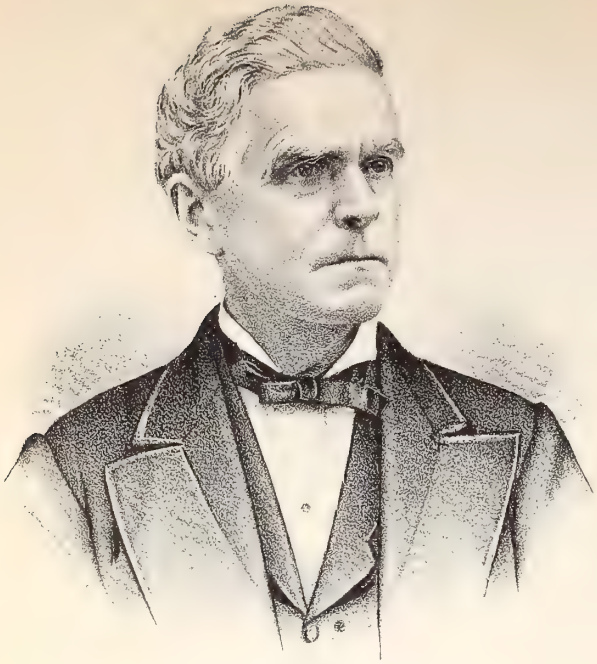
SAMUEL GRIGGS.



MRS. SAMUEL GRIGGS.



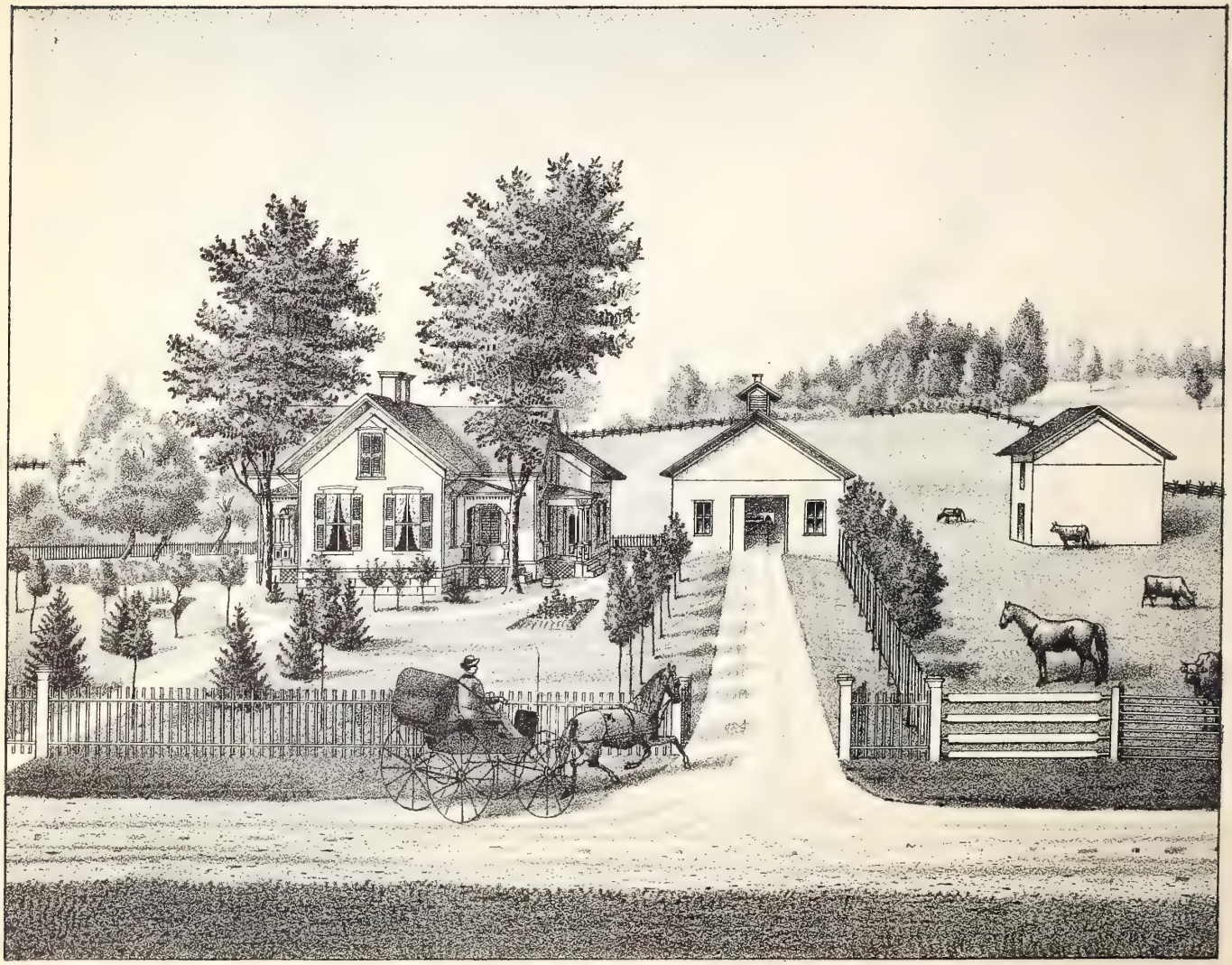
OLD HOME of SAMUEL GRIGGS, NOW OWNED BY NEWELL GRIGGS & MR. & MRS L. W. ABBOTT.
HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO. N.Y.



HON. GEORGE BABBITT.



MRS. GEORGE BABBITT.



RESIDENCE OF **HON. GEO. BABBITT**, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

first settlers in Chester, Vt. His grandmother's maiden name was Field, a descendant of the early settlers of Providence. His father was born in Chester, Vt., April 21, 1794. In 1818 he came to Ellisburg and bought of Nathan Lapham 154 acres of land, situated two miles west of the village of Belleville, all woods. Remaining about one year, he returned to Vermont, and was married to Rhoda Reed, of Rockingham, Vt. After their marriage he moved on to the farm above named, and occupied it till his death, which occurred April 21, 1876. Their children were as follows: Lucena, wife of Amos Randall, of Lorraine; Lucretia, wife of Joseph Randall, of Belleville; Frederick, subject of this sketch; Arrosina, unmarried, living in Belleville; Laurilla Lestina, widow of Frank Tecar, killed at the second battle of Bull Run; Abigail A., wife of Fayette M. Wise; H. H. Williams, married to Ophelia Clark, and living two miles west of Belleville; Mary D., unmarried, living in Belleville.

The subject of this sketch was born at the homestead, March 17, 1828. He lived there until he was twenty-four years of age. Besides attendance at the common district school, he attended the Union Academy, off and on, for four years. He was married March 9, 1853, to Cordelia Swan, daughter of Dewey and Polly (whose maiden name was Rounds) Swan. His wife died June 27, 1871. Frank M. is their only child.

He was again married March 23, 1873, to Marionette Swan, sister of his first wife. Mason Swan, who died at the age of sixteen; M. D. Swan, living near Belleville; Daniel M. Swan, living at Leavenworth, Kansas, are brothers of Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Williams first bought and settled on a 70-acre lot about two miles east of Belleville in 1852. In 1861 he sold it and bought 63 acres where he now lives, one mile east of Belleville. In 1866 he first engaged in growing peas and beans for the seed trade, and the business has yearly increased upon his hands, and has been very successful.

In 1872 he built his present residence, a fine brick structure, which, with its furnishing and surroundings, is one of the pleasantest homes in the township. Mr. Williams has always taken great interest in the Union Academy, and has been active in the recent effort to endow that institution. In politics he is Republican, and has been a member of the Baptist church in Belleville since he was fifteen years of age.

HENDERSON.

This town comprises number *six* of the "eleven towns," and is the most westerly in the county, if we except the Galloo and Stony islands, which belong to Hounsfield. It was formed, with its present limits, February 17, 1806, from Ellisburg.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Reuben Putnam, March 11, 1806, at which Jesse Hopkins was chosen supervisor; Mark Hopkins, clerk; Lodowick Salisbury, Daniel Spencer, and Emory Osgood, assessors; Elijah Williams, constable and collector; John B. Carpenter, Samuel Hubbard, poor-masters; Marvel Danley, Asa Smith, and Anthony Sprague, commissioners highways; George W. Clark, Willes Fellows, and Jedediah McCumber, fence-viewers; Reuben Putnam, pound-master; Israel Thomas, James Barney, Levi Scofield, Thomas Drury, Calvin Bishop, Robert Farrell, Benjamin Barney, John B. Carpenter, William White, Simeon Porter, path-masters.

The successive supervisors have been as follows: 1806–10, Jesse Hopkins; 1811, James Henderson, Jr.; 1812, Asa Smith; 1813, Mark Hopkins; 1814–15, Asa Smith; 1816, Mark Hopkins; 1817, John S. Porter; 1818, Noah Tubbs; 1819, Asa Smith; 1820–24, Noah Tubbs; 1825–26, Caleb Harris; 1827, Jonathan Bullard; 1828–31, Caleb Harris; 1832, Peter N. Cushman; 1833–34, Caleb Harris; 1835–37, Peter N. Cushman; 1838–40, David Montague; 1841, George Jeffers; 1842–43, John Carpenter; 1844, Joseph A. Montague; 1845, William McNeil; 1846–51, Henry Green, Jr.; 1852, Washington Bullard; 1853–55, Henry Green, Jr.; 1856, William P. Davis; 1857–58, Clark Auchard; 1859–62, William Dobson; 1863, Truman O. Whitney; 1864–65, George G. Whitney; 1866, William Dobson; 1867–68, Albert A. Davis; 1869, L. B. Simmons; 1870, A. A. Davis; 1871, William Dobson; 1872–75, Leonard Seaton; 1876–77, John Chapman.

In 1811–12 it was voted that Canada thistles should be mowed in the old of the moon, in June, July, and August. Penalty, $5; one-half to the complainant, one-half to the overseers of poor. Wolf bounties of $10 in 1807 to 1815, except in 1809, when $5 were offered for wolves, wild-cats, and panthers.

This town fell to the share of William Henderson, of New York, one of the four who bought the eleven towns of Constable, and from him it derived its name. He was accustomed to spend a part of each summer here for several years, and remained interested in the title of the town till his death.

There was an ancient portage from the head of Hender-

son bay to Stony creek across this town, by which the exposure of passing Stony Point, which forms a cape difficult to navigate with small boats, was avoided. At the head of the bay there is said to be a trace, thought to be the remains of a kind of wharf or landing. The evidences of aboriginal occupation were noticed at one or two places in this town, and near an ancient trench inclosure there is said to have been found a golden cross, about two inches long, and furnished with a ring to be worn on the neck.

On Six-Town Point can yet be seen the traces of an old fort, supposed to have been built by the French. It is square, with bastions at the angles, and its location is peculiarly adapted for defense, commanding as it does the entrance to the bay. Six-Town Point is a narrow neck, or peninsula, extending into the lake on the west side of Henderson bay, and in high water becomes an island. Its continuance forms several islands, to the west of which lie the group including the Galloo and Stony islands.

More than half the boundary of Henderson is formed by the waters of Henderson bay and Lake Ontario. Big and Little Stony creeks flow through the town, the former having at an early day furnished motive power for numerous mills and manufactories. Several are yet located upon its banks, principally at Henderson village. At its mouth is a harbor of easy access, though not as safe as others. It was at one time hoped the Government would establish a port here. Several vessels were built at a ship-yard which was located immediately below the bridge crossing Big Stony creek, near its mouth. In 1808 the first one was built, and was capable of carrying a considerable cargo of grain. She was floated out light, and afterwards used in the lake trade. Dr. Barney, now of Henderson village, recollects seeing the men at work on her, but does not now remember who built her.

The surface of the town is much diversified. In the southwestern portion the land is low, but little elevated above the surface of the lake, and very fertile. Forming a ridge in its rear, and extending around to Henderson bay, is the ancient lake-beach, rocky, and for some distance covered by a very thin soil. At Henderson bay the shores are higher and more abrupt, the basin being nearly occupied by the water. A rolling territory stretches off to the south and east until the bluffs of Big Stony creek are reached. This stream has cut a deep channel through the limestone rock, and aside from its interest to the geologist it presents many picturesque and attractive features to the seeker after the beauties of Nature. East of Henderson village is a deep hollow, wherein a pond has been formed by an ancient beaver dam, the creek here spreading out and covering an extent of perhaps three hundred acres. Passing a ridge between Big and Little Stony creeks, we reach the latter, which is but a small stream, yet has furnished power for several mills in the past. In the southeast part of the town the stream passes through Six-Town pond, which, like the point of the same name, received its appellation from the town to which it belongs. In other portions of the town are found traces of ponds which formerly existed, and the remains of dams built long years since by the beaver, which at an early day inhabited this region in vast numbers.

On Stony Point, the extreme western projection of Henderson, is a light-house, built in 1837, an appropriation of $3000 having been made March 3 of that year. The lake-shore from the mouth of Stony creek northward and eastward is rocky, and free from bays of any kind between there and Henderson bay. When a steady west gale is blowing, the effect of the rolling waves and dashing breakers is most picturesque. In the other direction from Stony creek the shore consists of almost barren hills of sand, in the rear of which lie in many places extensive marshes. The wide, sandy beach is beaten hard by the waters in the ebb and flow of centuries, and a drive along it is a source of much enjoyment. Away to the westward stretches

> "The sea, the sea, the open sea!
> The blue, the fresh, the ever free!"

and in clear weather the south shore is visible in a low, dim outline, appearing of nearly the same color as the water. Lake Ontario is a noble sheet of water, and many of its choicest beauties of shore scenery are to be found in Henderson. In fact, there is probably nothing upon its shores surpassing in loveliness the beautiful Henderson harbor. This harbor, for extent, safety, and facility of access, has not its superior on the lake. This circumstance gave value to the township, in the opinion of the early proprietors, and had a beginning been properly made and directed with suitable energy, the place might at this time have been an important commercial point.

The town was surveyed into lots, in 1801, by Benjamin Wright, of Rome, the plan of subdivision being similar to that of Adams, into lots and quarters. In 1805 lot No. 20, near the present village of Henderson Harbor, was surveyed into twenty lots, or four ranges, of ten lots each, for the purpose of a village.

The town of Henderson began to settle, under the agency of Asher Miller, of Rutland, about 1802, the land books showing that Thomas Clark, Samuel Stewart, Philip Crumett, John Stafford, and Peter Cramer had taken up lands in this town, to the extent of 1195 acres, on October 26 previous. Moses Barret, William Petty, Daniel Spencer, Captain John Bishop and sons, Calvin,* Luther, Asa, and Sylvester, Jedediah and James McCumber, Samuel Hubbard,† Elijah Williams, Levi Scofield, William Johnson, David Bronson, John and Marvel Danley, Andrew Dalrymple, Luman Peck, Jonathan Crapo, George W. Clark, Thomas Drury, Anthony Sprague, Daniel Forbes, Emory Osgood, and many others settled within two or three years from the opening of settlement, being mostly emigrants from New England.

On Henderson bay, three miles east of the little village of Henderson Harbor, a Scotch settlement was formed in 1803–7 by John and Duncan Drummond, Charles and Peter Barrie, Duncan Campbell, Thomas Bell, James Crawe, Daniel Scott, and James McCraull, from Perthshire in Scotland. A store was opened by C. Barrie in 1823, in this settlement, and kept several years. Abel Shepard located in the same settlement in 1806.

A paper, showing the balance due from settlers in this town, Jan. 1, 1809, contains the following names of those

* Died January 24, 1850, aged sixty-eight.

† Died July 14, 1843, aged eighty-two.



GEORGE W. COLLINS.



MRS. GEORGE W. COLLINS.



RES. OF G. W. COLLINS, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



SIMEON MATHER.

RESIDENCE of SIMEON MAT



MRS. MARY MATHER.

R, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



T. O. Whitney



Martha P. Whitney



RES. OF MRS. T. O. WHITNEY, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

who were living in town at that time: A. Jones, R. Favel, Jeremiah Harris, Horace Heath, Samuel McNitt, Amos Hart, Daniel Hardy, Benj. Hammond, Samuel Jones, Daniel McNeil, Martin T. Morseman, Appleton Skinner, Asa and Ira Smith, Samuel Foster, Wm. Waring, Wm. White, Daniel Pierce, John B. Carpenter, Luther S. Kullinger, Lodowick Salisbury, T. Hunsden, W. White, and Thomas Bull, who owed an aggregate of $17,734.87, for lands. Dr. Isaac Bronson became an owner of a large tract in 1807, which was sold and settled by a separate agency. Abel French succeeded Miller a few months in the agency, and April 8, 1805, an agreement was made between Wm. Henderson and Jesse Hopkins, by which the latter became the agent of this town and Pinckney, and continued in the employment of Mr. Henderson many years. Some difficulty, growing out of the agency, led to the publication of a pamphlet by Mr. Hopkins in 1823, which affords some interesting data relative to the early history of the town.

In 1803–4 but ten families wintered in town. In May, 1806, there were seventy families, generally middle-aged and young people, with small property, but industrious and contented; although many were quite poor, who had exhausted their means in getting into the town, and were destitute of provisions. A contract was made soon after for clearing twenty-five acres of lands at the harbor, which the proprietor had hoped to establish as a commercial port, and caused to be surveyed into a village plot, to which he gave the name of *Naples*. The bay was named the Bay of Naples, and high expectations were founded upon the future greatness of this port. On the declaration of war, Sacket's Harbor was selected as the great naval station of the lake, and both Mr. Henderson and his agent were, it is said, being opposed to that measure, averse to having any military or naval operations undertaken at this place. It in consequence lost the opportunity which, with judicious management and decided natural advantages, it might have secured of being a place of importance.

Mr. Hopkins built a house and opened a land-office near the town of Naples, which he had laid out, the provisions used for his laborers being brought from Kingston, and the lumber from Ellisburg and Sacket's Harbor. In 1807 a small store was opened, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to bring business to the place. Among other measures, Mr. Henderson procured the passage of a law for the opening of a State road from Lowville to Henderson Harbor, which was laid out from Lowville into Pinckney, but never completed. He also, in 1809, caused a dam and saw-mill to be built on Stony creek, near the head of navigation, but the former gave way and the enterprise resulted in a total loss. In the next season the dam was rebuilt, and a mill erected at great expense. In 1811 a negotiation was held with General Matoon, of Massachusetts, for the sale of the township, but failed on account of the prospects of war. In 1812, Mr. Hopkins erected a large-sized schoolhouse at the harbor, which was to serve also as a place for religious meetings. He also commenced the building of vessels at this place, the first of which was a schooner of twenty tons. Several large clearings were made on account of Henderson the year previous. In the year 1814 a second vessel, of forty tons, and soon after two others, were built, and the place began to present the appearance of considerable business. Mr. Hopkins continued in the agency until 1822, engaged with varied success in a series of speculations, some of which were successful and some very unfortunate, when, having fallen considerably in arrears, he was superseded in the agency, and his improvements taken to apply on his liabilities.

About 1817, Samuel Nutting came from Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., and settled on the place now owned by his sons, Samuel and Charles Nutting. He was accompanied by his wife and one child,—Sally. Mr. Nutting's eldest brother, Simeon, settled previously on the farm now owned by Joseph Fillmore. His brothers, Luther, Ezra, Leonard, and John Nutting, arrived at nearly the same time with the others. The Nuttings were the first permanent settlers in this part of the town, and for some years the only ones. Samuel Nutting purchased his place of his brother-in-law, Stephen Reed, who had made slight improvements upon it. Reed originally took up considerable land in the neighborhood, but sold it all to the Nuttings. He moved from here into the western part of the town, and afterward lived in Ellisburg and other parts of the county.

Charles Carter, a brother-in-law of the Nuttings, located at nearly the same time with the latter, on a place half a mile west of Samuel Nutting's. These farms are all near the lake-shore, and are among the most fertile in town.

The *first actual settler* was a trapper named David Bronson,* who also set out the first orchard, the second being planted by Christian Salisbury. He built a log house on low land now occupied by George W. Collins, about the centre of town; cleared about an acre of ground and sowed it to turnips, seeding it with herd's-grass. In high water his house was flooded, and he was forced to move. Consequently he took up his abode farther east, on what is now known as "Bishop street," and finally located in the western part of town, on land now owned by Leonard Seaton. It was on this place that he set out his orchard. Abraham Wilkinson, from Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., settled in Jefferson County in 1806, locating on Stony island. Three years later he moved to Galloo island, and in the spring of 1812 to Henderson. He was accompanied to the county by his wife and six children. He served during the War of 1812, and died about 1865. His sons, Silas and William Wilkinson, yet reside in the town. Mrs. Silas Wilkinson's father, Paul Stickney, settled in the town of Adams about 1800, coming from Litchfield, Oneida county. He was a native of New Hampshire. William Wilkinson was a soldier of 1812.

Jason Crittenden, a veteran of the Revolution, came from Massachusetts, and settled in town previous to the War of 1812, bringing his wife and a small family of children with him. Several children were born after he settled here. His son, Harvey Crittenden, who married a daughter of Jonathan Matteson, Sr., of Ellisburg, served fifty-seven days in the War of 1815,—three days too short a time to entitle him to a pension,—and is at present residing in New York City. Members of the family are yet living in Henderson.

Jesse Hopkins, fourth son of Joseph Hopkins, in 1805

* See previous list.

became Mr. Henderson's agent for this town. He was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, May 20, 1766. His father was a prominent citizen, and was repeatedly honored with the public confidence. For thirty years he held the office of judge of probate, and died while in discharge of his official duties. At the age of seventeen Jesse Hopkins, on the visit of Generals Washington and La Fayette to his father's house, pleased the latter so well that he was made his aid during a series of military operations in that quarter. His youth prevented him from enlisting in the army, and his love of country from accepting the invitation of La Fayette to visit France and engage in a lucrative pursuit. He says of himself, in a volume which he published in 1828:*

"I was in childhood at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and at its close had just arrived at that age which entitled me to shoulder my musket,—an age alive to all the interesting events of the day. Being a son of a Revolutionary patriot, who was a member of the State legislature, I had an opportunity of acquiring considerable political information for many years, as well as inhaling that spirit of patriotism which was characteristic of the times. . . . The same spirit which actuated our ancestors in acquiring the privileges we enjoy is as essential to their continuance as it was to their attainment; therefore the youth of this country cannot be too often reminded of the hardships and trials of various kinds which their forefathers endured, and through which they are now enjoying the richest temporal blessings Heaven has in store for man."

"Mr. Hopkins also wrote poetry with much taste and fluency, several fine pieces of which still exist; but, although meritorious, he never allowed them to go beyond the sacred precincts of the family circle. He first engaged in manufactures, among which was that of silver-plated shoe-buckles, which soon came into general use. In 1803 he married at Hartford, but his wife dying soon after, he spent five years in speculating in the West Indies. After his return he married his cousin, a granddaughter of Samuel Hopkins, D.D., the celebrated divine of Newport, Rhode Island.

"In 1805 he was appointed an agent for Henderson; where, after various success, and, as he claimed, ill-usage from Mr. Henderson, he was ultimately unfortunate. In the settlement of that town he evinced great public spirit and devotion to the settlers and public generally, and contributed largely from his own means towards measures tending to the general welfare. Perhaps his greatest error arose from the tenacity with which he adhered to his federal creed, and opposed any military or naval operations in Henderson harbor, which would have given that place an importance it will scarcely now attain. This sacrifice of interest to principle was characteristic of the man. He erected a fine seat at the head of the bay, commanding a prospect of unrivaled beauty; and during all the reverses of an eventful life he was characterized by a remarkable ambition and energy of character, which never seemed daunted or lessened, even by the infirmities of age. He died at Henderson, in the 71st year of his age."†

"Joseph Hawkins, a native of Connecticut, settled in Henderson about 1810, where he continued to reside till his death. He took a prominent part in the business of this section of the county, and after the war became somewhat extensively engaged in the commerce of the lakes. In 1828 he was elected to Congress, Mr. Perley Keyes being his opponent; and while in office was instrumental in procuring a reform in the laws that applied to the navigation of the lakes, of which his personal acquaintance had led him to see the necessity. This Act was passed March 2, 1831, which abolished custom-house fees and substituted salaries, placed British vessels on an equal footing with American, as related to the amount of duties, and fixed the tariff of goods from the Canadas at no higher rates than were charged at the colonial ports. The Act required the registry of vessels employed in the coasting or carrying trade, and belonging in the United States. As the law had previously existed, it had operated as a premium for small vessels and a prohibition for large ones, and led to various modes of evasion, among which was the building of large vessels, and flooring up, so that the measurement, by the custom-house rules, would be much less than the actual capacity. Mr. Hawkins held for several years the office of county judge, and adorned the society in which he lived by his amiable and gentlemanly deportment. He died in Henderson, April 20, 1832, aged 50. His friends E. Camp and E. G. Merrick placed over his grave a tablet with the following inscription: 'The navigation of our lakes was relieved from grievous custom-house fees by his zealous efforts as Member of Congress in 1830.'"‡

Amasa Hungerford, from Bennington Co., Vt., settled, in 1810, at the locality now known as Hungerford's Corners, southeast of Henderson Bay. The place had been originally settled by a man named Hart, who built a log house. The present frame dwelling was built by Amasa Hungerford in 1817, and remains in nearly its original shape. It contains a number of chairs which were made more than a hundred years ago, and were Mr. Hungerford's property. Mr. H. was uncle to the mother of the celebrated poet, John G. Saxe. The Hungerford farm has several times, in the days of the first Jefferson County fairs, taken the first premium, as being the finest, best improved, and best regulated farm in the county. Mr. Hungerford's father, Capt. Amasa Hungerford, was a soldier of the Revolution, and never came to Jefferson County, although his wife died here. Amasa Hungerford's place is now the property of his son, Benjamin Hungerford, who is living in Michigan. In 1816, Orrin and Uriah Hungerford settled here, purchasing farms near the Corners.

Sylvester Finney, of Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn., removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., about 1794, when that county was mostly a wilderness. Of his later removal to Henderson his son, Rev. Charles G. Finney, the great Congregational revivalist, speaks as follows in his autobiography:

"In the neighborhood of my father's residence we had just erected a meeting-house, and settled a minister, when my father was induced to move again into the wilderness skirting the southern shore of Lake Ontario, a little south of Sacket's Harbor. Here again I lived for several years, enjoying no better religious privileges than I had in Oneida county."

In 1812, Charles G. Finney left here and went to Connecticut, and from thence to New Jersey, locating near

* "Patriot's Manual," embracing stirring and Revolutionary topics.
† Hough.
‡ Hough.



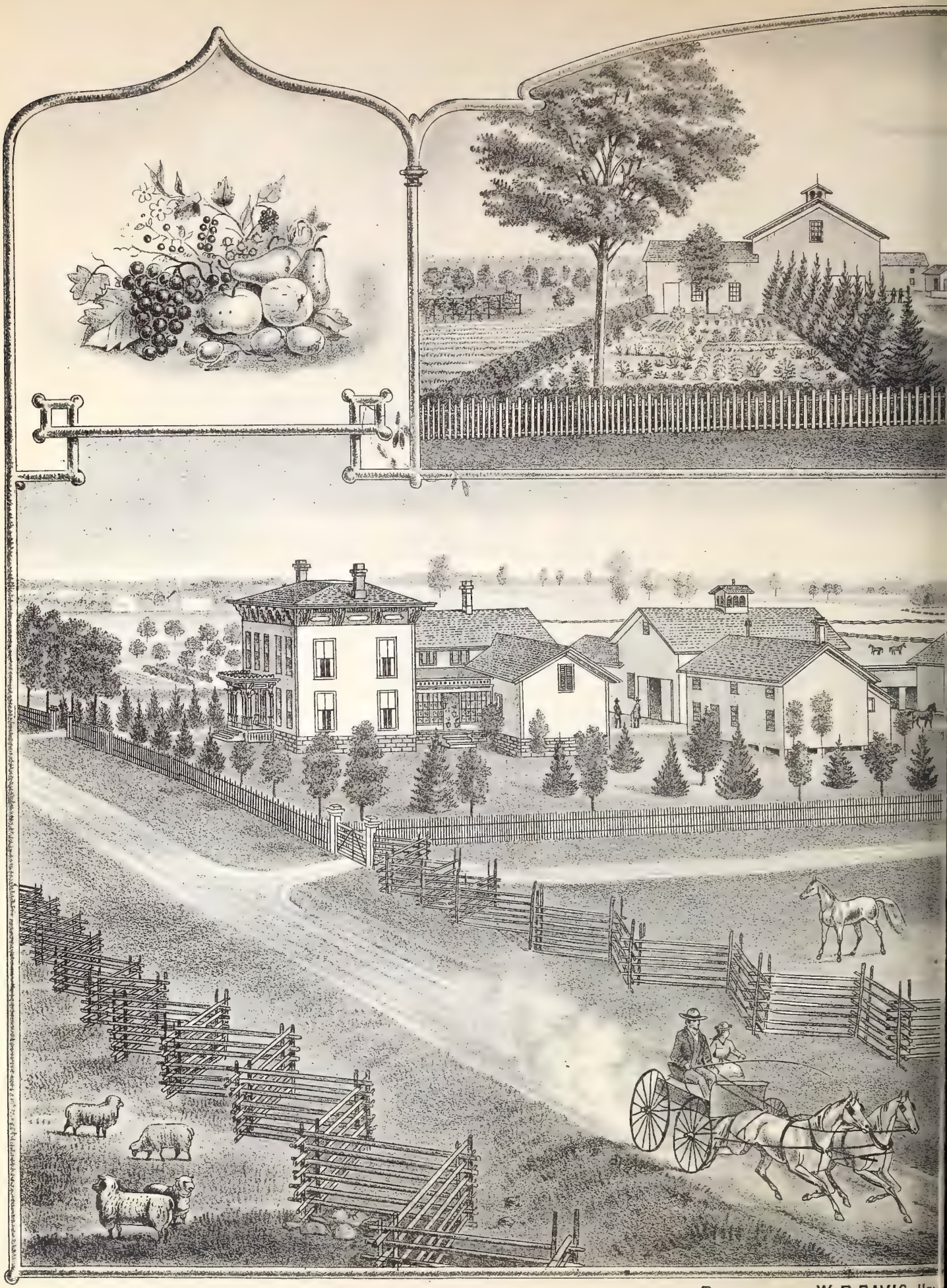
MRS. E. J. HALL.



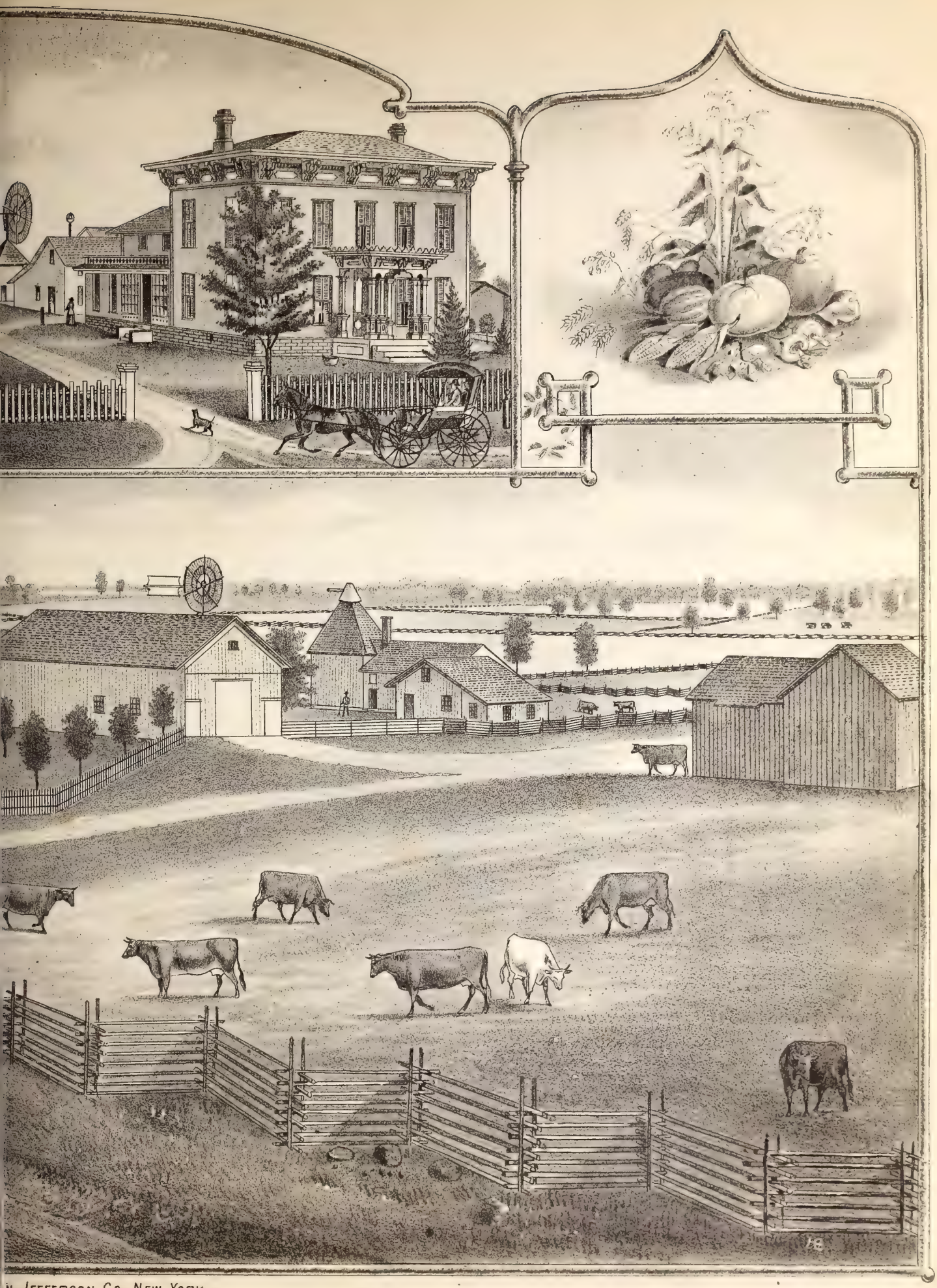
D. W. Hall



RES. OF MRS. E. J. HALL, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF W. P. DAVIS, HEN



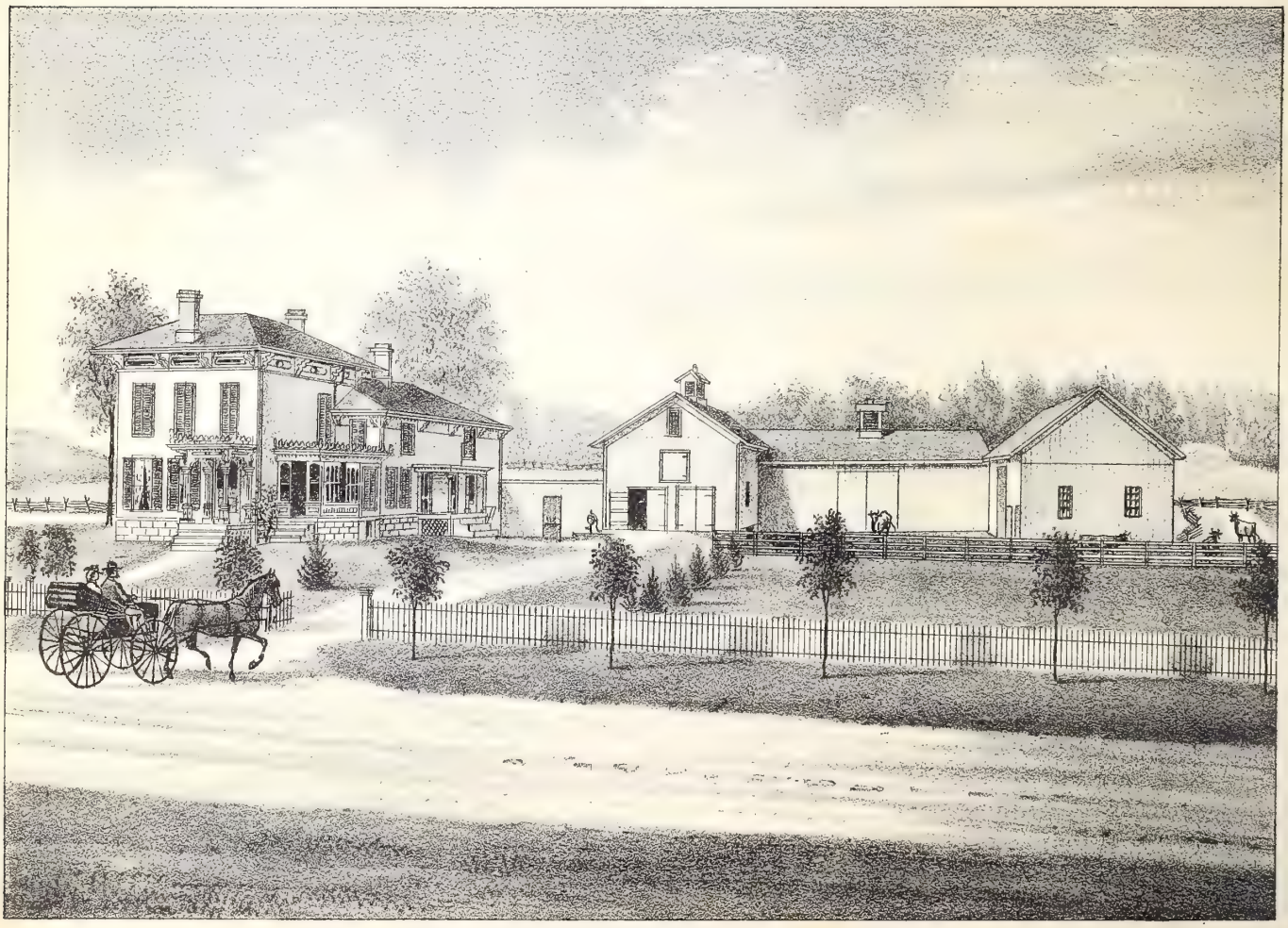
N. JEFFERSON CO., NEW YORK.



MRS. WM. S. GRIGGS.



WM. S. GRIGGS.



RES. OF WM. S. GRIGGS, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO, N.Y.

New York City, and engaging in school-teaching. In 1818 he returned to Jefferson County, N. Y., and entered, at Adams, the law-office of "Squire W——," as a student. During his stay here he was converted, and here began his Christian labors. He afterwards made himself famous as a revivalist in the United States and England, and for a long time was pastor of the First church at Oberlin, Ohio, and lecturer in the seminary at that place. He was born at Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, August 29, 1792, and died at Oberlin, Ohio, August 16, 1875, having nearly completed his 83d year. The old Sylvester Finney farm is a mile south of Henderson village. One of Sylvester Finney's sons, Zenas, owned a farm near the upper point of Henderson harbor, now the property of Eaton Alexander. Another son, George W. Finney, became widely noted for his lectures on the subject of temperance. He finally died in California.

THE VILLAGE OF HENDERSON HARBOR

occupies the site of the village of Naples, previously mentioned. When Naples was laid out a lot of four acres was reserved for a public square, and donated to the village by Mr. Henderson. On this lot a frame school-house was built by Jesse Hopkins in 1812. The first school was probably taught here in 1813; the teacher was a lady, whose name is now forgotten.

The *first school* in the town of Henderson was kept in a log school-house, which stood one and a fourth miles south of Henderson village, in the winter of 1808–09. The teacher was Alfred Forbes, or Fobes. Before the school-house was built at Henderson Harbor, Dr. Elias Skinner, the *first physician* who settled in town, and who lived here, taught school in one end of his dwelling. He is remembered by those who attended under him as a "brisk wielder of the birch and rule," and had his *switches* (!) graded in length to reach either a long or short distance, and no pupil was safe from their tender touches, no matter in what part of the room he might be.

John Blanchard taught in the school-house in the winter of 1817–18, and was chiefly remarkable for the accuracy he had acquired in throwing at the heads of his pupils any missile upon which his hand happened to alight. A man named Bancroft taught either just before or just after Mr. Blanchard. The school-house now in use is a frame building, standing on the hill in the eastern portion of the village, and is the third one which has been erected at the place. One of the three was burned.

Samuel Cole, from Rhode Island, settled at Henderson Harbor in 1812, where he engaged in the tanning and shoemaking business. In 1817 he removed to a farm near Henderson village, which was owned by Thomas Drury, the widow of whose son (Thomas Drury, Jr.) Mr. Cole married after the death of his first wife. While Mr. Cole was in business at the Harbor he associated with him a man named Dye, to whom he afterwards sold. Dye disposed of the property to Benjamin Andrus, who afterwards removed to a farm across the bay in the western part of town, and finally to Oswego county. Mr. Cole emigrated from Henderson village to the State of Wisconsin, where he died. His brother, Jonathan Cole, who settled at Henderson village in 1814, is still residing there, and has long held the position of deacon in the Baptist church.

William W. Warner, from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., came to Henderson Harbor in March, 1813. He had in 1811 located on Galloo island, but after the declaration of war and the commencement of hostilities he removed to the mainland. During the season of 1813 he, in company with others, including Jesse Hopkins, built a small schooner called the *Henderson*, of about 40 tons burden. In October of that year this vessel was impressed into the service of the United States, after which Captain Warner sailed her. This vessel was with the unfortunate expedition of General Wilkinson in the fall of 1813. She was burned after landing the men at Ogdensburgh, to prevent falling into the hands of the British. In the spring of 1814 he built a vessel of fifty tons, called the *Lily*. She was sold in the spring of 1815, and the *Augusta* purchased from the Government. Captain Warner's death occurred at Henderson Harbor in 1817.

Captain Warner's son, Capt. John S. Warner, began sailing in 1817, and led the life of a sailor until 1861,—a period of forty-four years. Since then he has resided at the Harbor. In 1850 he purchased the "Frontier House," then a private dwelling, and in 1861 repaired it thoroughly and opened it as a hotel, with the present name. He carried it on until 1876, when he rented to Capt. Edward White, the present landlord.

When the Warners first located here (1813), a hotel was kept by Hinckley Stevens, who probably built it. It stood opposite the site of the present "Frontier House," and was kept by Stevens and others until about 1830. While the old hotel was running, a second one was built by a man named Chandler. It was opened in the fall of 1826, and stood on the west side of the road, on the corner south of the present Frontier House. These hotels were all frame buildings. Chandler's was burnt about 1863.

Subsequent to the War of 1812 a considerable business was done at the Harbor in the way of buying and shipping stock and grain, which at that time went to Kingston. The first wheat ever shipped from here by water was taken out by Capt. J. S. Warner, on the schooner *Richard M.*, and carried to the Genesee river, from whence it was taken to Rochester. In 1842 and '43 a small steamer, called the *John Marshall*, Capt. J. S. Warner, made tri-weekly trips between Henderson Harbor and Kingston. During the seasons of 1876 and '77 the steamer *J. F. Dayan*, Capt. Reuben Warner, plied between Henderson and Sacket's Harbors, connecting at the latter place with trains on the Utica and Black River railway.

Ship-building was largely carried on at Henderson Harbor until recently. The last vessel constructed here was the *Jennie White*, a schooner of about 350 tons, capable of carrying 15,000 bushels of wheat,—now engaged in the lake trade between Ogdensburgh and Chicago.

The village has a picturesque location on the eastern shore of the bay, and in the summer presents quite a lively appearance, owing to the numbers of people who come here to spend that season in pleasure. And to no place could they go and find better facilities for enjoyment. Here are all the requirements for fishing and boating, together with

the many beauties spread forth by the lavish hand of nature.

HENDERSON VILLAGE.

About 1807–8 a deacon of the Presbyterian denomination, named Fellows, built a saw-mill and a grist-mill* on Big Stony creek, and originated the settlement which has grown into the present prosperous village. These mills soon afterwards became the property of John Putnam, who finally disposed of them to Lodowick Salisbury. The latter, in 1812, made general repairs upon them. He had, in 1811, opened the *first store* in the village, in which, in 1812, Lowrey Barney, now a physician of long practice, was clerk. Salisbury procured a portion of his goods at Utica and Albany, although they mostly came through by night from Montreal, and were transported in bateaux. The second store in the town of Henderson was opened in 1809 or '10, about three miles southeast of Henderson village, by Williams & McCumber, and Dr. Barney also clerked for them. These men afterwards engaged in the lumber business, and at last succumbed to bad management or the shortcomings of irresponsible creditors.

As early as 1812 a building was erected and occupied by Amos White and James Nash as a carding-mill. These men sold to a company, which was formed May 25, 1814, known as the "Henderson Woolen-Manufacturing Company," of which Elihu Shepard was president. The first trustees were Allen Kilby, Hezekiah Doolittle, Joseph Dickey, Tilley F. Smead, and Chester Norton. A considerable sum of money was expended in improvements, including the building of a woolen-mill. The property finally reverted to the original owners, Messrs. White & Nash. The former carried on the mill and carding-machine for a while, and sold it to Valentine Parker, who, being a millwright by trade, converted it into a grist-mill, after selling the machinery to parties at Watertown. Since then it has been operated as a grist-mill, and is now the property of Luther Reed. Parker's father, Joseph Parker, was among the early settlers of the town.

A second grist-mill is running at the village, which was built by George Finney. After placing in it one run of stone, Finney disposed of a share to Alonzo Leffingwell, and the two are the present proprietors. The mill is one of the best in the county, and has a large custom.

A distillery was built by a man named Calkins, about 1810–11, and was the first in the place. Another was afterwards owned by William Henderson, and operated by his agent, Nathan Goodell, as early as 1815–16. Corn was taken by Mr. Henderson in payment for land, and manufactured into whisky, which brought a fair price in cash.

About 1808–9, Deacon Fellows built his house,—a plank and frame structure,—and opened a tavern, the first at the village. He sold this, together with his mills, to John Putnam, who in turn disposed of the whole property to Lodowick Salisbury. The latter afterwards associated with him Martin T. Morseman, now of Sacket's Harbor, and the property was subsequently all disposed of to other parties. Salisbury has been dead a number of years.

A short time previous to 1812 a post-office was established at Henderson Harbor, and Mark Hopkins appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Mr. Stevens, father of Shubael Stevens, who now lives in the town. The office, after a short time, was removed to Henderson village, on the resignation of the postmaster at the Harbor, and the first man installed as postmaster at the village was Rev. Holland Weeks, a Swedenborgian preacher. His successor was Henderson Spencer. The present incumbent is Charles H. Sprague. Henderson Harbor has been without a post-office since its removal to the village.

Dr. Daniel Barney, the second physician in the town of Henderson, was originally from Rhode Island. In 1794 he removed to Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and from there afterwards into Jefferson County, living successively in Rutland, Adams, and Henderson, settling in the latter town in 1807. He died May 19, 1828. His son, Dr. Lowrey Barney, now residing at the village, began practicing in 1814. He received a diploma in 1822 from Fairfield Medical College, Herkimer county.

Henderson Village was long known as Salisbury's Mills, and this name is used frequently at present. It is located in the valley of Stony creek, principally on the north side of the stream, and about three and one-half miles from its mouth, and is surrounded by a good agricultural region.

STOCK.

Among the fine herds in this town is that of Simeon Mather, near Roberts' Corners. The cattle are of the Durham or short-horn variety, and among them is the famous Bull "Lord Mervin, 4th," a magnificent animal. (See view.)

WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 256, F. AND A. M.,

was organized at Henderson March 10, 1816, with Emory Osgood, M.; Noah Tubbs, S. W.; Daniel Leonard, J. W. In 1824 it contributed half the expense of building a Baptist church, the second story being fitted for a lodge-room. About 1832 it sold out to the society and was discontinued.

THE HENDERSON SOCIAL LIBRARY

was formed Feb. 9, 1819, of which Percival Bullard, Peter N. Cushman, Chester Norton, Rufus Hatch, Thomas Fobes, Allen Kilbey, and Elijah Williams were elected the first trustees.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HENDERSON

was formed June 26, 1806, at the house of Merril Danley, by Emory Osgood, who officiated as pastor till Sept. 11, 1823. In October, 1818, the members being scattered, a new church was formed from this, the parent body being the same that now worships at Smithville, and the colony that of Henderson village.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SMITHVILLE

was formed Sept. 29, 1823, with Henry Keith, Austin Robbins, and Ebenezer Sumner, trustees. This society, in

* The grist-mill was burned about 1870. It was then the property of G. W. Finney, who in 1871 erected a new grist-mill on the site of the old saw-mill, known as the "Eureka Mills," now owned by G. W. Finney and A. M. Leffingwell.



LEONARD SEATON, SR.



Leonard Seaton Jr.



RESIDENCE OF **LEONARD SEATON, JR.**, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



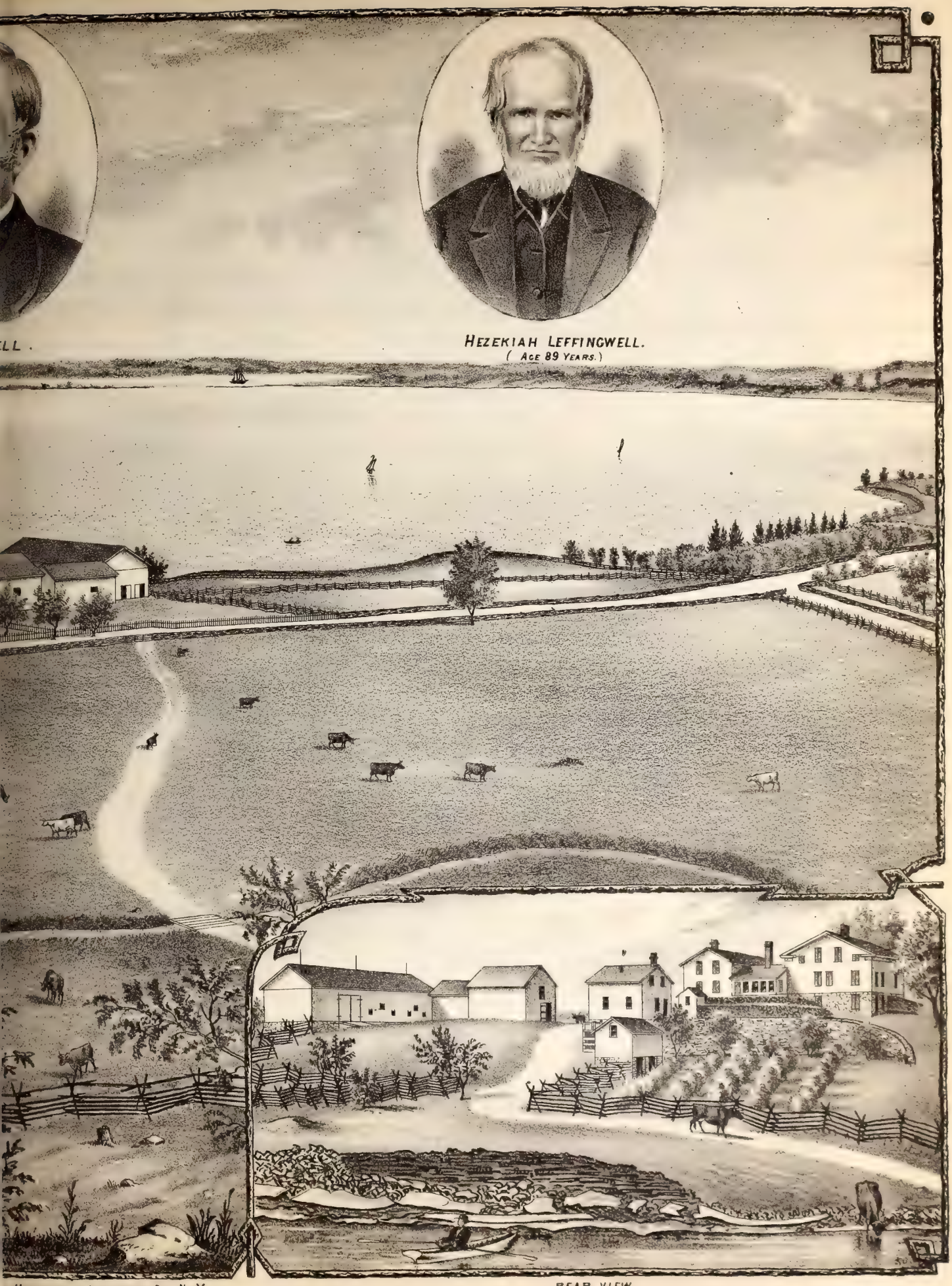
MRS. SARAH LEFFINGWELL.



R. LEFFI

S. EAST VIEW.

RESIDENCE OF R. LEFFING



ELL.

HEZEKIAH LEFFINGWELL.
(AGE 89 YEARS.)

, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

REAR VIEW.



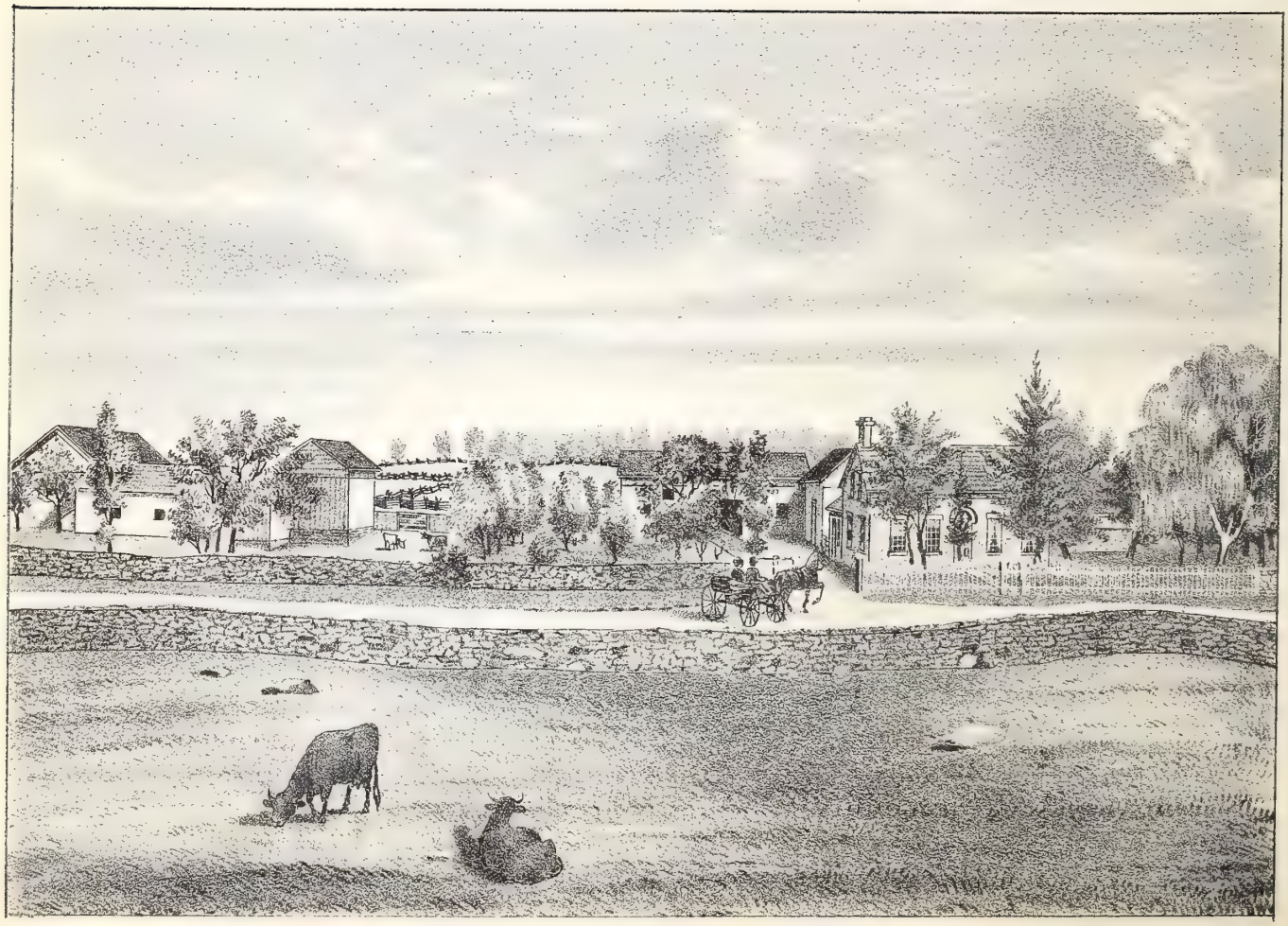
HARVEY SMITH.



MRS. HARVEY SMITH.
(DECEASED.)



MRS. HARVEY SMITH.



RES. OF **HARVEY SMITH**, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

concert with the Congregationalists, in 1832 erected a stone church at Smithville, 44 by 60 feet, at a cost of about $3000. The church contains an audience-room with 200 sittings, a session-room, and a gallery for the choir. It is heated by a Boyanton salamander furnace, and lighted by Frink's reflectors. The society contemplate adding a new steeple at an early date. The present board of trustees are: A. W. Robbins, chairman; A. P. Hall, secretary; H. Hill, J. A. Campbell, S. D. Lord, M.D., and Herrick Wiles. In 1875 the Baptist society leased the interest of the Congregational society for the term of one hundred years. Present membership, 30. Average attendance of Sunday-school, 50 scholars. Hon. Chas. A. Benjamin, superintendent. The clergy employed since Mr. Osgood have been Elders Elisha Morgan, Jesse Elliott, Norman G. Chase, J. N. Webb, Daniel D. Reed, Elisha Sawyer, Henry Ward, Joshua Freeman, Amasa Heath, and others. Present pastor, P. K. Sheldon,—since Dec. 3, 1873.

The "First Baptist Society" of Henderson was formed June 5, 1824, with Samuel Cole, Shubael Athiston, and Amasa Brown, trustees. In 1824 this society, assisted by the Masonic fraternity, erected a church, the latter using the second story as a lodge-room. They sold their interest about 1832. In 1853 this building, which stood a little south of Henderson village, was taken down, and a new one erected near the centre of the village. The same clergy have generally been employed here as at Smithville.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF HENDERSON.

This was formed January 1, 1820, with 66 members. The first pastor was Rev. Emory Osgood, who was followed by Elisha Morgan, Jesse Elliott, H. Chase, Russell Hervey, Alba Wedge, D. D. Read, John Wilder, Elisha Sawyer, Alba Cole, Joseph R. Johnson, John F. Bishop, and others. A church was erected in 1823 at a cost of $1800, and a second one about 1852–53, costing $2800.

THE PRESBYTERIANS,

about 1820, erected a small church in Henderson village that has been for many years taken down, and they have no place of worship at present in town. A society was formed on the 28th of October, 1819, with Adonijah Wheaton, Ralph French, and Jesse Hopkins, trustees.

THE METHODISTS

first organized a society in this town July 29, 1830, with Beebee Smith, Cyrus Hall, Amos White, Joseph J. Hatch, and Calvin Bishop, trustees. The first society at the village of Henderson was formed April 9, 1844, with Harvey Crittenden, Amos White, and Sylvanus Ward, trustees. The Methodists have two churches in town, one on Bishop street and one in the village, erected by the above societies respectively. The present pastor is Rev. C. Manson. The society is in a flourishing condition, with a fair membership.

THE SMITHVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was formed Jan. 3, 1824, by Rev. Abel L. Crandall, of 32 members. March 13, 1824, the church resolved to unite with the St. Lawrence presbytery, on the accommodation plan. Rev. Messrs. J. Ingersoll, D. Spear, L. A. Sawyer, J. Covert, A. Putnam, H. Doane, George J. King, Charles Halsey, L. M. Shepard, George Turner, and Henry Budge have since been employed, mostly one-half of the time, the remainder being at North Adams. In 1829 the church joined the Black River Association, and has since so remained. Meetings were held in a school-house, built with the view of holding meetings, until the present church was built. The Congregational Society of Smithville was formed Sept. 16, 1823, having William Gilbert, Joseph T. French, and Daniel McNeil, trustees, who united with the Baptists in erecting a church, as above stated.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF HENDERSON

was formed January 13, 1823, with John S. Porter, Roswell Davis, and Amasa Hungerford, trustees. The Henderson Universalist Charitable Society had been formed Feb. 5, 1819, of thirteen members, but not legally perfected till four years. In 1839 a church 40 by 60 feet was erected in the village, at a cost of $3000, and dedicated in December, 1839. On March 9, 1822, a church organization was effected by Rev. Pitt Morse, of nineteen members. The clergy since employed have been P. Morse, C. G. Person, Seth Jones, P. Morse, L. Rice, Alfred Peck, and others. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Rice.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

December 25, 1825, a society of the *New Jerusalem* was formed in Ellisburg, at Brewster's school-house, of 13 members, in that town and Henderson, but mostly in the latter. Rev. Holland Weeks, formerly a Congregational minister, of Abington, Mass., who came into Henderson to reside in 1821, and who soon began to hold meetings in school-houses, was the promulgator of these doctrines in town, and preached gratuitously for many years. The meetings of the new church were kept up regularly by him at the school-house in Henderson village till near his death, July 24, 1843, aged 75 years. The greatest number of members was between thirty and forty. The first members were Holland Weeks, Joseph Dickey, Moses J. Morseman, Edward Leslie, Jeremiah Sias, Charles Stearns, Jr., John Burt Blanchard, Lucy Ann Blanchard, Alvin Wood, Lydia Wood, Ann H. Adams, Hannah M. Goodale, and Harriet A. Weeks.

BUSINESS.

In October, 1877, Henderson Village contained eight stores, three blacksmith-shops (two having wagon-shops in connection), two tailors, one harness-shop, two grist-mills, one saw- and shingle-mill (owned by John Chapman), three churches, a two-story frame school-house, two hotels (*New York House*, by Capt. F. J. Ramsdell, and *Exchange*, by C. Weaver), four physicians, two lawyers (A. A. Davis and Alonzo Leffingwell), one dentist (E. J. Richards), two millinery establishments, one barber-shop, and two billiard-rooms. The place is rapidly improving, and during the summer of 1877 several new stores have been erected, besides other buildings.

In another portion of this volume will be found an account of the famous balloon voyage of Prof. John Wise, Mr. La Mountain, and others, in July, 1859, from St. Louis, Mo., to Henderson, landing in town on the second of that

month, on the farm of T. O. Whitney, in twenty-three hours from the time of starting.

We are under obligations, for information furnished, to Dr. Barney and others at Henderson Village, Capt. Warner and others at Henderson Harbor, and Samuel Nutting, Levi Crittenden, Joseph Fillmore, Silas Wilkinson, Philo Hungerford (of Rural Hill), Rev. P. K. Sheldon, and others in that town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE FAMILY OF RUSSELL WALLACE.

John Wallace, father of Russell Wallace, was born in 1777, in Massachusetts. Anna Nevens, his wife, was born in New Hampshire. They were married in 1796, came to New York State in 1806, and settled in the woods, two miles back of Henderson village. Like all new settlers, they endured many privations. He was called out in the War of 1812. His wife was energetic and industrious; she conquered difficulties and encouraged her husband when despondent, and was the mother of fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to be men and women.

Russell Wallace was the fifth child, born July 3, 1806. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one. He traveled some at this time (under pay), visited Washington city, spent a few weeks with his brother in Boston; he also spent some time in Canada; and finally returning home, went into business with his father, in which he continued up to the time of his marriage. He then bought the farm on which his widow now resides. He was a man of intelligence and integrity, a good financier, a kind neighbor, husband and father. He outlived all his children but one, and died regretted at the age of sixty-five, Aug. 22, 1871.

The parents of Mrs. R. Wallace—Thomas Bell, born in Scotland in 1781, Margaret Leckie, his wife, born in 1783, in the same place—came to America the same year. After a brief stay in New York city, they came on to Sacket's Harbor, where a neighbor had preceded them. He took up land on the shore of Henderson bay, then an unbroken wilderness where the howl of the wolf disturbed their nightly slumber. The first winter was full of privations; sad and lonely, they oft looked back to the dear old home they had left behind. He was called out with his neighbors to defend the frontiers from the British and Indians. He lived many years on the farm he first took up, and died in 1861. His wife, a woman of intelligence and active business habits, died in 1867, regretted by her children. Their children were seven in number,—four girls and three boys. The two oldest, John L. and Susan J. Bell, were invited by their uncle, Robert Leckie, of Washington city, to spend a few years with him and attend school. They went in 1829, and were present at the inauguration of General Jackson. John died in September of the same year, of bilious fever. Susan J. stayed with her uncle seven years, sharing with his daughter all the advantages that wealth and position could give,—R. Leckie, her uncle, being a retired gentleman of fortune. She married, in 1834, Capt. J. L. Keelen, who died in 1836, from injuries received on being thrown from a horse. Her uncle died in 1834. Consequently, on the death of her husband, she returned to her old home; was married again in 1841, to R. Wallace, and went to reside on the farm on which she now lives. Their children were six in number, three boys and three girls.

The oldest, Helen E. Wallace, was a young lady of fine mind and of active business habits. She married, in 1862, R. F. Van Valkenburgh, and died in 1868, aged twenty-six years, leaving one child, Marian H.

The second daughter, Marian E., was good and beautiful in all her ways; kind and gentle in spirit, the fragrance of her life remains. She was born Nov. 26, 1844, married to H. M. Blount in 1862, and died in 1865, leaving a boy, Clarence W.

Russell Wallace, Jr., born April 24, 1846, died in 1864. He was intellectual, amiable and kind in disposition, and beloved by his family. Mila L. Wallace, born Feb. 26, 1850, and died in 1869; she had sterling qualities of mind and heart, beloved by those that knew her well, and to her father and mother a rare gift that fled too soon. Danford L. Wallace, born May 25, 1851, and died Sept. 27, 1852.

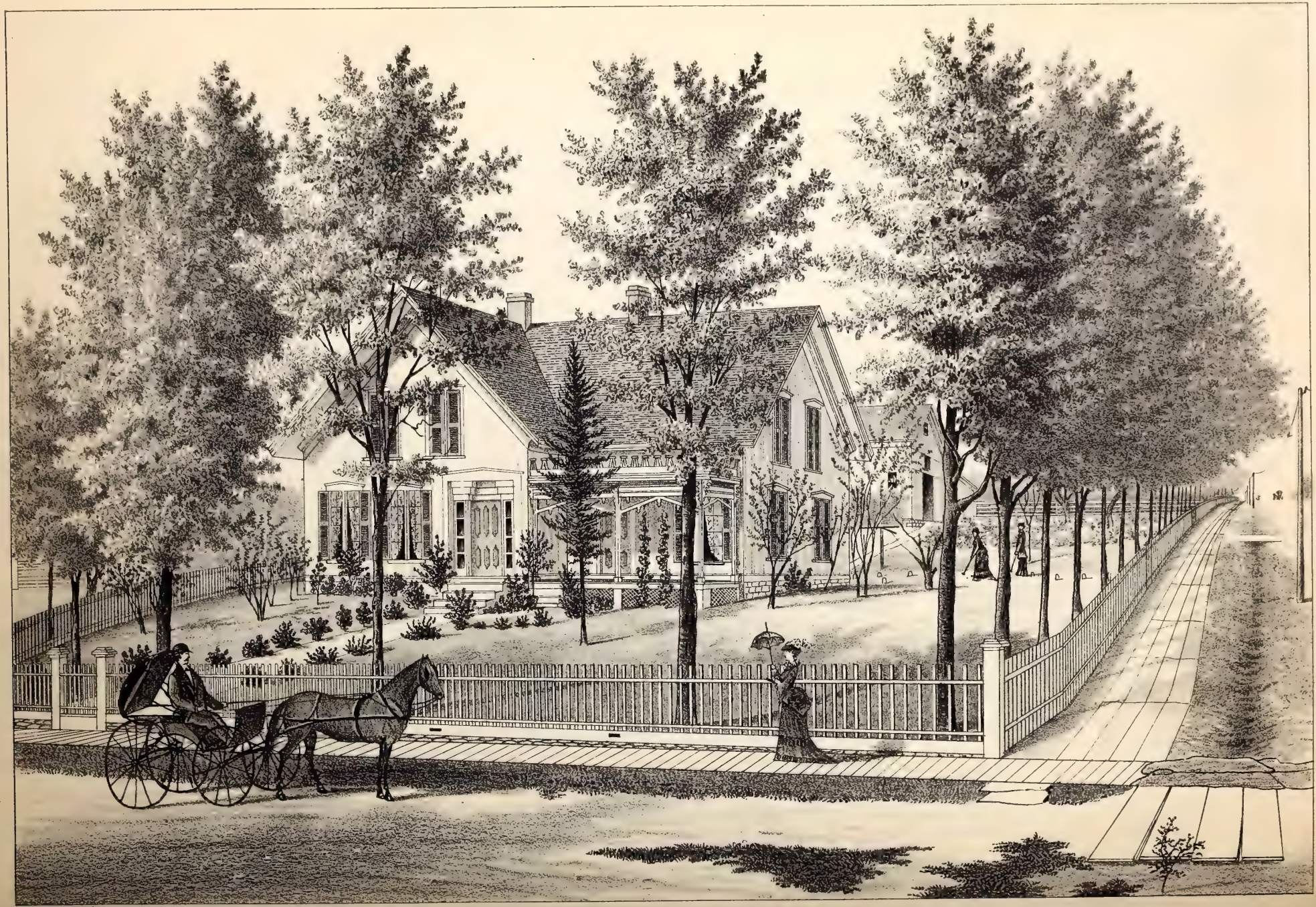
Sherman L. Wallace, born July 25, 1853, married June 2, 1872, and died Sept. 27, 1877. He was the only child that survived his father, whose place he took on the farm, the business part of which he conducted with great ability for one so young. He was honest and truthful, well qualified to take an active part in the concerns of human life, a kind son, a good and faithful husband, for whose early death the widow and mother mourn.

The wife of Sherman L. Wallace, Ella M. Joiner, was born Dec. 17, 1855, is a lady of culture and refinement, well known in the community in which she lives for her amiable disposition and correct deportment.

The widow of R. Wallace survives husband and children, and enjoys good health; at the age of sixty-eight is keenly alive to the prosperity of her country, the community in which she lives, and her neighbors in particular; although surrounded with many blessings, she will ever mourn for the loved ones gone before her.

ROSWELL DAVIS.

Among the early permanent settlers Roswell Davis might be numbered, having moved about the year 1811 from Lunenburg, Vt., with his family of wife and two children, and purchased a farm in Bishop street, in said town, which is now owned and occupied by his youngest son, W. P. Davis. He purchased by contract, and by perseverance and industry paid for his farm. About the year 1840 he became the owner of the Putnam farm, upon which the first town-meeting was held in town. During the War of 1812 he was frequently called out to defend our lines, and was at the battles of Sacket's Harbor and Sandy Creek, and assisted in carrying the *great* cable from Sandy Creek to Sacket's Harbor.



(P. F. COIST, DEL.)

RESIDENCE OF L. B. SIMMONS, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



MRS. SUSAN J. WALLACE.



RUSSELL WALLACE.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE **RUSSELL WALLACE**, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



ELLA M. WALLACE.



SHERMAN WALLACE.



HELEN E. WALLACE.



MARIAN E. WALLACE.



MILA Z. WALLACE.



RUSSELL WALLACE.



ABEL BICKFORD.



MRS. ABEL BICKFORD.



RESIDENCE of **ABEL BICKFORD,** ROBERTS CORNERS, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



HERBERT BABBITT.



MRS. HERBERT BABBITT.

HON. GEORGE BABBITT.

There is a peculiar felicity in recording the life and character of a man who has made the life contest successfully, and by his own exertions has surmounted the obstacles that lie in the path of all, and through these varied struggles has maintained an unblemished reputation. Among this class of men stands the subject of this sketch.

George Babbitt was born at Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1818. His father, Deodatus Babbitt, was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1790, and came at an early day to this county, where he died in 1828. His mother, Phœbe (Strong) Babbitt, was the daughter of Hon. Nathan Strong, one of the first settlers of the town of Rodman, having moved from Old Durham, in the State of Connecticut. When in his tenth year young Babbitt's father died, and when fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to Jason Fairbanks, Esq., of Watertown, to learn the saddlery and harness trade, with whom he remained three and one-half years, and then removed to Utica, where he followed his trade for the ensuing four years. He then spent four months in Clinton, Oneida Co., and afterwards removed to Smithville, this county, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years on the plains and in California, two years in Sacket's Harbor as deputy collector of customs, and three years in Watertown while discharging the duties of the office of sheriff. In 1863 he engaged in the mercantile business in Smithville, in which he continued for seven years, disposing of his business in 1869 and moving on to his farm, near the above-named village, where he now resides. He was postmaster of Smithville twelve years; was elected a member of the legislature of the State of New York in 1857; was appointed deputy collector of customs at Sacket's Harbor in 1861, and served two years, resigning that position in 1863 to engage in the mercantile business; was elected sheriff of his native county in 1872, and served one term. In all of these important positions Mr. Babbitt gave general satisfaction to his constituents and to the people at large. Faithful to every trust in him reposed, diligent in the discharge of his official duties, honest in his opinions, and fair and impartial in the administration of the affairs pertaining to his several offices, he necessarily won golden opinions as an honest legislator and an upright man.

As an evidence of his enterprise, we might mention that in the spring of 1854 he, in company with his brother-in-law and Dr. Hiram Salisbury, of Elmira, N. Y., went to Missouri and purchased a drove of sheep, which they drove across the plains to California, where they disposed of them at a fair profit. He returned to his home in this county in the fall of 1855. On the 9th of Aug., 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Augusta, daughter of Hon. Elihu M. McNeil. She was born in Henderson, July 14, 1824. Her father was one of the early settlers of Henderson, having moved into the town with his father at the age of nine years, coming from Hatfield, Mass. He was a member of the legislature of the State of New York in 1842 and 1846; was also a member of the convention that revised the constitution of this State in the summer and fall of 1846.

Mr. Babbitt's general character is so well known, and, we may add, so highly appreciated by the people of Jefferson County, that anything of a laudatory nature we could adduce would be superfluous. Every one will agree with us, we feel assured, when we summarize him as an intelligent citizen and an honest man.

Herbert Demont Babbitt, only son of George and Harriet A. Babbitt, was born at Smithville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1847. He received a common-school and academic education, attending Union Academy and Hungerford Collegiate Institute. He spent several years as clerk in his father's store, and there learned those habits of industry and gained the business knowledge that have characterized

his subsequent career. While engaged with his father in the peaceful occupation of mercantile business, the safety of the Union was imperilled, and he left his father's house and went to its defense, enlisting as a private soldier, joining the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bradley Winslow, and served until the close of the war. He took part in the assault on Petersburg, on the 2d of April, 1865, and participated in several engagements of lesser importance. On his return he resumed his clerkship with his father. On the organization of the national guards of the State of New York, he was appointed aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant, on the staff of Brigadier-General Bradley Winslow, his old colonel in the army, and is still on General W.'s staff as inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of major. In 1873 he was appointed deputy sheriff by his father, and at the expiration of his father's term of office he received the appointment to the same office from the present sheriff, A. W. Peck, Esq. He has made an eminently faithful and efficient officer.

On the 30th of June, 1874, he was married to Miss Isabella Merriam, daughter of Samuel G. Merriam, Esq., of New Haven, Oswego Co. She was born May 23, 1851. This union has been blessed with one child. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. George Babbitt, and of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babbitt, together with an illustration of the residence of the former, adorn our pages elsewhere in this work.

TRUMAN ORSON WHITNEY,

son of Erastus and Hannah Whitney, was born in Henderson, March 11, 1813. His father married, for his first wife, Hannah Jerome, by whom he had six children, namely, John, Truman Orson, Randal, Dorval, Safrona, and Maria. His second wife, Betsy Wood, had four children,—Hannah, Elfrieda, Eveline, and Fanny. His father died in October, 1855, and his step-mother in 1874.

Martha Wood, daughter of James and Barbara Wood, was born in Ellisburg, August 6, 1815. Her father married Barbara Ireland, by whom he had eleven children, as follows: Epinetus, Timothy, Steven, Horace, Mary, Dolly, Hepsey, Martha, Betsy, Julia, and Emma. Her mother died in 1856, and her father in 1864.

T. O. Whitney was married to Martha Wood, in Ellisburg, March 12, 1840, and commenced housekeeping in Henderson April 10 of the same year, where they lived until his death, and where his widow still resides. Mr. Whitney held the office of assistant revenue assessor from 1863 to 1867, and was supervisor of the town in 1863. In the spring of 1872 he was wounded in the ankle by the accidental discharge of a gun, and his foot was amputated by Dr. Grafton, of Watertown. In a short time, by the aid of an artificial foot, his loss was hardly noticed. He died March 3, 1876, after a brief sickness of two weeks, aged sixty-three years. He was one of the pioneers of the county, having immigrated to the town nearly fifty years ago. He was a man of considerable ability, and faithfully fulfilled the various offices of trust to which he was elected. He was one of the heaviest farmers of the town, having in his possession at the time of his death about 450 acres of land, all in one farm. In his death the people felt that they had lost one of their best citizens.

Speaking of his burial, a correspondent to the press says, "The funeral of T. O. Whitney was held at his late residence on Sunday last; sermon by Rev. L. Rice, Universalist minister. A larger concourse of people I have seldom seen. People from all parts of the town and from several other towns were present. The house, though capacious, could not contain the throng."

Mr. Whitney was a Republican in politics; and, although a member of no denomination, he was a regular attendant of the Universalist church. He was perfectly temperate in his habits, using neither liquor nor tobacco in any form whatever.

Truman O. and Martha Whitney had four children, namely, Elvira, born August 6, 1841; was married to Albert Benedict, of Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., June 16, 1869; has two children,—Clarence, born Aug. 21, 1872; Ada, born Dec. 8, 1874. Myron J., born January 27, 1843; he enlisted in Co. K, N. Y. Vol. Inf., was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and both battles of Fredericksburg; he was honorably discharged in 1863; he married Florence White January 28, 1872; they have two children,—Edward O., born December 27, 1872, and Myron Lee, born May 23, 1876. Byron, born October 23, 1849; died August 25, 1857. Jay, born January 12, 1856.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, together with an illustration of the old homestead, can be seen elsewhere in this work.

GEORGE W. COLLINS

was the only son (of a family of seven children) of John Collins, one of the earliest pioneers of the town of Watertown, where the subject of this sketch was born July 11, 1822. He received a limited education at the district schools of his native town. At the age of twenty-one he commenced life for himself, having previously lived with and assisted his father on the homestead farm, which he afterwards worked himself. On the 15th of January, 1843, he was united in marriage with Fanny Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Fulton county, this State. Five children were given them, of whom all survive but one which died in infancy. Their names are: Helen J., Franklin M., George H., and De Witt C.

In 1865, Mr. Collins removed to the town of Henderson, and first rented the farm known as the A. C. Clark place, which he subsequently purchased. It contains 240 acres, and is kept in an admirable state of cultivation.

On May 22, 1877, he sustained the loss of his wife, who had been to him a true and faithful companion, sharing his early struggles, and assisting, by her thrift and fine domestic qualities, in his success. This was a sore bereavement to him, and one which will evidently leave its impress on his life for a long time to come.

In personal character, Mr. C. is a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and one who enjoys the respect and



G. G. WHITNEY.



MRS. G. G. WHITNEY.



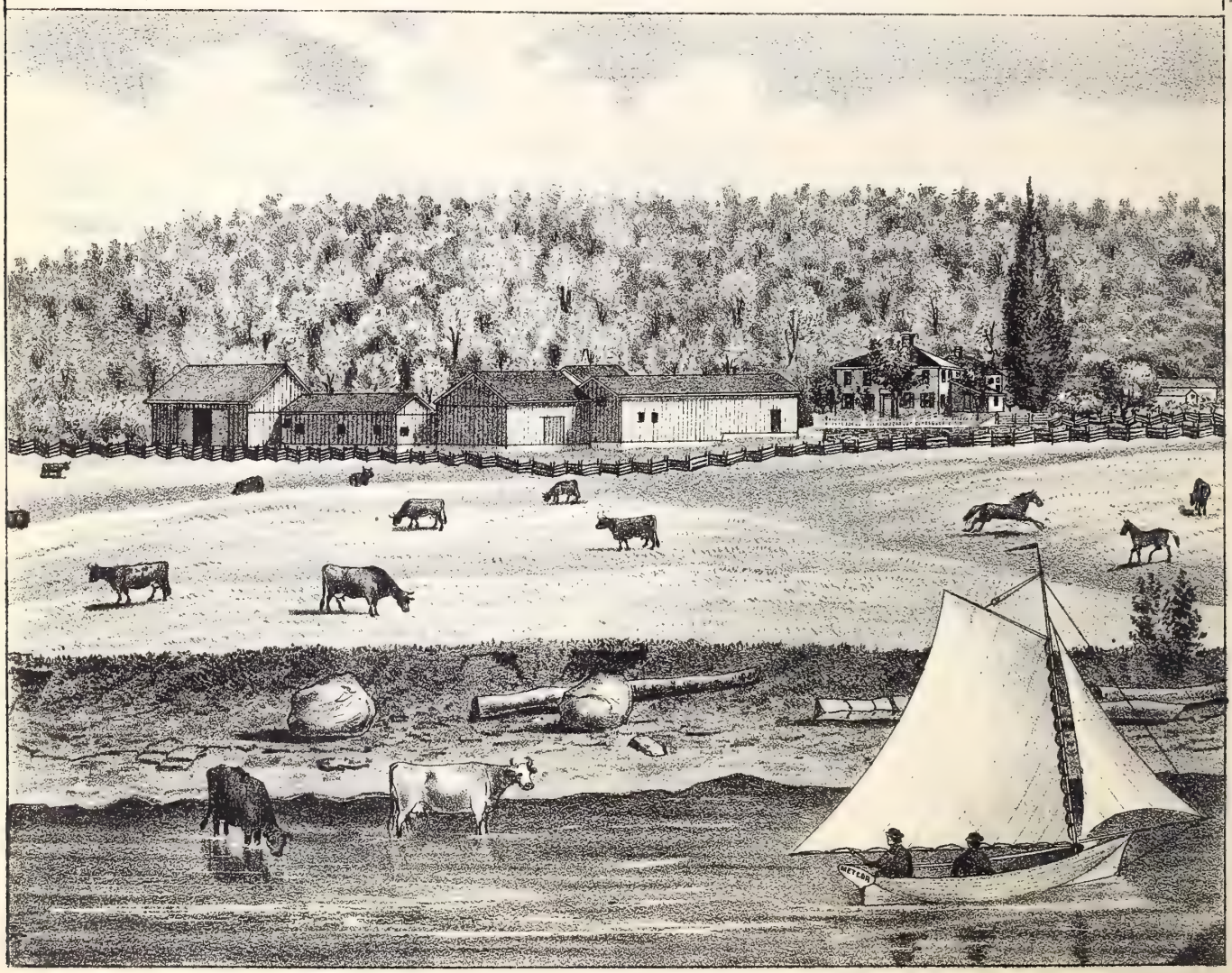
RESIDENCE of G. G. WHITNEY, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



MRS. MOSES BUNNEL.



MOSES BUNNEL.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE BUNNEL, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

esteem of his fellow-townsmen. In politics he is a Democrat of the good old Jeffersonian school. In religious belief he is liberal, never having affiliated with any particular denomination. (See illustration on another page.)

A. D. STANLEY

was born in the town of Rutland, this county (whither his father removed in 1810), July 5, 1818. In the year 1823 he removed with his father to the farm now occupied by O. M. Stanley, adjoining the one on which he now resides, and an illustration of which can be seen elsewhere in this work. Mr. Stanley married Miss Mary, daughter of Jonas Benjamin, Esq., an early and highly respected settler of the town of Hounsfield. Three children have been born to them, namely, De Forrest, Charles, and Homer; all, except De Forrest, residing at home; and he is married, and lives in the next house to his father's. The father of Mr. Stanley was a minute-man in a cavalry regiment in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Sacket's Harbor during the trouble there. In politics the old gentleman was a Whig; and A. D. is a Republican. In religion he is liberal, but a regular attendant of the Universalist church. He owns 400 acres of land in one body; is a straightforward and honest business man, and a good citizen. (See portraits of himself and wife, with illustration.)

LEONARD SEATON.

Among the prominent pioneers of the towns of Ellisburg and Henderson none were better known or more highly respected than was the subject of this sketch. For nearly sixty years he was closely identified with the business and material development of those towns, and by his integrity and general fair dealing won a reputation that will last through succeeding generations. Leonard Seaton was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1794. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to Rufus Barnes, of Rome, N. Y., to learn the trades of tanning, currying, and boot- and shoe-making, at which he served seven years. The only educational advantages he received were those afforded at the district school, which he attended during the winter months. In March, 1814, he volunteered as a private soldier in the war then going on with Great Britain, serving under General Dearborn. He marched to Sacket's Harbor, where he served until the cessation of hostilities, when he received an honorable discharge. In 1817 he came into Jefferson County, and purchased lands in the towns of Ellisburg and Henderson, upon which he continued to work, during the summer months, until 1820, when he effected a permanent settlement in the former town. He thus became a genuine pioneer, and assisted in the material development of those towns. In 1822 he united in marriage with Miss Polly Pennell, a native of Oneida county, by whom he had five children, namely, Andrew P., Boynton C., Leonard, Jr., Francis P., and Samuel G., of whom all except the daughter are living; she became the wife of S. M. Clark, of Iowa, and died in 1874. In July, 1834, Mrs. Seaton deceased, and shortly thereafter Mr. Seaton married Sarah S. Chapman, which union resulted in eight children, namely, Mary M., Arminda D., Cornelia, Chauncey E., Ambrose B., George L., Louisa, and Herbert J., of whom all but Cornelia survive. She died young.

In 1837 Mr. Seaton removed into the town of Henderson, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred August 15, 1872, when seventy-eight years and fifteen days old. By his death the community lost an honorable and upright citizen, his family a kind and loving husband and father. He was a man whose character remained unblemished to the last, and perhaps the death of no citizen of the town was more deeply lamented. He took a deep and lasting interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his town, and, although he never sought office, he was made assessor and commissioner of Ellisburg for twenty years. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. By industry and close attention to business he accumulated a fair competence, and thus left his widow, who still survives him, and is now hale and hearty, though in her sixty-seventh year, comfortably situated in this world's goods.

Leonard Seaton, Jr., third son of the above, was born July 18, 1827, and was brought up to and learned the same business as his father had learned before him. Young Leonard received his education at the district school, with one or two terms at Belleville Academy. In 1862 he closed out his business at a sacrifice and enlisted in the army, and was promoted to first lieutenant in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery. In 1865 he was mustered out, and came home with his health considerably impaired. He thus sustained the patriotism which his father evinced almost half a century before. Mr. Seaton enjoys an extensive popularity, as is shown from the fact that he served four years in the board of supervisors, having been elected from a Republican town, he being a Democrat, and he came within 186 votes of securing an election to the office of sheriff in 1875. For a number of years he carried on the business of tanning, currying, and boot and shoe business, and afterwards went into that of ship-building. He built three of the largest lake-boats that go through the canal, the aggregate tonnage of which was 1700 tons. Their names were the "L. Seaton," "James Wade," and "Jennie White." He was also for some years in the mercantile business, together with attending to his farms, which foot up a total of 550 acres. In 1850 he married Harriet A. Bates, by whom he had one daughter, Florence C., born March 11, 1857. His wife died in 1859; and in 1866 he married Mrs. Stephen W. Chapman, who survives. (See illustration and portraits elsewhere in this work.)

ABEL BICKFORD,

son of Levi and Esther Bickford, was born at Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1811. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1774, and emigrated to Lowville, Lewis Co., in 1801. His mother was a native of Rhode Island, and was an early pioneer of Lewis county. They were married about 1803, and became the parents of

eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. Levi was a farmer by occupation, and reared his family to the same pursuit. In politics, he was a Whig. He died Dec. 1, 1830. Mrs. L. Bickford lived to be seventy-eight years of age.

The subject of our sketch was the fourth child, and was reared to industry and economy. At the age of sixteen he commenced working out by the month, which he followed some ten years. He was married to Miss Betsey Lewis, of Harrisburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., June 6, 1838. She was born March 26, 1817. Mr. Bickford commenced life a poor boy on a farm, and to-day he is one of the substantial and wealthy men of Henderson. In May, 1871, he settled in Henderson, where he is living to-day. In politics, Mr. Bickford is a Republican, and in his native county held various positions of trust and honor. His wife was a worthy member of the Baptist church, a faithful wife, and an affectionate mother. She died Sept. 10, 1875.

REUBEN WOOD LEFFINGWELL

was born near Woodville, in the town of Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1805. His father, Hezekiah Leffingwell, Jr., was born in Connecticut, March 6, 1777, and was one of the early settlers of Ellisburg, coming there about 1800, from Middleton, Vt., with his wife, Miriam Wood, to whom he was married Nov. 18, 1800. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, a pioneer in the settlement of Jefferson County, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, later in life, a believer in the doctrines of Swedenborg. He died in 1866, surviving his wife about thirty years, and leaving descendants. His father, Hezekiah, Sr., was a native of Connecticut, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married Lydia Wetherell, July 26, 1761, and died leaving numerous descendants.

Sarah Leffingwell, formerly Carpenter, was born at Guilford, Vt., May 29, 1808. Her father, Cyrus Carpenter, was a resident of Vermont for many years. His father, Benjamin Carpenter, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in the year 1726; was a magistrate in 1764; removed to Vermont in 1770; was a field officer in the Revolution; a founder of the first constitution and government of the State of Vermont; a member of the Executive Council; and lieutenant-governor of the State in 1778. He was of English descent.

The subject proper of this sketch, R. W. Leffingwell, was married to Sarah Carpenter, at Guilford, Vt., June 5, 1831. He brought his wife to Ellisburg, and subsequently on to the farm where they now reside. Mr. Leffingwell is a good practical farmer, having devoted his time and energies exclusively to agricultural and dairying pursuits. About 1860 he was elected president of the Ellisburg, Adams, and Henderson Agricultural Society. He received the first premium on dairy products from the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, about 1860. In fine, he has been eminently successful in his operations, his dealings always being characterized by honest and upright motives. He is universally respected and esteemed as a good citizen and a useful member of society.

A. M. Leffingwell, son of the above, was born in the town of Henderson, Sept. 26, 1842. He received his education at the district school and Union Academy, from which he was honorably graduated in 1866. The following year he entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he spent two years in the literary, and the same length of time in the law, departments, graduating from the latter in 1871. Was admitted to practice at the Michigan bar, and subsequently to the bars of New York, at Brooklyn. In 1874 he embarked in the milling business at Henderson, which he still carries on in connection with his profession. In 1870 he married Miss Hattie Cook, which union has been blessed with two children, namely: Kittie M., born July 26, 1871; and Sarah, born Oct. 2, 1875. In 1877 he received the Democratic nomination for special surrogate.

GEORGE BUNNEL.

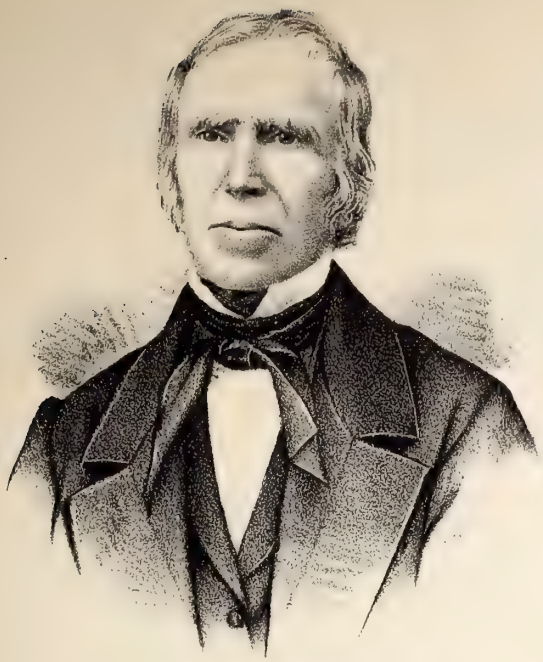
The subject of this sketch was the son of Moses A. Bunnel and Lola Hitchcock. The former was born in Wallingford, Conn., Nov. 18, 1774, and died Feb. 14, 1852; the latter was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 11, 1776, and deceased Oct. 12, 1867. They were married Feb. 5, 1804, and about the year 1809 they removed from Blanford, Mass, to the town of Russell, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., being engaged in keeping a hotel during their residence there, which extended through some ten or eleven years; then removed, with his family, to Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y. He now assumed the occupation of a farmer. His family at this time numbered eight children,—three sons and five daughters,—viz., Moses, Reuben, Alfred, Jane, Nancy, Cornelia, Frances, and Sarah. While located here, another son, George, the youngest of the family, and the subject of this sketch, was born, May 10, 1823.

After a residence of about ten years at Canandaigua, the family removed to the town of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and took up a farm, on which the parents lived and died, the father at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother at the venerable age of ninety-two, at the dates given above.

George Bunnel was married, Oct. 14, 1857, to Miss Lorentin Gilman. She was born Feb. 12, 1835.

JOEL DODGE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1817. His father was a native of New York, his mother of Connecticut, and were among the early pioneers to Herkimer county. Mr. Dodge is one in a family of ten children, all of whom lived to be of age, five of whom are still living. He was reared on a farm, and has followed it ever since. He worked by the month for some time after becoming of age. On the 3d of March, 1842, he married Miss Sarah Adams, of Otsego Co., N. Y. She was born Sept. 8, 1822. As a result of this happy union four children were born to them, namely, Sarah Jane, died at the age of six; Jane M., died at the age of fourteen; Chas. H. and Alice M. On the 1st of May, 1843, Mr. Dodge came to Henderson, and settled on the farm now owned by Jas. Dodge. In the spring of 1870



AUSTIN ROBBINS.



MRS. AUSTIN ROBBINS.

D. M. HALL,

son of Daniel and Anna Hall, was born in Hounsfield, July 11, 1824. His parents were of New England origin, and were among the early pioneers of this county. He was reared a farmer, and followed it through life with success. October 10, 1851, he married Miss E. J. Robbins, daughter of Austin and Eunice Robbins, natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Hall was born in Adams, June 1, 1825. As a result of this happy union, three children were born, namely, Arthur M., Willis D., and Eliza E. Mr. Hall commenced farming for himself in Hounsfield, and, after two years, removed to the town of Adams, where he lived for fifteen years, and then settled on the farm where his family now reside. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was esteemed *most* by those who knew him *best*. He was a Republican in politics, and held various offices of trust and honor in his town and county, such as loan commissioner, assessor, etc. He died September 25, 1872.

AUSTIN ROBBINS.

The subject of this sketch was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, September 23, 1786. While young, he learned the wagon-maker's trade, and this, together with farming, was his business through life. He was among the early pioneers of Jefferson County, and settled in Hounsfield. He married Miss Eunice Morton, of Cortland county, New York. She was born November 3, 1788. Nine children were born to them, one of whom is Mrs. E. J. Hall, donor of this sketch, etc. Mr. Robbins was a member of the Baptist church. In politics, was first a Democrat, and then Republican. He died October 27, 1867, and his wife died July 6, 1863.

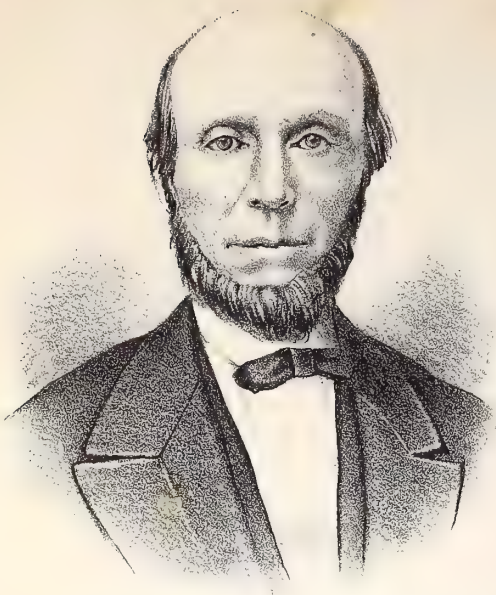


CAPTAIN H.R.WARNER.

RESIDENCE of H.R.WARNER



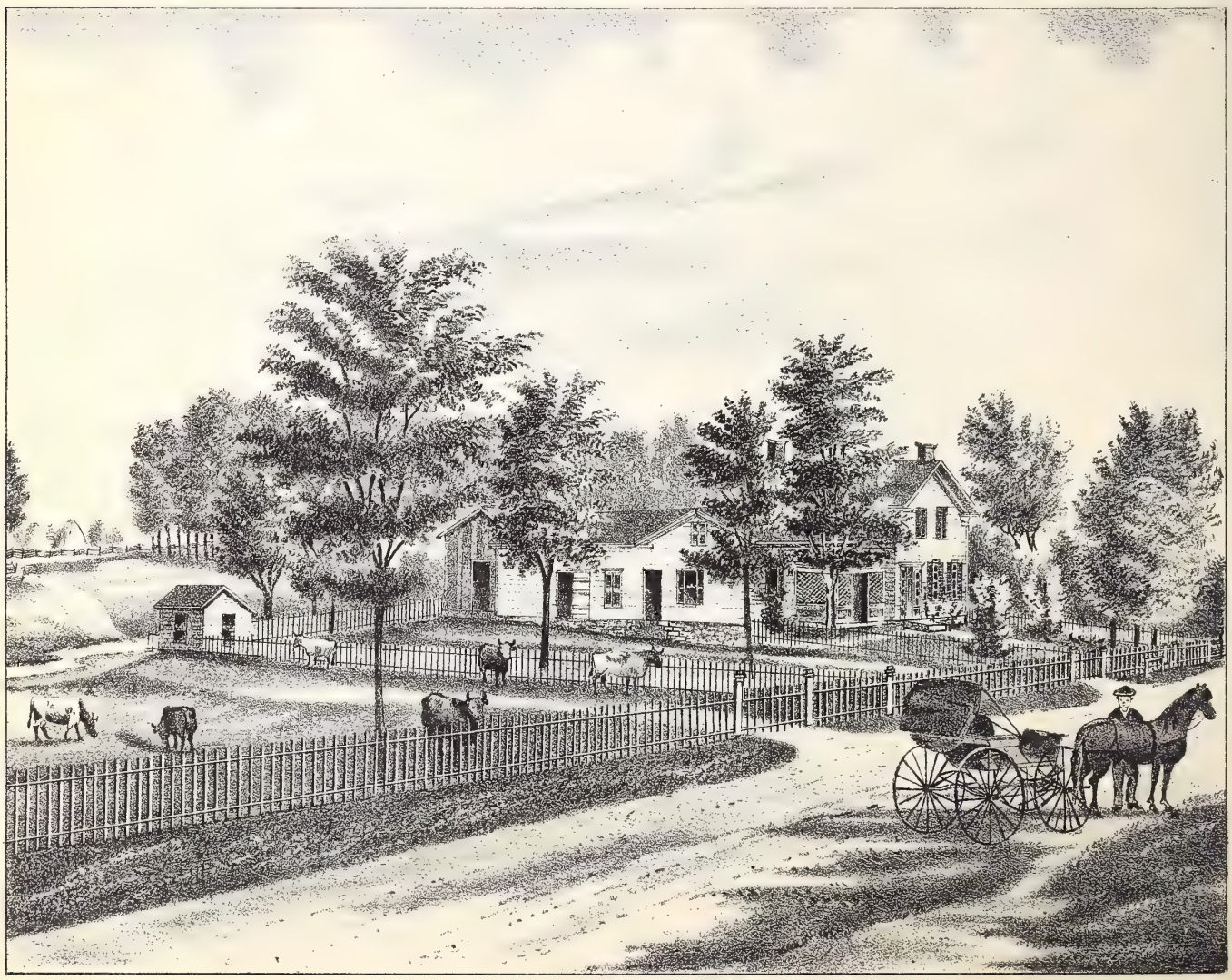
, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO. N. Y.



JOEL DODGE.



MRS. SARAH DODGE.



RESIDENCE OF **JOEL DODGE**, HENDERSON, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

he settled on the farm he now owns. It contains 120 acres.

In the spring of 1875, Mrs. Dodge was taken sick, and for two years was a great sufferer. She died Feb. 25, 1877. Mr. Dodge and wife have been worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past thirty-five years. Mrs. Dodge was a true wife and an affectionate mother, and a faithful worker in her Master's vineyard.

SIMEON MATHER.

Among the substantial farmers and business men of Henderson none bears a better record for honesty and economy than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Wm. and Polly Mather and grandson of Timothy Mather. He was born in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 10, 1822. His father was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to this county in 1816, settling in the town of Adams. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was an industrious farmer and good citizen; he reared his family to industry and economy, and his four living sons are following in his footsteps. He lived respected and died regretted, leaving a good fortune to his family, which was divided among them satisfactorily and without any COST. He died June 6, 1859, and his wife died Aug. 25, 1861. A beautiful marble monument marks their resting-place at Roberts' Corners,—a tribute of respect and affection by the children to the memory of their parents.

Simeon, who is the generous donor of this brief sketch, and a representation of whose beautiful home may be seen elsewhere in this work, was reared to industry on the farm, which occupation he has made his life study, and that with success. He has been president of the Agricultural Society of his town and county. He was married to Miss Mary E. Green, daughter of Col. Henry and Hannah Green, of Ellisburg, June 3, 1847. She was born Nov. 18, 1827. As a result of this union three children were born to them, namely: Adelbert G., born May 25, 1848; Foster D., born July 25, 1854; and Lida E., born April 15, 1860. In politics Mr. Mather has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

CAPTAIN H. R. WARNER.

This gentleman commenced life by going to live with and work for one Franklin, who resided on Grenadier Island, and whose principal business consisted in smuggling, and other nefarious methods of making money. Young Warner received from his master a summer suit of clothing and a tolerably good winter outfit, and was allowed to attend the district school part of the winter months. When twelve years of age he worked for a man by the name of Johnson, a farmer, for four dollars per month, out of which he assisted his mother to provide for the younger children. In April, 1820, he shipped on board the schooner "Richard M.," of Henderson, for six dollars per month. The next spring he shipped with Captain Hawkins as cook. He had to stand watch two hours at night, for which he received an extra glass of grog. Next year he shipped before the mast, with the same captain, and got twelve dollars a month. Subsequently he was promoted to master of the "Richard M.," and on the first voyage rescued the cook from a watery grave.

In February, 1828, he married a daughter of Allen Kilby, a well-to-do farmer, also carrying on the tanning and currying business. In the spring of 1828 he hired out to sail the "Rob Roy." In November of the same year his wife presented him with a fine boy, which presented a new inducement to increased exertion. In the spring of 1831 he shipped as second mate on board the steamer "Ontario." After the boat was laid up for the winter, he and his brother-in-law purchased a small schooner, called "Lady I. Robbins," and ran her as a packet from Henderson and Sacket's Harbor to Kingston. He afterwards sold out to good advantage. In May, 1837, he, in company with nine others, purchased the schooner "L. I. Robbins," and started for Thunder Bay Island, having heard wonderful stories about fortunes being made by fishing in Lake Huron. They caught between 300 and 400 barrels of fish, which they shipped to commission merchants, two of whom failed, owing the little company $1200; so that when they figured up the proceeds of their season's labors, they had cleared only $100. Mr. Warner spent a great many years on the lakes and river, and was quite an experienced navigator. He furnished the notes for the above sketch, notwithstanding he is now in his seventy-first year. He is endowed with a remarkable memory, and can "spin a yarn," as the sailors say, in first-class style. He is now retired from active life, and enjoys the fruits of his industrious and reasonably successful life. (See illustration elsewhere in this work.)

HARVEY SMITH,

son of Asa and Elizabeth Smith, was born at Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 24, 1797. His father was a native of New England and his mother of New Jersey. Mr. Smith is the oldest of a family of ten children, and was reared to industry on a farm. He came to Henderson in company with his parents in February, 1805. His father and mother were therefore among the early pioneers of Jefferson County, and lived to be sixty-one and seventy years of age respectively. He was married to Miss Sarah Bell, of Albany Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1824. She was born June 14, 1803. They had nine children who grew to maturity. Mr. Smith has followed farming as his occupation, and has made it a success. For more than forty years he has been an acceptable member of the M. E. church, and has been a liberal supporter of the same. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Smith was a faithful wife and an affectionate mother, and after enduring a vast amount of pain she passed away June 13, 1868. Mr. Smith married for his second wife the sister of his first wife, a Mrs. Nancy Clark, of Wisconsin; they were married Oct. 5, 1871. She is the mother of twelve children by her first husband, eight of whom are dead. A view of Mr. Smith's "*old home*" and portraits of himself and wives are elsewhere in this work.

HOUNSFIELD.

THE town of Hounsfield comprises town number one of the Black River tract, and was formed from a part of Watertown, February 17, 1806. It is a part of the original Boylston Tract, and in common with ten other towns in Jefferson and Lewis counties, comprising an area of nearly 300,000 acres, became the property, July 15, 1795, of Nicholas Low, William Henderson, Richard Harrison, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman. These eleven towns form what has since been known as the Black River Tract.*

On the division of the tract this town fell to the share of Hoffman and Harrison, "and the north part was conveyed June 13, 1797, for $58,333.33, to Champion and Storrs, amounting to 11,134½ acres, with the town of Champion (25,708 acres). On the 14th of November, 1708, Champion and Storrs sold a portion of the above to Loomis and Tillinghast, receiving two notes of $6000 each, which, with a mortgage upon the premises, not being paid, the tract was sold by a decree of Chancery, at the Tontine Coffee-House in New York, June 20, 1801, and bid off by Augustus Sacket, of that city, who received a conveyance from Champion and the assignees of Loomis and Tillinghast. While the sale was pending, Mr. Sacket having heard of the location, and inclining to engage in its purchase, made a journey early in 1801 to the place, and was so struck with the great natural advantages for a port which the place presented that he hastened back, and having secured the purchase, returned with a few men to commence improvements. In the second and third years he erected an ample and convenient dwelling, and the little colony received the accession of mechanics and others."†

"This town derives its name from Ezra Hounsfield, a native of Sheffield, in England, who, about 1800, came to New York as agent for his brothers, John and Bartholomew, manufacturers and merchants of Sheffield. He engaged in the hardware trade, and, in company with Peter Kimball, purchased in common the south half of township No. 1, or the present town of Hounsfield. This purchase was made of Harrison and Hoffman, March 10, 1801, and subsequently other and smaller purchases were made. Mr. Hounsfield was a bachelor, and died in New York, about 1817. By his will, dated April 7, 1812, he appointed David A. Ogden, Edward Lynde, John Day, and Thomas L. Ogden his executors, who advertised a sale at auction of the remaining interest of the estate in town at Sacket's Harbor, August 1, 1817. The executors bought in the property and afterwards conveyed it to Bartholomew, the father of George Hounsfield, the present heir of the family, living in Sheffield.

"The town is said to have been named through the influence of Mr. Augustus Sacket, who was an acquaintance of Mr. Hounsfield.

"From an early period of the purchase the waters of Black River bay were regarded as an eligible place for a commercial point, and in a work published in Paris in 1801‡ the following description of it is given, under the name of *Niahoure:*

"'At the bottom of this gulf Black river empties, forming a harbor sheltered from the winds and surges of the lake, which, during the prevalence of the southwest winds, roll like those of the ocean. The land on the right or south of this bay is extremely fertile, and is a grove more fresh than can elsewhere be seen. That on the left, *i.e.*, the country that extends to the north as far as the St. Lawrence, and east to the Oswe gatchie, is not less fertile, and the colonists begin to vie in settling it.'

"This bay is elsewhere in the work described as comprising all the waters within Six-Town Point and Point Peninsula, which on ancient maps was named *La Famine*, by the French, and *Hungry Bay*, by the English. On some maps this term is applied to what is now known as Henderson bay, and in others to Chaumont bay. The origin of the name is unknown, unless, perhaps, it may have been derived from the misfortunes of De La Barre in 1684."§

The town of Hounsfield was the outgrowth of propositions previously made for the erection of a new town from portions of Watertown and Adams, the original design being to take three ranges of lots from the north side of town number seven and annex them to number one, and give the new town the name of *Newport.* November 10, 1803, a special meeting was called in Adams, at which the matter was taken under consideration, and by a vote the division was rejected, although a petition was framed asking for the erection of number eight into a separate town; and it was accordingly set off at the next session of the legislature and organized under the name of *Harrison*, since changed to *Rodman.*

THE SURFACE

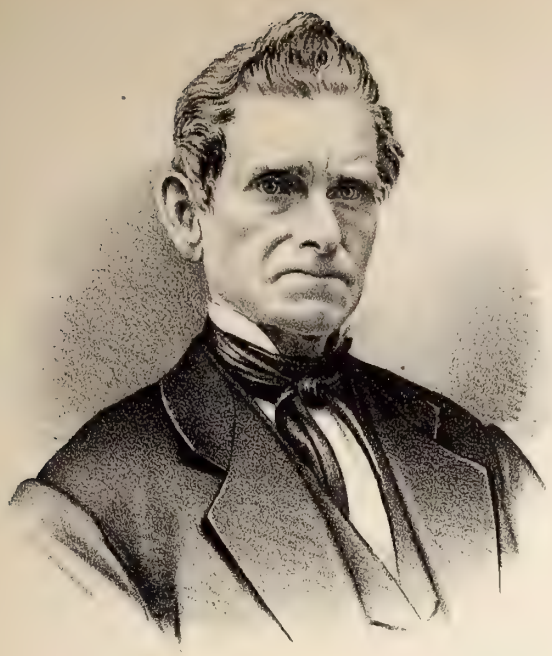
of Hounsfield is somewhat diversified, though in the main it is level. Nearly through the centre flow the waters of Mill creek, one branch of which rises in a long strip of low land, originally a swamp, filled with tamarack, black ash, some cedar, elm, and other varieties of timber peculiar to such a locality. It has been drained to a considerable extent, and much of it cleared up. As a consequence, the creek becomes nearly dry during the summer season, and

* See General History of the County.

† Dr. Hough's History of Jefferson County, p. 173.

‡ Voyage dans la Haute Pensylvanie, et dans l'Etat de New York, par un membre adoptif de la Nation Oneida, vol. iii. p. 408.

§ Jeff. Co. Hist.



ANSON POTTER.



MRS. ANSON POTTER.

ANSON POTTER (Hounsfield), an example of untiring industry, a pioneer of Hounsfield, and a present citizen of most honorable standing. Anson Potter has demonstrated qualities of high order, and to acquire superiority in a chosen calling has put forth unremitted exertions. He was the second child in the family of John and Lydia (Holloway) Potter, and was born in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, March 29, 1803. His father was a farmer of limited means, and came with his family to Stowell's Corners, in the township of Hounsfield, in the year 1805; here he remained for several years, and maintained his family by working as a day-laborer. About 1808 he purchased fifty acres of land, which is a part of the farm now owned by his grandson, Newman H. Potter, for which he was to pay five dollars per acre; here he struggled with poverty for a number of years, for the maintenance of his family and the removal of the incumbrance upon his property was a severe task; but, being a man of indomitable will and perseverance, he overcame every obstacle, and to his first purchase added one hundred acres, which is at this time one of the finest farms in the township. As may be supposed, our subject's advantages were limited in every particular, excepting the acquirement of a robust constitution and a strong pair of arms with which to fight the battles incident to the settlement of a new country. As soon as able to swing an axe he commenced work upon the farm, attending the district school for a few weeks in the winter; he, however, acquired a good common school education. When about nineteen years of age he commenced business for himself by taking jobs in clearing land, and being desirous of securing some one to share "his joys and sorrows," he made the acquaintance of Miss Abby M. Fall, whom he married September 26, 1826. Her father, Henry T. Fall, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and served during the war; soon after peace was declared, he settled in Litchfield county, where Mrs. Potter was born, April 11, 1802. In 1811, meeting with some reverses in business, he emigrated to the town of Rodman; he, however, ended his days in the town of Brownville, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

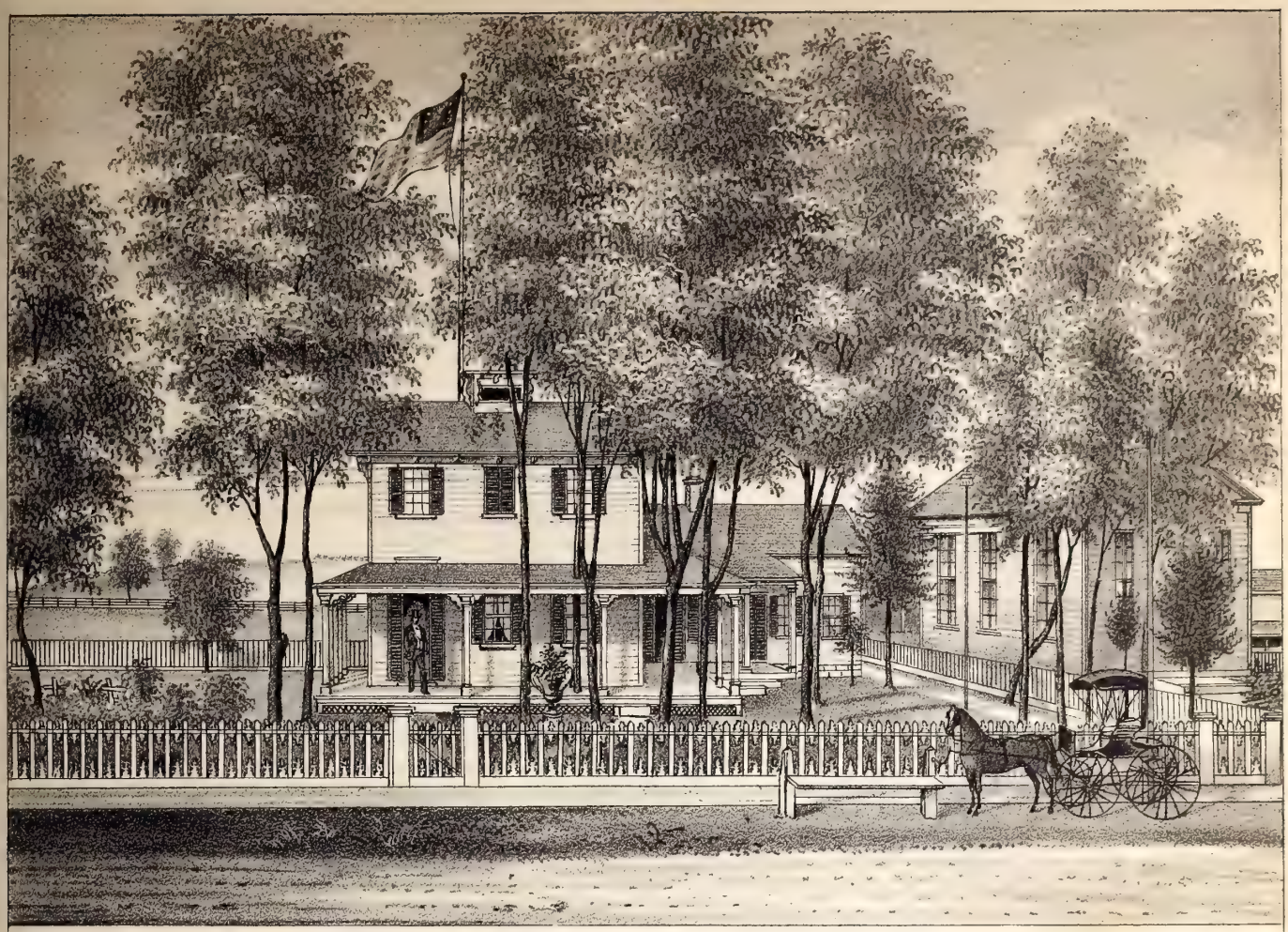
Soon after Mr. Potter's marriage he purchased about one hundred acres of wild land on "big lot number 36," town of Hounsfield, for which he was to pay five dollars per acre. His situation at this time was certainly not an enviable one, his resources being his good wife, an axe, a pair of fustian breeches, an ox team, good health, and a strong will, while his liabilities were an encumbrance of five hundred dollars upon his farm. And now commenced the struggle for the possession of his home; the land was heavily timbered, and the construction of a farm was no small task; but, by degrees, field after field was added, and industry and frugality were rewarded, and to the first purchase he added from time to time until he became the owner of over one thousand acres of fine land, seven hundred of which was in one body and lay in the town of Hounsfield. This magnificent property was acquired, not through speculation or heirship, but by honorable toil, and Mr. Potter's success as a farmer shows what can be done by industry, economy, and good executive ability. He now owns a beautiful farm of two hundred acres, which is a monument to his thrift and energy. This farm is probably one of the best in Jefferson County, a view of which can be seen on the next page.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter have been blessed with five children, named in the order of their ages: Walter W., Newman H., Lorentine C., Lydia M., and Anson A. Walter W. is a farmer and a resident of Eaton county, Michigan; Newman H. is one of Hounsfield's thrifty farmers, and did his country good service as sergeant of Company K, 35th New York Infantry; Anson A. is living in Brownville; Lydia M. is the wife of Harrison E. Spalsbury, of Leonidas, Michigan; Lorentine C. is the wife of Chauncey W. Bates, of Polk City, Iowa. No family of children were ever blessed with parents more kind or indulgent, and their parents are proud to know that they are fully appreciated. Although they have outlived their allotted time, they are still in the possession of good health and all their faculties, and are sustained by an implicit religious faith,—that of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a "ruling elder" and a liberal patron, and at whose altar they kneel, "humble recipients of its holy symbols."

Mr. and Mrs. Potter are exemplars of "long lives well spent," and it is the wish of their many friends that many years may yet be granted them.



FARM VIEW OF ANSON POTTER, HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE of ANSON POTTER, BROWNVILLE, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF N.H. POTTER, HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

does not afford the power it did ere the timber in the region was cut away and the well-springs of its existence sapped. The entire face of the country, aside from the water surface, was covered at its early settlement with a dense growth of heavy timber, and the pioneer, in its improvement, used his axe as the primal lever in the uplifting of his chosen home to its present rank in a prosperous region.

Besides Mill creek there are numerous other smaller streams, and the boundary between Hounsfield and Brownville is formed by Black river. The western and northwestern portions have their entire front on the waters of Black River bay and Lake Ontario, with a shore line of about twelve miles.

Gull, Snake, Great and Little Galloo, and Stony islands, lying west of the town in Lake Ontario, belong to it, although they are nearer to Henderson. On Galloo island is a light-house. The first one was built here in 1820, and rebuilt in 1866. On what is known as Horse island, which is merely a continuation of the point west of the village of Sacket's Harbor, with but very shallow water between it and the mainland, a light-house was built in 1831, and rebuilt in 1870. It is a strong brick structure. The island contains twenty-seven acres, and is something over a mile west of the harbor.

Parts of the villages of Brownville and Dexter are in Hounsfield, and aside from these and Sacket's Harbor there are the post-offices of East Hounsfield and Stowell's Corners, and the clusters of dwellings around the early-settled localities of Field's Settlement, Camp's Mills, Jewettville, and the Robbins Settlement.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white man who braved the dangers of the then wilderness, and swung his axe

"Amid the sea-like solitude,"

was Amos Fox, who, about 1800, located near the present "Muskalonge Burying-Ground," probably on great lot 36. He is given the credit of having made the first improvements in the town, and his name appears prominently upon its early records. None of his family now live in the neighborhood, and he himself has long since closed his life's labors and laid down to his long rest.

The arrival of settlers was quite rapid upon the nature of the country becoming known, and as early as September, 1802, a traveler reported about thirty families living in township number one. Before the breaking out of the War of 1812–15 the town had become comparatively well filled. As timber was abundant, and ashes commanded a greater price than anything they could raise at the time, the manufacture of pot- and pearl-ashes was extensively carried on, nearly every man receiving a share of profits from the traffic in those articles.

Several years previous to the War of 1812, five brothers, Solomon, Robert, Asher, Austin, and Joshua Robbins, came from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and located at what is now known as the Robbins Settlement, in the southwest part of the town. These men were the first settlers in that locality, and made the first improvements. There were originally seven brothers in the family, one of whom, Levi Robbins, settled in Champion, where he is now living, having reached the age of more than ninety years. Some of the younger representatives of the family are now living at Sacket's Harbor, where R. S. Robbins, son of Solomon, lived for many years and carried on the mercantile business. Mrs. Lucy Blin, also a resident of the village, is a daughter of Joshua Robbins, and to her acknowledgments are due for information furnished.

Elijah Field, from Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, located at what is known as Field's Settlement, in the spring of the year 1806, and was the first settler in the neighborhood. His son, Lebbeus, a minister of the denomination known as Christians, located here in the spring of 1807 with his wife and daughter. In 1816 he removed to great lot 28, where he is now living with his son Hezekiah, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. This latter farm was purchased by Lebbeus Field from second hands, although he made the first improvements upon it himself.

Soon after the Fields had become residents of the locality they were followed by Palmer Westcott, who manufactured potash on quite an extensive scale, considering the facilities. The Ives family settled afterwards, and of all these families descendants are now living in the township. Hon. Willard Ives, now of Watertown, has become a prominent man in the county, and the life of Rev. Lebbeus Allen, though prolonged much beyond the average period of human existence, has been one of well-doing. Asahel Joiner, living west from Mr. Field's place, is also an early pioneer of Jefferson County, and has been a sojourner on the earth for a period of *one hundred and two years*, his birth dating back to the beginning of the "War for Independence."

William and Charles Green, and others of the family, came from Rhode Island, and, after stopping for some time in Rensselaer county, settled in the town of Pinckney, Lewis county, in 1812. Charles Green at one time took a contract for clearing timber in the very heart of what is now the flourishing city of Utica. William Green served in the War of 1812, probably volunteering from Lewis county. About the year 1816 his crops in that county were almost entirely destroyed by frost, and, leaving everything behind, he soon after started with his family and walked to Adams, where he resided until 1836, when he again removed and made a final settlement in Hounsfield, where his death occurred about 1866. Charles Green, who came to Adams at about the same time with William, is still living in that town, and affords another example of tenacious and hardy age, being now ninety-eight years old.

Ebenezer Allen, a native of Windsor county, Vermont, settled with his family in March, 1808, on the place now owned by his grandson, Lebbeus F. Allen, great lot 38. The family at that time consisted of himself, his wife, and ten children, of whom the oldest was twenty years and the youngest about eleven months of age. A log house was at once erected upon the place and other improvements made. Mr. Allen had served five years in the Revolutionary army, and attained the rank of major, which title clung to him through life. His son Leonard, father of Lebbeus F. Allen, was a soldier during the War of 1812–15, and served in the operations around Sacket's Harbor, being engaged in

the memorable battle which took place there on May 29, 1813. He now draws a pension for his services.

Ira Inglehart, a native of Canada, removed to St. Lawrence county previous to the War of 1812, and settled near Ogdensburgh, afterwards coming to Philadelphia, Jefferson County, and next to Watertown. He served in the American army during the war, participating in the Sacket's Harbor fight, and in the fall or winter of 1815 left Watertown and made a final settlement in school district No. 6, now called "Jericho," in Hounsfield, where he owned a fine farm. His son, C. W. Inglehart, has been a resident of the village of Sacket's Harbor for fifteen years, and over sixty years an inhabitant of the town, having come to it with his father in 1815.

In the southern portion of the town settlements were also made quite early, more especially towards the eastern boundary, in the neighborhood of Stowell's Corners. Nathan Baker was among the early comers, locating some time previous to the year 1807, near the south line of the town.

The following account of the loss of a child in the woods near the Price settlements was written by Mr. David Merritt, an Englishman, who settled here in February, 1805:

"The parents of the child had recently settled in the woods, half a mile from any other dwelling. It was of a Lord's-Day evening, about sunset; the father set out to visit his nearest neighbor, and, unobserved by him, his son, a child of four years, followed him. The father tarried an hour or two and returned, not having seen the little wanderer. The mother anxiously inquired for her child, supposing her husband had taken him with him; their anxiety was great, and immediate, though fruitless, search was made for the little fugitive. Several of the nearest neighbors were alarmed, and the night was spent to no purpose in searching for the child. On Monday a more extensive search was made by increased numbers, but in vain; and the distressed parents were almost frantic with grief and fearful apprehensions for the child's safety.

"Another afflictive and sleepless night passed away, and the second morning beamed upon the disconsolate family, the child not found, and by this time (Tuesday) reports were in circulation of a panther's having been seen recently in the woods by some one. This circumstance gave a pungency to the grief and feelings of every sympathetic heart unknown before, and the timid and credulous were ready to abandon any further efforts to recover the child, and give the distressed parents up to despair.

"It was, however, concluded to alarm a still more extensive circle, and engage fresh volunteers in a work that must interest and arouse even the unfeeling on common occasions. A messenger was dispatched to Sacket's Harbor, a distance of six miles; it was in itself an irresistible appeal to every feeling heart. To feel was to act.

"Messrs. Luff, Ashby, Merritt, and others immediately mounted their horses, and repaired to the scene of painful anxiety; this was about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday. When they arrived at the spot, the number present that had collected from all quarters was about five hundred men, and they were formed in a line, extending to the right and left of the house a mile each way, so that every foot of ground they passed in their search should come under their observation. The order of the day was that no person should fire a gun, sound a horn, halloo, or make any needless noise whatever; but, with vigilance and a sense of duty to the distressed parents, use every effort to recover the child. If the child was found alive, every person that had a gun was to fire, and every one that had a horn, to sound it; on the contrary, if the child was found dead, one gun only should be fired, as a signal to the remote line to cease searching.

"In this way, in silence, they had marched about two miles, when a distant gun sounded; it was an anxious moment. 'Is the child alive?' was a thought that ran through every mind; a moment more and the hope was confirmed, for the air and forests rang with guns and horns of every description. The lines were immediately broken up, and each ran, anxious to see the little lost sheep. The dear little fellow was presented to his now overjoyed parents,—a scene that overcame all present.

"When the little boy was found, he was sitting on a small mossy hillock, in the middle of a swamp, surrounded by shallow water. When the man who first approached him extended his arms and stooped to take him up, he shrunk from him and appeared frightened, and showed a disposition to get from him. But he was much exhausted, and seized eagerly an apple that was held to him. Had he not been rescued from his situation, he probably would have died at that spot."*

EAST HOUNSFIELD POST-OFFICE.

About the beginning of the War of 1812, Stephen Blanchard, a man who is remembered by many now living, moved to this place from the State of Vermont. About 1820 he built a hotel, which is still standing as the upright part of the present "Half-way House." The locality was long known as "Blanchard's Corners," and the hotel as the "old Blanchard Stand." The building has been repaired and refitted, and is now under the management of William Warren. Blanchard never had any children of his own, and has been dead about thirty years. "Steve Blanchard" is, however, remembered as one of the old-fashioned stamp of country landlords, and the "Corners" have witnessed many a jollification at the old hotel.

In the neighborhood of 1850 a post-office was established, the first postmaster being Nelson Jones, who held the office until the beginning of Lincoln's administration, when Marvin B. Scovill was appointed. Upon the election of General Grant to the presidency the present incumbent, William Warren, was appointed, and has held it continuously since. The mail was originally carried over the Watertown & Sacket's Harbor plank-road, and delivered here daily. At present it is transported by rail, and delivered at the station three-fourths of a mile south of the office.

Mr. Warren's father, Thomas W. Warren, emigrated from St. John's, New Brunswick, about 1824–5, and settled near Blanchard's Corners, where he now resides.

A *Cheese-Factory* was built here in the spring of 1870, which has made a market for the surplus milk of the neighborhood, and been a source of profit for patrons and proprietors. The only article of manufacture is cheese, and from one thousand to fourteen hundred has been the annual average number. For the season of 1877 the number will reach about twelve hundred. They have brought an average price in market of about seven dollars. The building is a frame structure, and stands a short distance west of the corners.

ROADS.

Among the early roads in the town were, one leading from Sacket's Harbor to Rome, Oneida county, laid out by commissioners appointed by the State, and money raised for its improvement afterwards, in 1813; a road four rods wide, authorized by an Act of the Legislature, April 8, 1808, to run from Brownville or Hounsfield and "unite with the great road leading from Rome to the River St. Lawrence, at Putnam's Ferry;" a military road, built in 1819, from Sacket's Harbor east through Brownville, Pamelia, Four Corners, &c., to Plattsburgh (only portions of it ever completed); the Oneida and Jefferson turnpike, for

* Hist. of Jeff. Co.

the construction of which a company was incorporated April 8, 1808; the Watertown and Sacket's Harbor plank-road, built in 1847–8, and others. When the country was settled the only roads were paths through the woods, or blazes on the forest-trees to guide the traveler on his way, and it early became necessary to introduce these improvements. The main thoroughfares were laid out liberally as to width, and much credit is deserved by the first comers to the region for their painstaking in the way of improvement and advancement in all things for the public good.

RAILROADS.

The Trenton & Sacket's Harbor Railroad Company was chartered May 15, 1837, and commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions for stock, but no work was ever done. May 23, 1850, the Sacket's Harbor & Ellisburg Railroad Company was organized, and after numerous drawbacks and troubles the road was finally completed to Pierrepont Manor, and opened for the regular passage of trains June 1, 1853. At the Manor it connected with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh railway, and at the Harbor with the steamers of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company. The road continued its existence until 1862, when it was finally abandoned. The Sacket's Harbor branch of the Utica & Black River railway was completed to the village, and trains began to pass over it in the spring of 1875. It has a fair business, principally freight, and three trains daily in each direction.

CANAL.

"About 1823 a project was brought up for diverting a portion of the waters of the Black river from the lower pond in Watertown into Pleasant and Mill creeks, to supply a water-power to Sacket's Harbor. The subject was referred by the legislature to the attorney-general for his opinion, who decided that private property had often been taken for private purposes; but from the opposition of H. Coffeen, O. Stone, and others, through whose lands the canal would pass, with active influence at Brownville, the measure was then defeated. In 1825 the effort was renewed, and an act passed April 20, 1825, which authorized Joseph Kimball, Amos Catlin, and Daniel Hall, Jr., to divert the surplus waters of the river into Pleasant and Stony creeks in Adams, Hounsfield, and Henderson, for hydraulic purposes; damages to be assessed by Egbert Ten Eyck, Clark Allen, and Joseph Hawkins, and road and farm bridges were to be maintained by the Company. The act was coupled with a proviso that the waters should not be taken from any dam then existing *without the written consent of the owners*. That provision effectually defeated the project, for it was next to impossible to comply with it. Being still determined to prosecute the matter, a meeting was called at Sacket's Harbor, February 13, 1826, at which strong resolutions, urging their necessities and deprecating the proviso of the law, were passed. The annual loss and inconvenience to farmers for want of the privilege was estimated at from $10 to $50 each for those on the lake-shore and vicinity, and measures were taken to get the obnoxious restriction removed by the legislature. On the 17th of April, 1826, the act was amended; but still the work was attended with difficulties that could not be surmounted. The proposition was next discussed of making the proposed canal navigable, which it was estimated could be done at a cost of $200,000, from Carthage to Sacket's Harbor, and that an annual revenue from tolls, amounting to $16,000, might be expected.

"An act was accordingly procured, April 15, 1828, incorporating the Jefferson County Canal Company, with a capital of $300,000, in shares of $100, in which Vincent Le Ray, Philip Schuyler, Egbert Ten Eyck, Elisha Camp, Jason Fairbanks, Levi Beebe, Arthur Bronson, John Felt, and Joseph Kimball, were named the first parties. Nothing was done under this act. It being understood that Mr. Elisha Camp, of Sacket's Harbor, was willing to assume, under certain conditions, the stock necessary for the construction of the work, a meeting was held at Watertown, December 30, 1829, at which a committee of three was appointed to confer on the propriety of the course, and learn what encouragement would be afforded in aid of the work.

"By the act of April 28, 1829, a tax was imposed upon real estate within the village of Sacket's Harbor and on the mill-sites on Pleasant creek, amounting to $3000 in two years, to be assessed in proportion to the benefits received, and on the 20th of April, 1830, Elisha Camp was appointed a commissioner for this duty, in place of Daniel Hall, resigned, and the act was extended till June of that year. A canal, twenty feet wide at top and twelve at bottom, four feet deep, was made in 1830, from Huntington's Mills, two miles above the village of Watertown, to the Big Swamp, and in 1832 it was finished, supplying to the village of Sacket's Harbor a valuable water-power, upon which were erected there a grist-mill, two saw-mills, plaster-mill, paper-mill, furnace, etc. The law was so framed, however, as to give rise to litigation. The greatest difficulty encountered was in maintaining the first half-mile of the ditch, which was constructed along the margin of Black river, where it was liable to be washed away on one side and filled by slides of clay and sand on the other. These difficulties finally led the work to be abandoned, after having been in use about ten years, to the pecuniary loss of all parties concerned."*

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the town was probably taught in the village of Sacket's Harbor. Outside the village the earliest school we have been able to learn anything of was taught in the winter of 1808–9, in the "Muskalonge" neighborhood. The building used was an old log dwelling, and the teacher was probably Amasa Fox. The next season (1809) a frame school-house was built,—the first in this part of the town, if not the first in all the territory included in it. It is yet standing on the farm of George Frazier, and is now occupied as a dwelling, after having been to some extent remodeled and repaired.

At Blanchard's Corners, now East Hounsfield Post-Office, a log school-house was built previous to 1816, and stood a number of years. After this a frame house was built, which burned down, and a stone edifice was next erected, which was finally torn away and the present frame school-house built west of the old site.

CHURCHES.

The "Christian Church of Hounsfield" was organized in 1820, by Rev. Lebbeus Field, with a membership numbering about forty. A division occurred in the church and a new organization was afterwards effected. In 1843 a neat frame church was erected near Blanchard's Corners, at a cost of about $1100. Mr. Field continued to be the main pillar of the society until age forbade him to labor longer, yet now, when nearly a hundred years old, he occasionally finds his way to the tabernacle and listens to words from other lips, speaking upon the same subjects which he discussed more than half a century ago. The present membership of the church is not large.

The "Seventh-Day Baptist Religious Society" was formed December 26, 1847, with Benjamin Maxson, Elias Frink, John Utter, Nathan Truman, and John Witter, trustees. A church was built in the neighborhood known as "Sulphur Springs," which is still standing. The society holds its meetings on the seventh day,—Saturday,—and on Sundays the church is occupied by a *Methodist*

* Hough.

class, which has flourished here for many years. The latter is in charge of the pastor at Sacket's Harbor, at present Rev. S. M. Fisk.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

After the organization of the town due notice was given by Amasa Fox, Esq., and a town-meeting was convened at the house of Ambrose Pease, and from thence adjourned to the house of Joseph Landon, March 4, 1806. The following is a list of officers chosen: *Supervisor*, Augustus Sacket; *Clerk*, William Waring; *Assessors*, Amasa Fox, William Baker, Samuel Bates, Jr., Theron Hinman; *Commissioners of Highways*, Ambrose Pease, Robert Robbins; *Overseers of the Poor*, Jotham Wilder, John Patrick; *Collector*, Jeremiah Goodrich; *Constables*, J. Goodrich, William Galloway, John Root.

The supervisors for Hounsfield from 1806 to 1877, inclusive, have been as follows: 1806–8, Augustus Sacket; 1808 (special meeting), Elisha Camp; 1809–18, E. Camp; 1819, Hiram Steele; 1820–23, E. Camp; 1824, Daniel Hall, Jr.; 1825, E. Camp (special meeting to fill vacancy), William Baker; 1826–7, Daniel Hall, Jr.; 1828, E. Camp; 1829–41, Daniel Hall; 1842, Seth P. Newell, Jr.; 1843, Benjamin Maxon; 1844, D. Hall; 1845, Augustus Ford; 1846–7, B. Maxon; 1848–50, Jesse C. Dann; 1851, Samuel T. Hooker; 1852, J. C. Dann; 1853–6, Edgar B. Camp; 1857–8, Daniel McCulloch; 1859, Theodore Canfield; 1860, Sylvester I. Lewis; 1861, Andrew Smith; 1862–4, Luther Barrows; 1865, Jay Dimick; 1866, Walter B. Camp; 1867–8, Jay Dimick; 1869–72, Theodore Canfield; 1873–5, William E. Tyler; 1876–7, Samuel N. Hodges.

At the meeting above mentioned it was

"*Resolved*, That the inhabitants of this town, who shall hunt any wolf or panther in this town (though he should kill such wolf or panther in any other town), shall be entitled to $10 bounty.

"*Resolved*, That three delegates be appointed by this town to attend a general meeting of the county to nominate a suitable candidate for the legislature, *at their own expense*."

Theron Hinman, Augustus Sacket, and Amasa Fox were appointed. At a special meeting called for the purpose, January 10, 1807, A. Sacket, John Patrick, and Elisha Camp were chosen to represent the town at a meeting of delegates at Watertown, to take into consideration the military situation of the county. They were instructed to protest against any undue influences that might be exercised in the meeting.

Annual town-meeting, held at the house of Amasa Fox, March 3, 1807:

"*Resolved*, That there shall be a bounty of twenty-five dollars paid to the inhabitant of this town who shall raise the greatest quantity of hemp above five hundred weight."

Also, a bounty of ten dollars was voted for every wolf or panther started within the town and killed by any inhabitant thereof. Elisha Camp was appointed surveyor to the town.

1808,—voted not to accept the State road as a town road.

Annual town-meeting, March 5, 1811:

"*Resolved*, That Luther Read and Joshua Cross be permitted to retail liquor for this day."

Annual town-meeting, March 3, 1812:

"*Resolved*, That hogs be free commoners, if yoked; the yokes to be 24 inches long by 15, and small hogs in proportion.

"*Resolved*, That any resident or land-holder of the town, he or his agent being notified by an inhabitant of the same that there is a patch or parcel of Canada Thistles likely to go to seed on the land in his possession, or in the highway adjoining the same, pointing to him the place, and shall within three days thereafter neglect to mow down or destroy the same, so that they shall not go to seed, shall forfeit and pay a fine of one dollar for every such neglect, to be collected the same as an action of debt. All fines so collected shall be deposited in Town Clerk's office to appropriate as premiums to any inhabitant of this town who shall discover the most practical method of destroying said thistles, and will actually destroy the most,—such appropriations to be under the control of the town at their future annual meetings.

"*Resolved*, That the above *resolve* is made the duty of the Constables.

"*Resolved*, That the agent shall not be individually responsible on the above *resolve*."

In 1815 the poor-masters were authorized to build a poor-house for transient poor, if they thought it necessary. At a special meeting in 1824 the poor-house system was voted against, and a remonstrance recommended to the legislature. Wolf and panther bounties were continued until 1816. A bounty of fifty cents was offered on each fox scalp in 1822, 1823, and 1831. In 1828 the highway commissioners were directed to offer as stock to the plank-road leading from the bridge at Dexter to Bagg's Corners, on the Watertown and Sacket's Harbor plank-road, half the cost of said bridge, and in case of refusal to accept, to petition that the bridge should be made a toll bridge.

MILITARY.

From the breaking out of the War of 1812 the citizens of Hounsfield have been imbued with an intensely patriotic spirit, which adhered to them as a result of the experiences during that war in their very door-yards, as it were,—and which was undoubtedly strengthened by the blood which flowed in their veins as descendants of a race of heroic men,—veterans of the war for independence. When the echoes of the guns fired at the doomed Fort Sumter in April, 1861, rolled northward and reverberated among the hills and valleys of the "Empire State," Jefferson County sprang at once to arms, and Hounsfield was one of the foremost towns to send volunteers to the front. No extra inducement in the way of bounty was needed as an incentive to enlistment. Men came pouring in from all directions, and offered themselves eagerly as defenders of the country which called them her sons.

"October 19, 1861, on the authority of Governor Morgan, of New York, the barracks (Madison barracks, at Sacket's Harbor) were opened as a depot for volunteers by W. B. Camp, a citizen of Sacket's Harbor, who was named on the staff of the governor, with the rank of colonel, and charged with the 'command of the volunteers to be quartered at Sacket's Harbor.' The governor was induced to open the barracks as a recruiting station on account of the patriotic associations that clung to the place in the memories of the people, especially in the northern part of the State. In this he was not mistaken, as every regiment he permitted to be raised here was quickly filled up by the youth of the surrounding country. Col. Camp found many of the buildings in a state of decay. To fit for occupancy some $3000 were expended in repairs. A portion of the eastern row of men's quarters was set aside as a hospital.



RESIDENCE OF D.C. READ, HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

"The 94th N. Y. Vols., organized by Col. Camp, was the first regiment raised here during the Rebellion. So great was the enthusiasm for the war that this regiment was filled up in eighteen days without the allurement of bounty. H. K. Veile was appointed colonel, and conducted it to the front in March, 1862.

"The 10th N. Y. Art. was organized here in the summer of 1862, and the barracks, soon after the call for men was sent forth, were filled by 2300 men, who had flocked in without being attracted by offers of bounty. The regiment was filled up out of this number, and the balance were sent to regiments forming elsewhere." *

In 1863 the 20th N. Y. Cav. was formed here under Col. Lord. These were $1000 bounty men, and many of them were shiftless, good-for-nothing, vagabond fellows, who enlisted solely for the bounty, and departed for more congenial climes as soon as it was drawn. True, there were many as noble and patriotic men in the ranks of this regiment as could be found in the State or elsewhere, but the reputation established by the black sheep of the flock was a bad one and not easily worn off.

In 1864 the 186th N. Y. Vols. was organized and filled up by Major C. S. Lovell, a retired officer of the United States army. These were also thousand-dollar-bounty men. Many deserters, stragglers, skulkers, etc., from the front found their way into this regiment, and as soon as they received their bounty the region round about knew them no longer, for they

"Folded their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently stole away."

Bounty-jumping, as it was called, was believed by many to be one of the devices invented for crippling the government, by a band organized for the purpose, working throughout the State of New York and having connections in Canada in the shape of rebel sympathizers.

The people in the neighborhood of the barracks suffered much from the vandalism of the disorderly spirits of this regiment, and it was a happy day for them when it was ordered away. Those who were conspicuous in the practice of bounty-jumping were probably in all cases non-residents, so that the lustre of the record of Hounsfield and Jefferson is not dimmed nor tarnished by any disgraceful acts of their own citizens.

"At a special town-meeting held at the town-hall in Hounsfield, on the 29th day of August, 1862, in pursuance of a call made by the town-clerk, for the purpose of authorizing the supervisor of said town to loan, on the credit of the town, $5100, for a bounty of $50 to be paid to each person that would volunteer into the service of the Federal Government, for the purpose of putting down the Rebellion. The whole number of votes for the loan was 260, the whole number of votes against the loan was 17."†

At a special town-meeting held on the 23d day of December, 1863, to vote on a town-tax for raising bounties of three hundred dollars to each volunteer, to fill the quota of the town under the call for 300,000 men, it was on motion

"*Resolved*, That the town of Hounsfield will, if the electors vote a town bounty, pay it to those only who may volunteer on or after the 16th instant, and to only a sufficient number to complete its quota, and that the money be expended by the war committee of the town, and that said committee report to the next regular town-meeting."‡

At this meeting the vote stood—for the tax, 210; against, 30.

At a special meeting held February 5, 1864, to vote on bounties of three hundred dollars each to volunteers from the town, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"*Whereas*, It is probable that the State legislature will pass a bounty act, with the intent and for the purpose of doing away with town bounties; and as the paying of town bounties in such a case would be inexpedient, and may prevent our participating in said State bounty, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That if a town bounty is this day voted by this town, and the legislature should pass such a bill as that referred to, the town bounty shall not be raised."§

The vote stood—for the tax, 180; against, 23.

Three-hundred-dollar bounties were decided upon at a special meeting held July 7, 1864, by a vote of 76 to 0. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the supervisor be authorized to pay bounties to as many volunteers as he may deem requisite to clear the town from the coming drafts, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, bounties should be paid to all persons that may enlist from this town."§

So ready were the citizens to volunteer that but one drafted man went out from the village of Sacket's Harbor, and he may possibly have been the only one from the entire township. This one was a colored man by the name of Hadley. He died while in the service.

Of those who enlisted from the village not one was killed, nor were any very seriously wounded, although several received slight wounds. Of those who went from the township, however, a number never returned, and their bones lie bleaching in southern fields, made red by the blood of patriot thousands,—hallowed spots, where the lives of many noble men were offered up as willing sacrifices on the altar of their country. The record of their valiant deeds is graven on the hearts of a grateful people, whose inheritance —a broad Union—was saved from destruction through their mighty efforts in common with those of "a million freemen more."

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave, but fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

Aside from the regiments already mentioned, there were men from Hounsfield in the 35th, 184th, 121st, and other infantry regiments; the 14th and 21st artillery; 20th and other cavalry regiments, and a few served in the navy. The record of Hounsfield in the Rebellion is one covered with glory.

POST-ROUTES.

Numerous postal-routes have been established between Sacket's Harbor and outside points,—the first being formed by Act of Congress April 21, 1806, from Rome, through Redfield and Adams, and by Smith's Mills to the Harbor. Another, formed April 28, 1810, from Brownville *via* Sacket's Harbor to Rome, Whitestown, and Utica. April 30, 1816, from Williamstown through Richland, Ellisburg, and Hen-

* History of the post in Hospital Dept., Madison barracks.
† Town records.
‡ Ibid.
§ Ibid.

derson to Sacket's Harbor. These were the earliest ones. Mails were long carried on horseback, and finally stage-lines were established, and the mails transferred to them. In the summer of 1819 a line of stages was placed on the route between Sacket's Harbor and Utica, passing through Adams and Rome. Among the proprietors of this line was James Thomson, who was also proprietor of the "Rome Hotel," at Rome. Trips were made over this line tri-weekly, and it was run in competition with a line over the Black River road. It in time became very popular, and was well patronized.

In the summer of 1853 a telegraph line was built from Watertown to Sacket's Harbor, by citizens of the latter place, over the direct plank-road connecting the two points.

"The south part of the town, sold to Kemble and Hounsfield, was first placed in the hands of Silas Stow, of Lowville, as agent, and in an advertisement in the *Columbian Gazette** of Utica, June 11, 1804, the land is represented as excellent, and 'the flourishing state of Mr. Sacket's village, its advantages of water carriage, and its valuable fishery, renders it one of the most inviting objects to an industrious settler.'"†

Interest in "Mr. Sacket's village" increased, and to such an extent had its many advantages been realized that "on the 5th of March, 1809, Sacket conveyed 1700 acres, the present

VILLAGE OF SACKET'S HARBOR,

to Cornelius Ray, William Bayard, and Michael Hogan for $30,000 in trust, and a few days after Ezra Hounsfield and Peter Kemble conveyed to the same parties their interest in the tract.‡ In a declaration of trust subsequently made, the parties concerned in this purchase appear to have been C. Ray, W. Bayard, M. Hogan, Herman Le Roy, James McEvers, Joshua Waddington, James Lenox, William Maitland, William Ogden, —— McLeod, Benjamin W. Rogers, Duncan P. Campbell, Samuel Boyd, Abraham Ogden, David A. Ogden, and Thomas L. Ogden, each owning one-fifteenth part, except D. A. & T. L. Ogden, who together owned a one-fifteenth part. The first three named were trustees of the others, and Mr. Elisha Camp, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sacket, who settled in the village in 1804, and has since remained a leading citizen, was appointed the resident agent, under whom the estate was sold, the last of the business being closed up about 1848 or 1849. As these proprietors were mostly extensive capitalists of New York, it is to be presumed that their influence was exerted in securing from the general government some portion, at least, of that attention which this place has received during and since the war as a military and naval depot; but which can scarcely be said to have conferred a lasting benefit upon it. The expenditure of several million dollars for labor and materials would, in the opinion of most people, be sufficient to impart a visible impulse to the prosperity of a place, but, from causes which it might be improper or foreign to our purpose to investigate, such has not been the case here."§

"In 1805, several English families settled at Sacket's Harbor, among whom were Samuel Luff and sons, Edmund, Samuel, Jr., Joseph, and Jesse; David Merritt, William Ashby, John Roots, Henry Metcalf, and George Sloman. Besides these, John and William Evans, Squire Read, Amasa Hollibut, Charles Barrie (probably should be spelled Berry), Uriah Rowlson,‖ Azariah P. Sherwin, and others. Dr. William Baker settled in 1803, and was the *first physician.* Ambrose Pease and Stephen Simmons were early innkeepers, and Loren Buss and Hezekiah Doolittle,¶ merchants. The place was at an early day very healthy, and from February, 1805, till January, 1809, it was remarkable that but *one* case of death occurred (except that of infants), and this was from an accidental discharge of a pistol by one of the men employed in preventing intercourse with Canada during the embargo. The victim of the accident was one McBride, who was killed by Julius Torrey, a negro, with whom he had been a companion for several years on a desolate island in the South Seas, and whom for a long time he had not seen, and the accident was felt with great severity by him. Late in 1808, typhus fever began to appear among the citizens and a detachment of United States troops, originating with the latter, and of this sickness many died."**

The first white male child born in the village, or in Hounsfield township, was William Rowlson, now a resident of the village. His birth occurred September 18, 1804. By some his sister, Wealthy Rowlson, is stated to have been the first, but this is a mistake, as she was born in Connecticut, from which State their father, Rial Rowlson, emigrated, probably in 1802, and settled at Sacket's Harbor among the first who located at that place. He served a short time during the War of 1812. Wealthy Rowlson is also yet living at the Harbor.

Henry Metcalf, one of the Englishmen who settled here in 1805, joined a military organization at Sacket's Harbor, and, on the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, joined his neighbors in defending his adopted against the encroachments of his mother country. His brother, Francis Metcalf, came from England in 1829, and located at the Harbor, where his son, Henry Metcalf, still resides. Six of Henry Metcalf, Sr's., children are now living in the town of Hounsfield. John M. Canfield, from Litchfield, Connecticut, settled at Sacket's Harbor in 1817, or possibly 1819. He was for eight years collector of customs for the Sacket's Harbor district. He stopped for a time at Watertown, and afterwards at Brownville, before making a final location in Sacket's Harbor. His son, Hon. Theodore Canfield, is now a resident of the village. Squire Read, a native of Rhode Island, and afterwards a resident successively of Massachusetts and Connecticut, removed from the latter State in March, 1802, with his wife, three sons, and one daughter, and settled in Adams township, Jefferson County, New York, where he resided until 1806 or 1807, when he came to the present corporation of Sacket's Harbor, and made a settlement. He was, during his life, a man of

* Vol. ii. No. 65. † Hough.

‡ Jefferson Deeds, B. 260, where a map made by William Bridge, in March, 1809, is also recorded.

§ Hough.

‖ *Rial Rowlson* settled possibly in 1802. See mention of him elsewhere.

¶ See "Merchants," elsewhere. Hough.

considerable importance in the village and town, and held numerous positions of trust. He had seen much service during the Revolutionary War, having been in the army several times for a period of a number of months each time. He was in service on the "Mohawk" for nine months. Until the breaking out of the war of 1812–15, he made his home at Sacket's Harbor, but soon after war was declared he changed his place of abode to Brownville, where he died more than fifty years ago. His son, Captain Daniel Read, now an old man, lives at Sacket's Harbor. His title of captain comes from service on the lakes as commander of several packets and trading vessels. He was the youngest, save one, of the children who came with their parents to Jefferson County in 1802. His long life on the water has made him familiar with nearly all the craft which have plied the lakes, and his recollection of early vessels and their commanders, and incidents connected with the early history of the region at the foot of Lake Ontario, is remarkable. His sailing days are over, but as a citizen he is respected by all, and historical statements made by him are accepted as accurate by those who know him. His recollection of the War of 1812 is vivid, and his faculty of reciting incidents of these days makes him an exceedingly interesting conversationalist. When he passes away Sacket's Harbor will have lost a good citizen and a prominent link in the connection of her past and present.

Daniel De Wolf, of the State of Connecticut, lived at Sacket's Harbor from 1812 to 1815, and was employed by the Government as a blacksmith in the Navy Yard. After the war he left the village, and in 1822 returned with his family, and made a permanent settlement. He died in 1829. His son, David O. De Wolf, now living in the village, is the present Deputy Collector of Customs for the port.

Augustus Sacket,* on his arrival at the place, built a saw-mill, wherein was sawed the lumber used in the construction of his first permanent house and other buildings put up at the time. The house was only a small one-story frame building, and stood on the spot now occupied by the barn on the old place, at present owned by B. Eveleigh, who came to the village in 1834, from England, and for about eight years has lived in the second house. Mr. Sacket built about 1804, also a frame. Aside from the great abundance of hard timber in the surrounding region, there was a tract of several hundred acres covered with a heavy growth of excellent pine, reaching to the present site of Madison Barracks. The hardware store now occupied by Mr. Eveleigh was built by Mr. Sacket's sons, George A. and Edward. Sacket's saw-mill was on Mill creek, where were also erected early a grist-mill by Samuel Luff, the first one in the neighborhood, and a cotton-factory, by Solon Stone. These mills have long since passed away.

When the canal was finished to Sacket's Harbor, in 1832, a grist-mill, two saw-mills, a plaster-mill, a paper-mill, and a furnace were built upon it, principally the property of Elisha Camp, to which person is due, more perhaps than to any other man, the credit of making the village a place of notoriety and consequence. He settled here at a very early day, and became at once identified with the interests of the town. His son, George H. Camp, lives on the old place in the village.

The *first merchant* in the village was Charles Berry, or Barrie, a Scotchman, who settled about 1806 and opened a small country store on the lot adjoining the one now occupied by the "Eveleigh House." Two brothers, Peter and James, came with him, but only one remained, while the other went south. Berry sold out to Loren Buss, who had with him as clerk a young man named Hezekiah Doolittle.

"The first mercantile operation at Sacket's Harbor on an extensive scale was by Samuel F. Hooker, who in 1808 commenced with a stock of $20,000 worth of goods, and in 50 days had sold $17,500 worth. The business that then opened with the brightest prospects was the trade of potash to Montreal, where Astor and other heavy capitalists had placed money in the hands of agents for its purchase. The embargo of 1808, by withholding those along our frontier from a career in which they were highly prosperous, naturally led to a spirit of evasion of the laws, and the difficulty of exporting this great staple of commerce directly from the Atlantic ports to Europe led to extensive and systematic measures for forwarding to the lake and river, from the interior and southern counties of the State, and even from New York, large quantities of potash. This sometimes vanished in the night, or was shipped with due formality to Ogdensburgh, where it disappeared, and sometimes an open course of defiance of law was attempted. In whatever way it may have escaped, it was sure of reappearing in Montreal, where it commanded the enormous sums of $200 to $320 per ton, and from whence there was no obstacle to its export to England. To check this contraband trade two companies of regulars were stationed at Ogdensburgh, and Capt. Wm. P. Bennett, with a part of a company of artillery, and Lieut. Cross, with a few infantry, was stationed here† in 1808 and a part of 1809."‡

Sacket's Harbor Post-Office was established just previous to the War of 1812, and Ambrose Pease was appointed first postmaster. The office has been continued from that time. The present post-mistress is Mrs. M. Phelps, widow of James Irwin Phelps, who died while holding the office.

The *first school* at the Harbor was taught about 1807–8 by a man named Mitchell, in one part of his dwelling. No school-house was built until after the War of 1812–15,

* "Augustus Sacket, the pioneer of Sacket's Harbor, was born in the city of New York, November 10, 1769, where he received his education and acquired the profession of law. In 1801, having purchased a tract in Hounsfield, he came on and began the first settlement at that place, and commenced its improvement with much energy. Upon the formation of a collection district he was appointed the first collector, and at the organization of the County Court was made first judge. In 1809, having sold his property in this county, he removed to Jamaica, L. I., from whence, in 1812, he went to Meadville, Pa., having there purchased 300,000 acres of land. He soon returned to New York City, and in 1820 he went to Rutherford county, N. C., having become interested in a large tract of land in that State. By a subsequent transaction he became interested in the islands of the St. Lawrence, and returned to Sacket's Harbor, and in 1827 removed to Newburg. In these varied changes and transactions in land speculations he was ultimately very unfortunate. He died at Albany, April 29, 1827, of a sudden sickness, while on his way to this county."—Hough.

† Sacket's Harbor.

‡ Hough.

when a one-story frame building was erected on the site of the present Union school building. This old school-house was used for all public purposes nearly, and served as a school-house, church, lecture-room, etc., for a number of years.

The present Union school building, a two-story brick structure, was erected about 1840, at a cost of $2000. It is intended for three departments, and is the only public school within the incorporation. Excellent schools have been taught in it from the beginning of its use, and facilities are afforded here equal to those enjoyed at many institutions of a higher grade.

The *first hotel* in the village was built on the site of the store now occupied by R. C. Read and Brother, on Main street, previous to 1805, by Ambrose Pease. It was a story-and-a-half frame building, and well known in its day. At the beginning of the War of 1812 a Mr. Kelsey came from Cape Vincent and purchased it, operating it under his own name thereafter. His property at Cape Vincent, in common with nearly everything there, was burned during the war. After Pease sold out he built the store on the opposite side of Main street now occupied by Camp & Co. as a drug establishment. The old hotel was finally burned to the ground, and for more than twenty-five years the lot was left unoccupied. At last the sons of Captain Daniel Read purchased it and erected the large frame store building now standing upon it and occupied by them.

On the ground where the "Eveleigh House" now stands a hotel was partially built as early as 1806 by a man named Lanning, who sold out before it was finished to Stephen Simmons. The latter completed it and carried it on for several years. The "Eveleigh House" was built by Ambrose H. Dodge, in 1843–44, and opened for custom in the latter year. The present proprietor is L. H. Collins. The house is built of brick.

The "Earl House" was built in 1817 by Judge Elijah Field, and opened in December of that year. Captain Read was at that time running a packet between Sacket's Harbor and Kingston, Canada, and was intrusted with the task of procuring, at the latter place, the necessary quantity of whisky for use at the opening, which consisted of a grand ball in honor of the occasion. The captain, by hard work, made the connection, and arrived with the liquor just on time. This house has been largely remodeled and added to, and is now run under the efficient management of R. M. Earl, a retired lake-captain.

In April, 1817, a stone hotel was begun by Frederick White, and finished and occupied by him in the spring of 1818. It was a large building for that day, and presented imposing proportions. After many changes of proprietors it was finally abandoned for hotel purposes, and is now occupied by several families, with some of the rooms vacant. On the upper floor a neat though small room was fitted up for the Masonic fraternity, which finally became somewhat too cramped for that purpose, owing to the increase in membership. The order now has a fine lodge-room fitted up on the next floor below, together with ante-rooms, refreshment rooms, etc. This house was originally called the "Union Hotel," and though at different times carried on under other names the old appellation has remained in general use. White, the first proprietor, was said at the time he built it to have been the wealthiest man in the county, he being then able to reckon the amount of property owned by him at $150,000. He was an able man, but dissipation led to his ruin, and he died a pauper. He had been president of the old Jefferson County Bank, when that institution was in operation at Adams.

During the summer season many guests from different parts of the country sojourn at the village, and enjoy the pleasures the harbor affords for fishing, boating, and scenery, and the town is then at its liveliest.

INCORPORATION.

"The village of Sacket's Harbor, comprising great lots numbers twenty-two and fifty-four, and subdivision lots one and two, in great lot number fifty-two, of Hounsfield, was incorporated April 15, 1814. Elections of seven trustees were to be held on the first Tuesday of June, annually. Not less than three nor more than five assessors were to be elected annually, together with a collector, treasurer, and as many fire wardens as the trustees might direct. A president was to be chosen by the trustees from their number, and some proper person for a clerk. The bounds of the village were curtailed April 18, 1831, by the detachment of all that portion north and east of the Pleasant, or Mill creek, which was exempt from the operation of the former act. On the 9th of May, 1840, the act was still further amended."*

The corporation officers for 1877 were as follows: *President*, D. O. De Wolf; *Trustees*, B. Eveleigh, Richard Conlin, Barney Hubbard, Lyman Archer, George M. Read, James Boyd; *Clerk*, Noah E. Bacon.

"On the 2d of March, 1799, Congress first enacted a law applying to the collection of duties on Lake Ontario, by establishing two districts, of which all east of Genesee river was included in *Oswego*, and all west in *Niagara District*. In pursuance of the act of March 3, 1803, *Sacket's Harbor District* was soon after established, and has been since maintained, having been reduced in extent by the formation of *Oswegatchie District*, including St. Lawrence county, March 2, 1811, and *Cape Vincent District*, April 18, 1818, comprising all below Point Peninsula, inclusive."* The collectors at this port have been: Augustus Sacket, Hart Massey, Perley Keyes, John M. Canfield, Thomas Loomis, Danforth N. Barney, Leonard Dennison, John O. Dickey, Otis M. Cole, Daniel McCulloch, Abram Kromer, Thomas S. Hall, William Howland, Cornelius W. Inglehart (appointed deputy collector, and collection district discontinued), and Deputy Collector David O. De Wolf, who was also a deputy under Daniel McCulloch. Mr. De Wolf has been in office about eight years.

"Congress passed an appropriation of $3000, May 20, 1826, for clearing out Sacket's Harbor, and an equal sum May 23, 1828, for improving the same. On the 3d of May, 1831, the sum of $4000 was appropriated for a beacon. For improving the harbor at the mouth of Black river (Dexter) the following sums have been appropriated:

* Hough.



CORNELIUS W. INGLEHART.



RESIDENCE OF C. W. INGLEHART, COR. OF MAIN & BROAD STS., SACKETS HARBOR, N.Y.



EARL HOUSE,

R. M. EARL, PROPRIETOR.

SACKETS HARBOR, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

July 4, 1836, $5000; March 3, 1837, $10,000; July 7, 1838, $22,401."*

A ferry was early established across Black River bay, and by an act of March 31, 1821, Charles Colburn and Samuel Folsom were licensed to keep it five years. Ezra C. Folsom was licensed for five years on January 21, 1826. Trips are now made once a day, or more if required, and the ferry is under the care of the courts.

"In 1815 the Union Library of Sacket's Harbor was formed, with Justin Butterfield, Elisha Camp, Amos Holton, Daniel McGiven, James Goodhue, Andrew B. Cooke, and Samuel Bosworth, trustees, but was of short duration. It was succeeded by the Hounsfield Library, April 10, 1827, with Alexander W. Stow, John McMillan, Nathan Bridge, T. S. Hall, and Samuel Guthrie, trustees. About 500 volumes were collected, but it has been long since sold. The Watertown and Hounsfield Library was formed Jan. 11, 1831, with Eliphalet M. Howard, John C. Herrick, Chauncey D. Morgan, Obadiah Brainard, and Oliver Grow, trustees, which has also gone down."†

"The Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement," in the village of Sacket's Harbor, was incorporated March 2, 1843. This association, after an existence of a few months, was dissolved.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

"The first regular meetings in this town were held by Edmund Luff, an English settler, who, at his own expense, erected a house, still standing, for religious services, and preached here many years without fee or reward. There being no other meetings in the place, these were generally attended by those of different religious faith. Mr. Luff‡ was a Restorationist, approaching somewhat the doctrines of Universalists, and was a man very free from that narrow spirit of intolerance that disgraces too much of what is too often denominated *religion*. His pulpit was opened to clergymen of other faiths, irrespective of name, and both Catholics and Protestants enjoyed, when occasion demanded, the freedom of his house. During the war the house was given up for public uses."§

SACKET'S HARBOR PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.

"At a meeting convened by legal notice at Sacket's Harbor, in the town of Hounsfield and county of Jefferson, on January 12, 1816, for the purpose of forming a religious society at the village of Sacket's Harbor, agreeably to the third section of an Act entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies,' passed April 5, eighteen hundred and thirteen, Melanchthon T. Woolsey and Enoch Ely were unanimously nominated and elected presiding and returning officers of the meeting."‖ The first trustees were M. T. Woolsey (of the U. S. navy), Samuel Bosworth, Samuel F. Hooker, Elisha Camp, and Enoch Ely. Meetings were held in the old school-house until a church could be erected. The society was formed principally through the efforts of the officers of the army and navy stationed here, who were anxious to have religious privileges, although not members of a church.

Rev. Samuel F. Snowden was hired as their first minister, on a salary of one thousand dollars a year, his services to begin March 1, 1817. When the church was formed several of the army and navy became members of it. These, on removing, formed societies at distant points,—at Green Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, and elsewhere.

In September, 1817, a site for a church was given by Thomas L. Ogden, and in 1818 an effort was made to raise funds for building a church. The work was attended with success, and in the following year a church was built, the raising taking place September 23, 1819. In the great fire of August 19,¶ 1843, it was destroyed. The Rev. Mr. Judd and vestry of the Episcopal church soon after tendered the society the use of their church on Sunday afternoons, which was respectfully declined, and the session-house fitted up until a new church could be built. A brick church, 48 by 64, on the corner of Broad and Main streets, was built in 1846, at a cost of $6000. A parsonage has also been purchased.

The old church was a large frame building, of an old style of architecture, and was always filled on meeting occasions. It was not an uncommon sight to see General Brady march down from Madison Barracks, with three or four hundred troops belonging to the Second Regiment, then quartered there, and take their places in the church, and the spectacle was an imposing one. The soldiers principally used the galleries.

Rev. Mr. Snowden, the first pastor, was paid by subscription, his salary being largely donated by members of the army and navy. After the troops were removed it was found to be not as easy a matter to raise the funds wherewith to pay the pastor, and the amount for a number of years succeeding the first two or three was much smaller than that originally subscribed. Mr. Snowden continued in charge of the congregation until 1826, and was followed by Rev. J. Burchard, who came in December, 1826, and stayed about one year. The third pastor, Rev. James R. Boyd, took charge December 11, 1827, and continued until 1830. Rev. J. Irvin was employed in 1831, and installed January 5, 1832. In 1836, Rev. —— Wilson was employed, and in 1839, Rev. —— Sturges assumed charge, staying one year. He was succeeded, in July, 1841, by Rev. —— Payson, and he, in October, 1841, by Rev. —— Townsend, who became pastor in February, 1842, and remained several years. Rev. Leicester A. Sawyer was called October 29, 1849, and installed as pastor June 11, 1850. The pastors in order succeeding him have been, Revs. George Bronson, installed after Mr. Sawyer had finished a six-years' pastorate, and remaining three years; Mr. Warriner, one year; A. T. Young, five years; and Henry Hickok, the present pastor, now in his twelfth year at the place.

The membership of this society, September 15, 1877, was eighty-six. A Sabbath-school has long been held in connection with the church, and Walter B. Camp is its

* Hough. † Ibid.

‡ Mr. Luff died at Sacket's Harbor in 1822, greatly respected.

§ Hough. ‖ Records of the society.

¶ Dr. Hough. In another place it is given as occurring August 21, and one informant in the village says it was the 23d. It was undoubtedly in August, and in 1843. All agree on these two points.

present superintendent. It possesses a fine library of about five hundred volumes.

UNIVERSALISTS.

A small society of this denomination was formed about 1822, but for lack of proper support only continued its existence three or four years.

CHRISTIANS.

Some time in the year 1820 the Christians, a sect of Unitarian Immersionists, began a series of meetings, and continued them for a number of years; but no permanent organization or society was formed.

METHODISTS.

At one of the meetings held by the Christians, one Samuel Lyon, of Utica, gave notice that he wished to start a Methodist society, but, as he was not a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith, the effort failed for the time. However, a class was soon after organized, with about seventeen members, among whom were Judge Elijah Field, John Walling, Alvah Kinney, Asahel Smith, and their wives, with several others. Meetings were held in the school-house. Samuel Lyon was aided by William Newlan, also of Utica, in his first attempt to form a class here, which was in 1820 or 1821. A legal society was formed by the Methodists, May 9, 1831, with Asahel Smith, Alvah Kinney, Hiram Steele, John H. McKee, William Francis, Elijah Field, Daniel Griffin, Samuel Whitby, and Samuel C. J. De Camp, trustees. In 1835 it was reorganized, and in 1841 they erected a church at a cost of about $3000. It is a frame building, standing on Main street, southeast of Broad.

The names of the early pastors we have been unable to ascertain, but those since 1843 have been as follows: Rev. John Sawyer, began Aug. 4, 1843, and stayed two years; Rev. Nathan R. Peck, three years from July 27, 1845; Rev. Orlando C. Cole, three years; Rev. John B. Foote, 1852–3–4; Rev. H. M. Church, Aug. 2, 1855; Rev. F. A. O'Farrell, May 10, 1859; Rev. Thomas B. Shepherd, March 24, 1860; Rev. D. Simons, April 1, 1863; Rev. S. Dewey, April, 1864; Rev. A. Cheeseman, April 7, 1868; Rev. George W. Miller, March 10, 1871; Rev. W. F. Ball, April 8, 1872; Rev. H. E. Chase, April 12, 1873; Rev. L. L. Davy, Jan., 1875; Rev. S. M. Fisk, present pastor, April, 1877.

The membership of the church, September 15, 1877, was one hundred and twenty-six. A Sabbath-school has been kept up for many years The pastor of the Sacket's Harbor congregation also has charge of a class at Sulphur Springs, which holds its meetings in the building owned by the Seventh-Day Baptist Association. The church at Sacket's Harbor was built during the pastorate of Rev. Benjamin Phillips, who probably preceded Rev. John Sawyer.

CHRIST'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

"The Episcopal society first held a meeting about the 14th of May, 1821, and chose Elisha Camp, Samuel O. Auchmuty, William Kendall, Robert M. Harrison, and John McCarty as a committee, which committee transacted the business until a vestry was chosen for the church."* The church was legally organized August 6, 1821, and the first regularly-elected vestry consisted of the following persons: Zeno Allen and Elisha Camp, wardens; Robert M. Harrison, Samuel O. Auchmuty, William Kendall, John McCarty, Hiram Steele, Thomas J. Angel, Hiram Merrill, and Thomas Y. Howe, vestrymen. The first who officiated and preached here was Bishop Hobart, who, in his reports, records having visited Sacket's Harbor, Thursday, P.M., September 14, 1821. The following is the oldest record of a vestry-meeting:—

"At a meeting of the Church-wardens and Vestrymen, at the rooms of S. O. Auchmuty, in Sacket's Harbor, on the 29th day of Sept., 1821, pursuant to notice, Zeno Allen, Sr., Warden, in the Chair.

"Present, Zeno Allen, Elisha Camp, Wardens; and McCarty, Auchmuty, Harrison, Kendal, Steele, Vestrymen.

"Business before the meeting, to determine upon proposals to be made to Mr. Shaw.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Board write to Mr. Shaw to inform him that the vestry will give him for each year $600, but to depend on the subscription.

"J. McCarty, *Secretary*." †

The Mr. Shaw mentioned in the above extract was Rev. Henry Moore Shaw, the first rector of the church. Meetings at first were held in the old school-house, but in 1822 a subscription was circulated to obtain means for erecting a church. Before it was finished, however, meetings were held a number of years in the Presbyterian church, and afterwards, as late as the fall of 1828, in the school-house once more. Through the efforts of William Waring, arrangements for building a church were finally perfected, and on May 26, 1823, the corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies; but owing to the death of Mr. Waring the work was suspended, and the building was not completed for a number of years. The lot on which it stands was donated by Frederick White.

The church, almost in ruins, from having been left to the mercy of the elements before being completed, was finally redeemed from the hands of certain claimants, finished, and services held in it early in 1832, and in May of the same year an organ was placed in it, procured by means of donations from members of the congregation. The first communicants of this church, and the only ones until 1828, were Mrs. Fanny Canfield and her daughter Jane, both now deceased.

The first confirmation was held by Rt. Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, August 12, 1828, the following persons being confirmed: Thos. J. Angel, Richard Canfield, Dinah Schobel, and Sarah Livingston. Bishop Onderdonk, on the 1st of June, 1833, also confirmed the following persons: Samuel F. Hooker, Amos Catlin, Mary Catlin, Hannah Phelps, Mary Ann Phelps, Mary Cunningham, Jane Loomis, Daniel S. Kimbal, William Tryon, Mrs. William Tryon, and Jemima Luff. At this visit of the bishop the church was consecrated to divine service.

Following is a list of rectors:—Rev. Henry Moore Shaw, from Sept. 29, 1821, to Jan. 1, 1822; Rev. Mr. Rogers, April 6, 1822, stayed a short time; Rev. M. Beardsley, from April 3, 1823; Rev. William L. Keese, from Jan. 3, 1827; Rev. Mr. Adams, from Jan., 1829; Rev. Mr. Gear,

* Church records. † Ibid.

1831; Rev. A. C. Treadway, Oct. 21, 1832; Rev. Mr. Noble, Dec. 10, 1840; Rev. Dr. Judd, from Jan. 3, 1843, to 1846; Rev. Benjamin Wright, Jr., Sept. 4, 1846; Rev. Rufus D. Stearns, Aug. 12, 1848, to 1852; Rev. G. Huntington, May 17, 1852, to 1856; Rev. H. G. Wood, Sept., 1856, to April, 1859; Rev. D. C. Loop, April 23, 1859, to 1861; Rev. M. C. Benton, Jan. 1, 1861, to July 1, 1863; Rev. S. R. Humphrey, July 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864; Rev. John A. Bowman, Dec. 17, 1865, to Feb. 24, 1867; Rev. J. Winslow; Rev. Mr. Bowyer; Rev. Willes; and Rev. Mr. Winnie, the present rector, residing at Brownville.

The church is a stone structure standing on Main street. It is surmounted by a neat tower and spire.

MASONIC.

The first organization of this order in Jefferson County was what was known as "Ontario Lodge," of which the first recorded meeting was held at Sacket's Harbor April 4, 1805. At that time the officers were as follows: Augustus Sacket, W. M.; J. Seaman, S. W.; "Brother" Pike, J. W.; B. Allen, Treasurer; Isaiah Massey, Secretary; Hart Massey, J. D.; A. Basinger, Tyler. This lodge had in its membership many of the pioneers of the place and other parts of the county, among them Jacob Brown (afterwards Major-General), initiated as an "entered apprentice," Jan. 2, 1806; B. De Witt, Wm. Waring, —— Merrick, Giles Hamlin, Gershom Tuttle, Abram Lippett, Squire Read, J. Simmons, C. Mills, Joseph Perry, Daniel Potter, and others, and they met not only for the benefits afforded but for mutual enjoyment. Could the old lodge-room in the "Union Hotel" but talk, it could relate many a tale filled with humor about the "doings" of the early Masonic lodges. This room was never used by the Ontario Lodge, as the house was not built until 1817–18, and the lodge was suspended during the War of 1812–15, owing to the prevalent excitement. December 27, 1805, it was at a meeting of this lodge

"*Resolved*, That the first $100 of unappropriated moneys of the Lodge after this time be granted toward the erection of an Academy at Sacket's Harbor.

"*Resolved*, That Brothers Merrick and Waring be appointed a Committee to see that the above moneys be duly appropriated."*

"*Athol Lodge, No.* 308, *F. & A. M.*," was instituted in 1818, with Hiram Steele as Master. The records of this lodge cannot be found in the village; consequently, what is here given will be from the recollection of old members, of whom there are four now residing at Sacket's Harbor, viz.: Capt. Daniel Read, Leonard Denison, John Walling, and David Millington. Among other members of this lodge were Alvah Kinney, Judge Elijah Field, and others. It was continued until 1827. Of the four now living in the village who were members, Daniel Read has already been mentioned. John Walling settled at Sacket's Harbor in the spring of 1819, and joined in the fall of the same year. David Millington settled here in 1814 and joined in 1818. He was from Herkimer county. Leonard Denison came from Stonington, New London county, Connecticut, and settled at the Harbor in 1812. As early as 1817–18 he joined the Masons in Henderson, and afterward became a member of Athol Lodge. He is now eighty-six years of age. Mr. Millington had a brother—Dr. Abel Millington—who about 1815–16 emigrated to the State of Michigan, and became interested in a large tract of land in the vicinity of Ypsilanti. He afterwards moved farther west—about 1838—to Kane county, Illinois, and at the then new village of St. Charles invested to a considerable extent in the fine water-power on Fox river, which he largely improved, and finally died there in 1841. A number of his descendants still reside at that place, where a son of the Dr.'s, Darwin Millington, died in 1863 or '4.

"*Sacket's Harbor Chapter, No.* 68, *R. A. M.*," was formed Feb. 7, 1820, upon the application of Commodore Melanchthon T. Woolsey, U.S.N., John Clitz, captain, U.S.A., and William King. Its first meeting was held on the 3d of March, 1820, with the following officers, viz.: High Priest, Commodore Melanchthon T. Woolsey, U.S.N.; King, William King; Scribe, John Clitz, captain U.S.A.; Treasurer, Leonard Denison; Secretary, Henry Smith; C. of H., Asahel Smith; P. S., George W. Jenks; R. A. C., Alvah Kinney; M. 3d V., Capt. William Vaughn, U.S.N.; M. 2d V., Zeno Allen; M. 1st V., Hunter Crane.

The chapter was allowed to run down, but, after an interval of many years, it was revived in December, 1849, with Thomas S. Hall, H. P.; Jason Phelps, K.; and Saml. Whittlesey, S. The principal officers for 1877 are: High Priest, Norman Gurney; King, Elisha C. Soule; Scribe, Warren Walsworth; Treasurer, James Boyd; Secretary, George E. Butterfield.

"*Sacket's Harbor Lodge, No.* 135, *F. & A. M.*," held its first meeting May 12, 1828, with the following officers: Samuel Lyon, W. M.; John S. Hall, S. W.; Chester C. Simonds, J. W.; Elijah Field, Treas.; Isaac Van Vleck, Sec. Owing to some difficulty the charter was surrendered in the fall of 1858, and nothing further was done until March, 1860. From the 2d of that month until the following June the lodge was worked under a dispensation from the Grand Master, and during the latter month received a charter under the name of "Hounsfield Lodge, No. 495," and was known as such until June, 1861, when, through a petition, the old name of "Sacket's Harbor Lodge, No. 135," was again granted them, and this name it has since retained. At the reorganization in 1860 there were twenty charter members. The membership Sept. 11, 1877, was something over one hundred, and the following were the officers: James Boyd, W. M.; Richard Washburn, S. W.; Alexander Gamble, J. W.; John Walling, Treas.; George E. Butterfield, Sec. The lodge occupies the room in the old "Union Hotel."

ODD-FELLOWS.

"*Wampanoag Lodge, No.* 311, *I. O. O. F.*," was formed at Sacket's Harbor, in September, 1847. At present there is no lodge of this order in the village.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

"*Rising Sun Division, No.* 210," was established at

* Records of lodge, which are preserved to November 4, 1807.

Sacket's Harbor probably in 1851, and ceased in December, 1852. It is related of ex-President Grant that when he was stationed at Madison Barracks, from 1849 to 1852, he became a member of this institution, and during his stay was honored with offices until he reached the highest it afforded. Mainly through his efforts was it kept in a flourishing condition, and after his departure it was allowed to become disorganized, and was finally discontinued.

A FIRE COMPANY

was organized immediately after the War of 1812, with a small membership. It was simply a "bucket brigade," and although endeavors were made to procure an engine, all attempts failed for many years. The following advertisement, inserted in the *Sacket's Harbor Gazette*, Nov. 18, 1817, shows the method by which the citizens kept prepared for fires:

"The Fire Wardens having reported to the Board of Trustees of this Village that a number of persons have neglected to furnish themselves with Fire-Buckets, Therefore, *Resolved*, that all such delinquents who do not procure the number of buckets required by the By-Laws of this Village previous to the 22d instant, and report to the Fire Wardens, or show satisfactory cause to the Board of Trustees, at their meeting on that day at the school-house, why the same have not been provided, shall be prosecuted without delay.

"By order of the Board of Trustees,

"J. Butterfield, President."

The village has suffered severely on several occasions from fires, the two noted as follows being the most extensive:

"On May 23, 1838, a paper-mill of Col. Camp, at the Harbor, was burned, with a loss of from $7000 to $10,000. It had been in operation about a year.

"A destructive fire occurred at Sacket's Harbor on the morning of Aug. 21, 1843, originating in a warehouse on the wharf, as was supposed from the cinders of the steamer 'St. Lawrence,' and, spreading rapidly, consumed nine buildings on the north side of Main street, and eight upon the south side. Passing up Bayard street, it consumed several barns and dwellings, and from the violence of the wind the flakes of burning materials were wafted to the cupola of the Presbyterian church, which was burned. Upon the alley or street in the rear of Main street a number of buildings and much property was burned. The whole number of buildings consumed was about forty; the loss over $35,000. Had this fire occurred in the night-time, from its rapidity and violence, a loss of life could have scarcely been avoided. An ineffectual suit was instituted against the steamboat company."*

It is stated that had the village possessed a good fire-engine when the last-named fire occurred, much of the property that was burned might have been saved. Experience and loss of property seemed to be needed, however, before the necessary steps were taken towards furnishing an engine. At any rate, after this fire a hand-engine, manufactured in Boston, Mass., was procured through the instrumentality of Edmund M. Luff, then the principal member of the fire company. Several persons had, previous to this time, attempted to build an engine for the town, but had signally failed. The one they purchased is still owned by the company, and is in good repair.

The membership of the company in September, 1877, was about 45, and its officers were as follows: James Boyd, foreman; E. E. Rickerson, assistant foreman; Alfred H. Stone, captain of hose; James H. Wilson, assistant captain; John Scroxton, engineer; Charles Lane, secretary. One hose-cart is owned by them, together with two hundred feet of old and three hundred and fifty feet of new hose, the latter purchased in the summer of 1877.

Among the men who have been prominently identified with the social and business interests of Sacket's Harbor is Daniel McCullough, who located here in 1826. He was from the State of Massachusetts, and on coming to New York located at first in Martinsburg, Lewis county, where he learned the wagon-making and blacksmith's trades. On arriving in Sacket's Harbor he purchased a shop on Main street, and commenced work. He built a pair of four-horse coaches, which were, perhaps, the very first manufactured north of Utica in the State. During the frontier troubles of 1838 he was constantly with the troops, then commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) W. J. Worth, who, he says, was a fine soldier and a courteous gentleman. Jonah Woodruff, of Watertown, of sleeping-car manufacturing fame, worked at one time in McCulloch's shop at Sacket's Harbor. Mr. McCulloch has retired from active business, owing to age and infirmity.

George Camp, a native of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and later a resident of Utica, Oneida county, New York, located in Sacket's Harbor in the winter of 1815–16. He was a printer and a druggist, and engaged in both professions during his life in the village. Subsequent to 1821 he removed to Lowville, Lewis county, and, in company with an Englishman, purchased what is now the township of Watson, for speculative purposes. The Englishman proved to be a sporting character, and a man of unscrupulous motives, rendering him an unfit person with whom to engage in business, and in consequence Mr. Camp disposed of his share in the property as soon as possible, and returned to Sacket's Harbor, where he established himself in the drug business. He died in 1850, at which time his son, Walter B. Camp, was associated with him, and the establishment has since continued the business, the present firm-name being Camp & Co. Beside Walter B. Camp there are two other sons, Talcott and George. The former removed to Watertown in 1858, and established the drug house now run under the firm-name of Camp & Massey. He is also at present president of the Jefferson County bank, at Watertown. George Camp, Jr., went to Georgia previous to the War of the Rebellion, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of cotton. His factories were located at Roswell, thirteen miles from Marietta, and were entirely destroyed in July, 1864, by General Garrard's cavalry, of Sherman's victorious army, on its memorable Atlanta campaign. Mr. Camp had, with admirable foresight, formed an opinion that the southern arms could not be successful, and instead of placing his money in Confederate bonds, as he was strongly importuned to do, invested it in land in the neighborhood of Atlanta, and these lands have brought him a competency since the war. The mills are rebuilt, and in operation, although Mr. Camp does not have immediate supervision of them.

NEWSPAPERS.

As before stated, George Camp was a printer by profession, and March 18, 1817, he issued the first number of a

* Hough.

newspaper called the *Sacket's Harbor Gazette*. It was a twenty-column folio sheet, Federal in politics, and issued at the rate of two dollars per annum. March 17, 1818, the name was changed to the *Sacket's Harbor Gazette and Advertiser*, and the publication continued by Mr. Camp until 1820, when he sold out to Matthew M. Cole, Elisha Camp, and others, who changed its name February 9, 1821, to the *Jefferson Republican*, under which name it was continued a year or more, when its publication was suspended. In the spring of 1824 the *Freeman's Advocate*, in size the same as the first papers, and of kindred politics, was issued by Truman W. Hascall. Its publication was discontinued in December, 1828. *The Courier* and the *Sacket's Harbor Courier*, with one or two others, were afterwards published by J. Howe. On the 7th of September, 1837, Edward H. Purdy began the publication of *The Jefferson County Whig*, which was succeeded October 10, 1838, by the *Sacket's Harbor Journal*, edited by D. M. Burnham, a prominent lawyer of the place, and now engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago, Illinois, and published by Edmund M. Luff. Burnham was a native of Adams. Mr. Luff conducted this paper, C. Woodward being the printer, from April 17, 1839, till the spring of 1841, and in the summer and fall of 1840 published a small campaign paper, called *The Harrisonian*. The press was at this time, and for several years previous, owned by a company of citizens of the village. The *Journal* was enlarged and improved in the spring of 1841 by Joel Greene, who at that time became the proprietor. At the end of his second year as publisher he sold his interest to Calvin Greene, who in the same year (1843) discontinued the paper.

Joel Greene had, in the spring of 1843, purchased of Herman S. Noble the *Watertown Register*, and having previously opened an office for the publication of the *Black River Journal*, began publishing the latter at Sacket's Harbor and Watertown, at which latter place the printing was done, the press having been removed there. This paper was also Whig in politics. A. W. Clark became proprietor of the establishment in 1846, and the publication of the *Northern State Journal* commenced. Until March 20, 1848, no paper was thereafter published at Sacket's Harbor, but at that date O. H. Harris issued the first number of the *Sacket's Harbor Observer*. This was a twenty-eight-column folio paper, Whig in politics, and was published until 1852, when it was changed to the *Jefferson Farmer*, a neutral paper, and the publication continued for some time longer. According to information furnished in the village, the last paper published was called the *Sacket's Harbor Observer*, and wound up its existence in 1862 or '63. All these papers were published in the same office.

Among the merchants who, in 1817, advertised in the *Gazette* were the following: Josiah Bacon, Jr., whisky and hides; Hooker & Crane, dry goods, groceries, etc.; Sacket's Harbor Apothecary Store; S. Johnson & Co., general store; Elisha Burchard, general store; Thomas Davis, merchant tailor.

A few extracts in the way of advertisements will not be out of place, as relics of a period beyond the recollection of most of those now living, and a number of them are herewith given:

March 25, 1817. "2 or 3 Post-Riders will find good encouragement by circulating the *Sacket's Harbor Gazette*."

Same date. "The Steamboat *Ontario*, elegantly fitted up for Passengers, and capable of carrying two thousand Barrels, will commence her operations on the opening of the season. She will start from Sacket's Harbor on Monday morning in every week, proceeding to Oswego, Sodus Bay, Genesee River, and Niagara, touching at all these places, and Cape Vincent on her return, and completing her route at Ogdensburgh, on the river St. Lawrence. Cabin passengers will pay,

"From	Sacket's Harbor to Oswego	$3.00
"	Oswego to Sodus	2.00
"	Sodus to Genesee River	2.00
"	Genesee River to Niagara	5.00
"	Sacket's Harbor to Niagara	10.00
"	" " to Cape Vincent	1.75
"	" " to Ogdensburgh	5.00

"A reasonable allowance will at all times be made for Steerage-Passengers. Freight will be taken on board, and carefully delivered, at the customary rates. Francis Mallaby, Esq., of the United States Navy, an experienced seaman, and a gentleman eminently qualified to fulfill the duties of his station, has been appointed to command the boat, and until the selection of proper agents at the several Points, will decide all questions relating to freight and passage.

"March 17, 1817."

Several packet boats sailed between Sacket's Harbor and Kingston, among them the *Triumph*, Captain Daniel Read, the *Commodore Perry*, Captain J. G. Parker, and the *Rambler*, Geo. R. Cheney, master, as advertised in May, 1817.

The average inhabitant of Sacket's Harbor "in those days" was without a knowledge of the properties of what is now a common summer beverage,—*soda-water;* and until the proprietor of the "Sacket's Harbor Apothecary Store" saw fit to experiment in its manufacture, and enlighten the people as to its excellence as a cooling drink, they remained in blissful ignorance of the joys to be derived from draughts of what has been recently facetiously denominated "sweetened wind." Here is an advertisement which appeared in the *Gazette*, July 15, 1817:

"*Soda Water*, manufactured upon correct chemical principles, equal to any in the United States, now ready for delivery at the Sacket's Harbor Apothecary Store, sign of the Golden Mortar, opposite the *Gazette* office, Main Street."

The experiment was undoubtedly successful, as the advertisement runs through the season, and also appears in the issue of subsequent years.

In May, 1817, Mr. John McMenamy announced that he had opened a select school at Major Pickering's, for young ladies and gentlemen.

During the summer of 1817, a venturesome individual appeared in the village, announcing himself as an artist, and publishing the following advertisement:

"LIKENESSES.—Taken at various prices, from 25 cents to 15 dollars, at a room over the Grocery Store of Mr. L. White.

"Mr. Wentworth solicits patronage, and, for the short time that he remains in Sacket's Harbor, will, if requested, call on any ladies or gentlemen, where their own or family likenesses are wanted, in Profile, Miniature, or Portraits.

"July 8, 1817."

From the following notice it would seem that the citizens of the village needed a gentle reminder occasionally that there was more dirt in the streets than was conducive to the general health of the place, and a broad hint that they needed cleaning and repairing at once:

"The citizens of the Village of Sacket's Harbor are requested to turn out on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, A.M., to repair and cleanse the streets in the village; as many as can are requested to furnish suitable utensils—teams, plows, and scrapers will be wanted. When an appeal is made to the public spirit and liberality of the Citizens of this Village, it is expected that every man will do his duty.

"July 28, 1817."

President Monroe, soon after his induction into office, undertook a tour through the northern section of the Union, to observe the condition of the frontier, and make such arrangements for its military security as might be deemed necessary. Having reached Ogdensburgh on the 1st of August, 1817, he was met by Major-General Brown, and attended to Rossie and Antwerp, where he was met by Mr. Le Ray, and conducted to Le Raysville. On the 3d he was waited upon by the committee of arrangements, and escorted thence by three troops of horse, under Captains Loomis, Fairbanks, and White, to the house of Isaac Lee, in Watertown, where he received a concise though flattering address from the citizens. He then proceeded to Brownville, and on the 4th to Sacket's Harbor. The following account of the proceedings on the occason of his visit is taken from the *Sacket's Harbor Gazette* of August 5, 1817:

"Upon his arrival at the bridge, being the bounds of the village, he was saluted with nineteen guns from the Sacket's Harbor Volunteer Artillery. The bridge was elegantly fitted up with nineteen triumphal arches, on which were inscribed the names of the several Presidents, the first arch being surmounted by a living American eagle. Upon passing the bridge the President was introduced by the chairman of the committee to a number of veteran officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who presented him the following address:*

"'It is with pleasure that we, a few of the survivors of the Revolution, residing in this part of the country, welcome the arrival of the chief magistrate of the Union. It is with increased satisfaction that we recognize in him one of the number engaged with us in the arduous struggle of establishing the independence of our country. We have lived, sir, to see the fruits of our toils and struggles amply realized in the happiness and prosperity of our country; and, sir, we have the fullest confidence that, under your administration, they will be handed down to our posterity unimpaired. Like your immortal predecessor, the illustrious Washington, may you be honored by the present and future generations, and finally receive the rich reward with him in realms above.'

"The President received the veterans with great cordiality, and expressed much satisfaction at witnessing among them some to whom he was personally known 'in times that tried men's souls.'

"Upon his arrival at the village a national salute was fired from Fort Pike. The procession opened to the right and left. He then passed through, dismounting at the civic arch in front of the Mansion House, to which he was conducted by Captain King, chief marshal of the day, between two lines of children strewing flowers in his path.

"Upon the President's arrival at the Mansion House stoop, perched above an awning formed by the national flag, an eagle was observed to flap his wings.

"The following address was then made to him by the chairman of the committee:

"'SACKET'S HARBOR, Aug. 4, 1817.

"'TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

"'*Honored Sir*,—The committee appointed in behalf of their fellow-citizens would congratulate the President of the United States upon his arrival at this place. It is with pleasure unfeigned and unalloyed that all descriptions of men behold among them, *for the first time*, the chief magistrate of the Union.

"'They look upon it as a pledge that their interests will not be forgotten, as the situation of this section of the country will be *personally* known to him on whom the American people have placed their highest confidence and bestowed their greatest honors.

"'And that, although situated on the frontiers, remote from the centre of government, they hope to live in the recollection of him whose happiness it is to preside over its high and exalted destinies.

"'It is gratifying to learn that the object of your arduous tour is to ascertain whatever will contribute to the interest, improvement, or defense of the country. It therefore becomes our duty to express the solicitude of our constituents as it regards their peculiar situation. Twice have they been placed on the very verge of ruin by successive attacks in the late war. Had works of defense been erected in commanding situations, such attempts would probably never have been made,—at all events would have been repulsed with greater certainty and less expense of blood. And it will still be observable that additional fortifications would be requisite to render effectual a resistance against superior numbers. Yon fields, which have been dyed with the blood of Colonels Backus and Mills, can attest how much works of defense have there been needed!

"'We trust the period is far distant when hostilities (if ever) shall again occur; but, as this may not be the fact, prudential reasons would seem to indicate the *utility* of a *great military road* in the most proper direction for uniting the resources of the country with this chief military and naval depot of the northern frontier.

"'The extensive public, and the increasing amount of private, property, together with a personal anxiety, we trust will be accepted as an apology for specifying that which doubtless has already occurred to your observation. These are subjects of minor importance, yet interesting to our fellow-citizens, which we hope will attract the notice and not be deemed unworthy the consideration of the Executive of this free and enlightened republic.

"'We cannot conclude without expressing our conviction that *he* who has for *nearly half a century* devoted his services to his country will render his tour as eminently useful as it has been gratifying to the American people. We deem it a happiness to embrace this opportunity of personally expressing our highest regard for your private character and public worth.'

"'E. CAMP,
"'J. BUTTERFIELD,
"'F. WHITE.'

"To which the President, amid a large concourse of citizens, made a reply, to the following purport:

"'That he could not express the feelings that were excited by the respect and attention paid him on his entrance into this place; that, in pursuing the objects of his tour, Sacket's Harbor naturally had claims to his attention; that he had been much gratified in passing through a country prosperous and fertile, containing a population numerous, happy, and brave; that he saw in the people an attachment to their government, and did not consider the marks of attention exhibited as rendered him personally, but as honoring the institutions of our country; and that he rejoiced to witness such unanimity of his fellow-citizens, viewing it as a presage of their future happiness and glory; and concluded by observing that he was apprised of the importance of this place as a military and naval position, that it had received considerable attention from the government, and would continue to do so to the full extent that its security and consequence required.'

"The President, having been introduced to the officers of the navy by Commodore Woolsey, and to the marshal of the day, proceeded to review the troops, who made a most splendid and military appearance. He then viewed the 120-gun ship that was left unfinished at the conclusion of the war. The superb ranges of stone barracks next attracted his attention.

"In the evening the village was illuminated, skyrockets and fireworks exhibited. It may well be said to have been a period of general rejoicing and festivity, and will form an era in the memory of those present that will ever be recollected with pleasure.

"The President will embark this afternoon on the United States brig *Jones*, commanded by Commodore Woolsey, for Niagara. We understand that Major-General Brown and his suite will accompany him as far as Detroit."

It is said that on the President's departure, Bill Johnston, then proprietor of the "Mansion House," and afterwards notorious in the "Patriot War," presented him a bill of $150 for the night's lodging of himself and two companions. This showed the principles of the man, and was but a foreshadowing of his piratical manœuvring which occurred afterwards on the St. Lawrence and among the Thousand Islands.

* The address was delivered by Major Cherry, a Revolutionary veteran, the President's companion in arms and superior officer.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS.

The first regular physician who located in the village was Dr. William Baker, who, as has been stated, settled here in 1803. Dr. Benjamin Farley, a fine physician, settled previous to the war. Another prominent phy-

sician was Dr. James Starkweather, who came probably soon after the War of 1812. He was the founder of the Sacket's Harbor Union Library, and, besides being a physician of note, was among the foremost in promoting the prosperity of the village. In the first issue of the *Sacket's Harbor Gazette* the following advertisement appears:

"*Physic and Surgery.*—Doct. R. B. Hayes respectfully informs the citizens of Sacket's Harbor and the public in general, that he has removed to that village, where he will make the science of *Medicine and Surgery* his only pursuit. All calls in the various branches of his profession, left at the store of Seymour and Hayes, will be attended with promptness and pleasure."

Among the celebrities who have resided in the village was one who gained a world-wide reputation for his discoveries and inventions,—Dr. Samuel Guthrie. This gentleman settled here after the War of 1812, his residence being near the present iron bridge across Mill creek, on the Watertown road. In 1831 he discovered the article known as chloroform, at about the same time with Soubeiran, in France, and Liebig, in Germany. "Guthrie obtained in a pure state the substance now called chloroform; but he erroneously supposed his product to be the well-known oily liquid of the Dutch chemists, which it greatly resembles, and for the preparation of which he believed he had fallen on a cheap and easy process. Under this impression he called the substance, in his communications, *chloric ether*, one of the names by which the 'Dutch liquid,' or *bichloride of ethylen*, is designated. He was induced to make the preparation from noticing, in Professor Silliman's 'Elements of Chemistry,' a reference to the Dutch liquid as a grateful diffusible stimulant, when properly diluted with alcohol and water. In relation to the anticipated importance of chloroform, Mr. Daniel B. Smith, of this city, held the following language in July, 1832: 'The action of this ether on the living system is interesting, and may hereafter render it an object of importance in commerce. Its flavor is delicious, and its intoxicating qualities equal to or surpassing those of alcohol. It is a strong diffusible stimulus, similar to the hydrated ether, but more grateful to the taste.' (*Journ. of the Philad. Coll. of Pharm.*, iv. 118.)"*

Dr. Guthrie was also the inventor of the percussion compound for firearms, and manufacturer of the "percussion pills," which superseded the old flint-locks, and were discharged by means of a small plunger,—they, in their turn, having more recently given place to the present system of percussion-caps. In his experiments the Doctor nearly lost his life by accidental explosion. He had at one time an old man named Tillotson working for him, and when the old powder-mill blew up, Tillotson was buried in the ruins. The man was an inveterate smoker, and when discovered after the explosion by the Doctor, he was covered with a mass of timbers and stone, badly bruised, but with his short black pipe still between his teeth. The Doctor, on seeing him, remarked that he had but just escaped being killed, but the *pipe was saved!* It is said that at one time, after his compound became known, the Doctor received a consignment of three barrels of caps from parties in France, who had manufactured them and sent them to him to fill, thinking the cap and nipple much better than the pill and plunger. The Doctor, in return for the confidence thus placed in him and his invention, sent back the caps with a formula for making the percussion and directions for making machinery with which to fill them. Dr. Guthrie died at Sacket's Harbor, Oct. 19, 1848. As a practical chemist he had gained a wide reputation. On one occasion, when he was experimenting with chloroform, he put a few drops of it in a glass of whisky a man was about to drink. On swallowing the liquor the man was immediately made insensible, to the terror of the by-standers, who thought the Doctor had killed him. The beverage was called "*Guthrie's Sweet Whisky.*" The Doctor, his eye glancing mirthfully, told the people the man was all right, and his statement was soon verified by his rising to his feet in his right senses again. When asked how he felt, the only reply he vouchsafed was, "Give me some more!" This of course made the Doctor happy, and showed him the result of his labors in a most satisfactory light.

* U. S. Dispensatory.

LAWYERS.

Among those who have figured prominently in the profession of the law in Sacket's Harbor, D. M. Burnham was long associated with the interests of the village. He had an office here, and, aside from his practice, entered to a considerable extent into the newspaper publishing business. He is a native of the town of Adams, in this county. He finally removed to the western country, and is now a well-known practitioner of the city of Chicago, Illinois.

Hon. John R. Bennett, now a prominent judge residing in Janesville, Rock Co., Wisconsin, is a native of Hounsfield township, and studied law in Sacket's Harbor, under Burnham. His parents were extremely poor when they settled in the township, and the Judge's father, Daniel Bennett, long supported them by burning charcoal, then the only fuel used by blacksmiths. The boy John had but few advantages in the way of schooling, yet he possessed remarkable ability, which soon raised him to eminence, and he now occupies a high position of trust.

Sanford A. Hudson, also a well-known lawyer of Janesville, Wisconsin, studied here under Burnham. He was previously a blacksmith, and had worked in the village at his trade.

George H. Harlow, the present efficient secretary of the State of Illinois, to which position he was elected in the autumn of 1876, is a native of Sacket's Harbor.

BANKS.

The Sacket's Harbor Bank "was incorporated April 28, 1834, with a capital of $200,000, in shares of $50 each, and a limitation of existence to Jan. 1, 1865. Thomas Loomis, Jesse Smith, Daniel Wardwell, Thomas J. Angel, Azariah Walton, Joseph Sheldon, Woodbridge C. George, Henry H. Coffeen, and Noadiah Hubbard were named commissioners for receiving subscriptions for stock, and the corporation had the usual powers, immunities, and restrictions of such institutions. Its affairs were to be managed by 13 directors, elected annually by ballot, who were to choose one of their number president. The charter of the Sacket's Harbor Bank came before the Legislature for

repeal in April, 1837, upon a complaint that its officers had received and paid out certain checks of a business firm, contrary to the provision of the law prohibiting the circulation of bills less than five dollars. The bill for repeal having passed the Assembly April 7, large public meetings were held at Watertown, Brownville, Sacket's Harbor, and elsewhere, calling upon the senate to prevent its passage. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the circulation of the county would seriously derange its business, and the bank and its officers were defended against the calumnies that had been circulated. These efforts proved unavailing, and the bill for repeal became a law, May 12, 1838, the directors being appointed trustees, until others were appointed to settle its affairs.* On April 17, 1837, the charter was restored,† and March 25, 1852, an act was passed authorizing a change of its place of business to Buffalo, upon the concurrence of two-thirds of its directors. This measure had been several years contemplated, and repeated applications had been made to the legislature, which had been defeated. The act was at length procured without the knowledge of many citizens who had previously opposed it.‡"

A State bank at Sacket's Harbor, owned by Edgar B. Camp, began business May 17, 1852, with a capital of $50,000. It continued for some time, and was finally forced to discontinue, causing considerable loss to a number of persons and firms.

A FOUNDRY

was established in 1843 by David McKee and Edward S. Hammond. Since about 1858 it has been carried on by McKee alone. Plows, stoves, repairs, and all ordinary castings are manufactured, and in 1857–58 mowing-machines were added. The building is stone, with a portion occupied as a machine-shop. Three hands are employed.

CEMETERY.

The village cemetery is located near Madison Barracks, and has lately been enlarged and improved. In examining the head-stones, the oldest one found was that of a person named Hooker, who was born at Windsor, Connecticut, in April, 1775, and died at Sacket's Harbor, May 2, 1810. The stone is overturned and partially covered with turf, so as to render a portion of the inscription illegible. Among the older graves are the following: "Mrs. Maria Jacob Wheaton, wife of Walter V. Wheaton, U.S.A., and daughter of Hon. Stephen Jacob, died at Sacket's Harbor, March 15, 1821, aged 27." An old stone by the side of this was lying on its face, rendering it impossible to read the inscription. "Mrs. Ally Myler, wife of Patrick Myler, died March 28, 1822, aged 45 years." "Betsey, daughter of John and Mary Root, drowned May 25, 1825, aged 19 years." "Sacred to the memory of James Jackson, who departed this '*transatory*' life June 23, 1825. He left a widow and one child to deplore his loss." Many neat head-stones are found, and a better site for a last resting-place for those who have "gone before" could probably not have been chosen.

BOAT-BUILDING, SHIPPING, AND FISHING INTERESTS.

"Previous to the war a flourishing commerce had sprung up on Lake Ontario, and the following vessels were engaged in trade, all of them having more or less business at Sacket's Harbor: *Genesee Packet*, Capt. Obed Mayo, of Ogdensburgh; *Diana*, Capt. A. Montgomery; *Fair American*, Capt. Augustus Ford; *Collector*, Capt. Samuel Dixon; *Experiment*, Capt. C. Holmes; *Charles and Ann*, Capt. Pease; *Dolphin*, Capt. William Vaughan, and a few others whose names were not obtained. The *Fair American* is said to have been the first vessel built under the present government on this lake. She was launched at Oswego for the Northwestern Fur Company. Soon after the war, the schooners *Woolsey*, *Rambler*, *Farmer's Daughter*, *Triumph*, *Commodore Perry*, *Dolphin*, etc., were advertised as running on regular lines as packets from this port. Ship-building, during the war, was carried on under the supervision of Henry Eckford, who gained, and afterwards maintained, great eminence in this department. Noah Brown, and others, who began their career under him, subsequently became noted as ship-builders. Ever since the war, the business of constructing trading-vessels at this port has been more or less continued, but we have not been able to procure the details satisfactorily."§

It is said that the first trading-vessel that ever entered the river at Chicago, Illinois, was the *Ariadne*, sailed from Sacket's Harbor by Capt. Pickering. As an experiment a cargo of pork and flour was shipped in this vessel,—the former by Festus Clark, a great pork-packer for that day, and facetiously known as "Hog Clark" in consequence, and the latter by Thomas S. Hall. The Chicago of to-day —the greatest pork-packing centre in the world—would smile at the idea of having forty or fifty barrels of pork shipped to her as of old from a place so remote as Sacket's Harbor, or indeed any other. Captain Pickering afterwards committed suicide. The *Ariadne* was at one time partly owned by Captain Daniel Read.

Henry Eckford, the ship-builder who acquired such fame at Sacket's Harbor and elsewhere, acquired a large fortune by his efforts in this line during the War of 1812, but subsequently lost most of it through unfortunate stock speculations. For several years previous to his death, which occurred at Constantinople, November 12, 1832, he had been chief director of the dock-yards in the Turkish Empire. The Sultan, in speaking of him, gave him a fine compliment by remarking that "America must be *Great* if it could spare such men as Eckford."

The most prominent and attractive relic of the war of 1812–15 now preserved at the Harbor, is the decaying hull of the line-of-battle-ship *New Orleans*, built as a counter-match to the *St. Lawrence*, a three-deck man-of-war, set afloat by the British. The latter vessel carried 120 guns, and it was necessary to at once construct an antagonist worthy to measure strength with her. The *New Orleans*

* Affidavits and statements on the subject occur in Assembly Documents, 1838, numbers 243, 245, 296, 297, 298.

† Report of committee, with statements. Assembly Documents, 1838, v., No. 278.

‡ Hough's History of Jefferson County.

§ Hough.

had a keel of 187 feet, breadth of beam 56 feet, and 30 feet depth of hold, with a measurement of 3200 tons. She was pierced for 110 guns, but could have carried 120. The vessel was never launched, owing to the peace measures adopted by the two countries; and to preserve her the government erected a house over her at considerable expense. This building has been several times repaired, but is now in a dilapidated condition, and fast becoming unsafe, while the timbers and keel in the old hull are rapidly rottening away. The shores or props by which she is upheld are apparently as sound as the day they were set. The gun-carriages to have received her armament are sound and in good condition. This vessel, though she would have been a formidable antagonist at the time she was building, would scarcely afford protection to a crew against the iron-clad monsters of modern naval warfare. (See illustration.)

The *Chippewa*, a vessel of the same class, was being built at Storr's Harbor, farther up the bay, but the news of peace put a stop to the work upon her also, which had not advanced as far as on the *New Orleans*. A house was built over her and preserved for a number of years, but the vessel was finally taken down for the iron it contained, and the house removed.

The *Ontario*,* the first steamer on Lake Erie, was begun in the summer of 1816, and was finished and made her first trip early in 1817. A notice of her, with rates of passage, etc., has been elsewhere given. The *Ontario* continued to run, seldom exceeding five miles an hour, until 1832, when she was broken up at Oswego. A drawing of this vessel, made by Captain James Van Cleve, from sketches he made while clerk on board of her in 1826, is in the possession of Mr. De Wolf, present Deputy Collector of Customs at Sacket's Harbor. The captain was clerk on this boat for the four years from 1826 to 1829 inclusive. No vessels have been built here for several years, and there are at present no facilities for the business. The fishing business at the Harbor and in the vicinity has for many years been extensive, and now constitutes one of the principal commercial interests of the place. Messrs. Robbins and Clark, fish-dealers, have shipped to the extent of six or seven tons of these finny inhabitants of the "vasty deep" in a day, and are constantly busy.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Grain is handled to a considerable extent, and the amount transported by the railway during the season of 1877 will reach probably one hundred thousand bushels. A large warehouse, owned by the railway company, stands on the dock, and improved facilities for unloading grain from vessels have lately been added. Messrs. B. Eveleigh and Charles Hall are quite extensive dealers in coal, the Pennsylvania anthracite being the principal article used. It is shipped to the village by way of Oswego, Sodus Bay, etc., and is said to be furnished cheaper here than it can be at Watertown. The timber for a considerable distance around the village has almost entirely disappeared, and wood is little, if any, cheaper than coal.

Among the business buildings of the village the finest is the "Robbins Block," built by R. S. Robbins, about 1855, at a cost of six thousand dollars. It is a substantial brick structure, having on the upper floor a public hall, known as "Ontario Hall," which will seat about two hundred persons. Many of the stores are built of brick, and the town generally is substantial and calculated to weather the blasts of many years. Many of the earlier buildings were constructed of native limestone, and stand firmly to-day in all their quaintness of architecture as relics of bygone days. Among the fine dwellings of the village are those of Hon. Theodore Canfield, Walter B. Camp, George H. Camp, Leonard Denison, and others.

SACKET'S HARBOR IN THE WAR OF 1812–15.

"On the declaration of war the United States possessed almost no means of defense on this frontier. The brig *Oneida*, under Lieutenant Woolsey, with an armament of 16 guns (a heavy 36-pound cannon), and a few smaller ones, some of which belonged to the State militia, constituted the sum of our means of defense. The British, it was well known, had been preparing for the event one or two years at Kingston, and, when the news of war arrived, had the means afloat at that place not only of commanding the lake, but of landing whatever force they might possess at such points as they might select, without a reasonable prospect of resistance. Col. Christopher P. Bellinger, with a body of drafted militia, had been stationed at this place, and an artillery company, under Capt. Elisha Camp, had been formed and had offered their services for a short time, which had been accepted by General Brown. As ordnance and military stores were of first importance for the defense of the place, a meeting was called to press upon the governor the importance of an immediate attention to these wants, of which the following is a copy of the proceedings:

"'SACKET'S HARBOR, July 11, 1812.

"'HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. TOMPKINS:

"'*Respected Sir*,—The undersigned, a committee appointed on the part of the officers stationed at Sacket's Harbor and the villagers for the purpose of adopting measures of defense for this place, beg leave to address you on this subject. We would earnestly solicit your attention to the exposed situation of this place, its liability to attack, and to the most expeditious means of resisting with effect any offensive operations. This place, it will be known, is the station or port from whence the brig *Oneida* derives all her supplies, and almost the only harbor she can with safety resort to from the bad weather of the lake. It is a village respectable for size and population, and is the easiest of access to any hostile naval force upon the lake. The English have a disposable effective naval force of at least sixty-eight guns, while all our defense consists of 18 guns on board the *Oneida* and 2 nine-pounders on shore,—less than one-third of what may be made to bear upon us. Under these circumstances, according to the established usages of war, it would be bordering upon insanity for us not to expect that an attack will be made upon us, the troops stationed here driven from their encampment, a landing effected under the cover of naval artillery, and the village demolished, with a large amount of property and loss of life. And in fact we have it credibly reported that it is the intention of our enemies to capture Captain Woolsey, and destroy the navigation on our side of the lake. Having two schooner prizes in port, besides other craft, we of course must daily expect a visit. Under this point of view we have for some time considered the subject, and have been awaiting with anxious expectation the arrival of cannon and ammunition. It is far from the wish of the citizens of this place to retire from it with their families and effects, and thereby scatter alarm and dismay throughout the country at large; but we assure you, honored sir, that every

* See illustration on page 125.

consideration of prudence and self-preservation would dictate the measure, did not reinforcements of artillery soon arrive. We have a very well disciplined company of artillery, of citizens belonging to this place, who can be rallied at a very short notice, and would in conjunction with the soldiers be competent to the management of a number of heavy pieces of ordnance besides the two 9-pounders already here. We should therefore respectfully solicit that the two 9-pounders and two sixes and other ordnance at the Rome Arsenal might with suitable fixed and other ammunition be forwarded with all possible expedition, and if 10 or 12 nines, twelves, or eighteen pounders could be forwarded we should consider the troops, the village, and the brig *Oneida*, when here, as secure from attack, or if attacked would be able to give a good account of our adversaries. This place would then be a safe retreat to the *Oneida*, should she meet with a reverse of fortune, as well as a safe place of refuge for the navigation of the lakes, no harbor being easily of access or naturally more secure. At present there is no place to which the *Oneida* can resort with safety in case of an attack with a superior force.

"'Oswego, Sodus, and Genesee river she cannot enter with her guns aboard, and Niagara is too much exposed. We would further take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of some engineer being ordered on, with instructions to erect suitable temporary batteries, to be thrown up by the troops, for such pieces of ordnance as may be stationed here. Any communication that your honor may think proper to make through Captain L. Buss, the bearer, to the keeper of the arsenal at Rome or otherwise, we have no doubt will be executed with fidelity and dispatch.'

"The committee who drafted the above were Colonel Bellinger, Major Dill, Captain E. Camp, F. White, and W. Warring.

"During the war Sacket's Harbor became the theatre of military and naval operations on an extensive scale. It was twice attacked by the British without success, and it was the station from which were fitted out the expeditions against Toronto, Fort George, etc., and the unfortunate enterprise under General Wilkinson in the fall of 1813. From its being the centre of operations so extensive, and the rendezvous of great numbers of sailors and soldiers, many incidents occurred that possess much interest, and scenes of vice and misery inseparable from camps became familiar to the citizens.

"At this station about a dozen military executions were performed during the war, for repeated desertion, with the view of striking terror into the minds of the disaffected, but with the effect of increasing the evil. These cases were, many of them, young men from New England, of respectable families, who, in the heat of political excitement, had enlisted in the army, and who found themselves the victims of the wanton barbarity of officers, exposed to the severest hardships of the camp, and often ill clad and worse fed, sometimes without shelter, and always without sympathy. Several of these cases excited much sympathy, among which was that of a boy of sixteen years of age, who had been bribed with a gold watch to open a prison door at Greenbush, and who was here arrested and convicted. Many officers and citizens made strenuous efforts to obtain reprieve, which were enforced by the appeals of a mother, but without effect; the agonized parent followed her child to the gallows, and the sympathizing tears of the spectators bespoke the feeling which this rigid exercise of the iron rule of war had occasioned.

. . . "On one occasion the convict, on approaching the scaffold, scrutinized its construction with the eye of a carpenter, leaped upon the platform, pushed off the hangman, and jumped off himself; but a reprieve arrived the instant after, and he was restored. The place of execution was generally in the rear of the village, where the graves were dug, and the convicts were marched to the spot, surrounded by a guard, and, after kneeling by their coffins, were dispatched by the shots of several muskets, a part of which only were loaded with ball. There were commonly eight men detailed for this purpose. The brutality of officers was in some instances excessive, the most extreme corporeal punishment being inflicted for the slightest causes, or from mere caprice; and such was sometimes the bitterness of men towards officers that in one case, it is said, a captain durst not lead his company in an action for fear of being shot by his own men.

"Nor were there wanting incidents of a ludicrous kind, which enlivened the monotony of the camp, and showed the *lights* as well as the *shades* of the soldier's life. Abuses will sometimes work their own reform, as was illustrated in an amusing instance at this station during the war. A mess of militia soldiers had received for their rations a *hog's head*, an article of diet not altogether available nor susceptible of fair and equal division among them. They accordingly, upon representation of the facts, procured at other messes in the cantonment a contribution in kind, to supply their wants for the coming week; and after the morning review, having placed upon a bier, borne on the shoulders of four men, their ration of pork, they marched through the village, with muffled drum and notes of the death march, to the cemetery, where it was solemnly buried with military honors. On the next occasion they received from the commissary store a supply of edible meat, and the occasion for a similar parade did not afterwards occur.

"Soon after the battle of May, 1813, a breastwork of logs and earth was built around the village, one end touching the bay, about half-way between the harbor and Horse island, and the other at the site of Madison barracks. No opportunity was afforded subsequently for the use of these defenses. The village contained at the close of the war several block-houses and cantonments, a considerable quantity of military stores, and a large fleet of vessels that were laid up at this place; but these have gradually disappeared until little now remains,—the hull of a ship of 120 guns and the remains of one breastwork."*

Until within a few years an old block-house was standing which occupied a position inside of a work known as Fort Virginia. It stood on land owned by R. S. Robbins, and was long used as a stable, and finally removed. The hull of the war-vessel *Jefferson*, dismantled soon after the peace, lies on the waters of the harbor, on the south side of the ship-house.

The part taken by citizens of Sacket's Harbor in the *Patriot War* of 1837–40 will be elsewhere described.

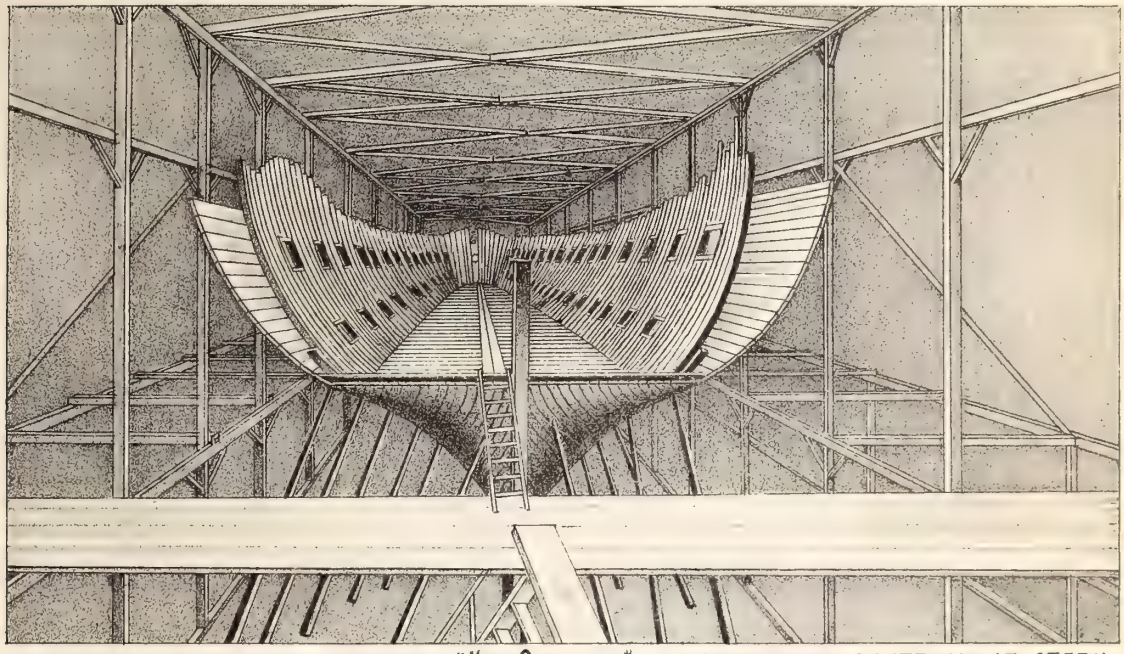
SACKET'S HARBOR NAVAL STATION.

Immediately after the War of 1812–15 this station was established permanently, and Lieutenant Thomas Brownell, a sailor under Commodore Perry, appointed to its command. This had been an important position during the war, and inasmuch as it afforded the safest and best harbor on the

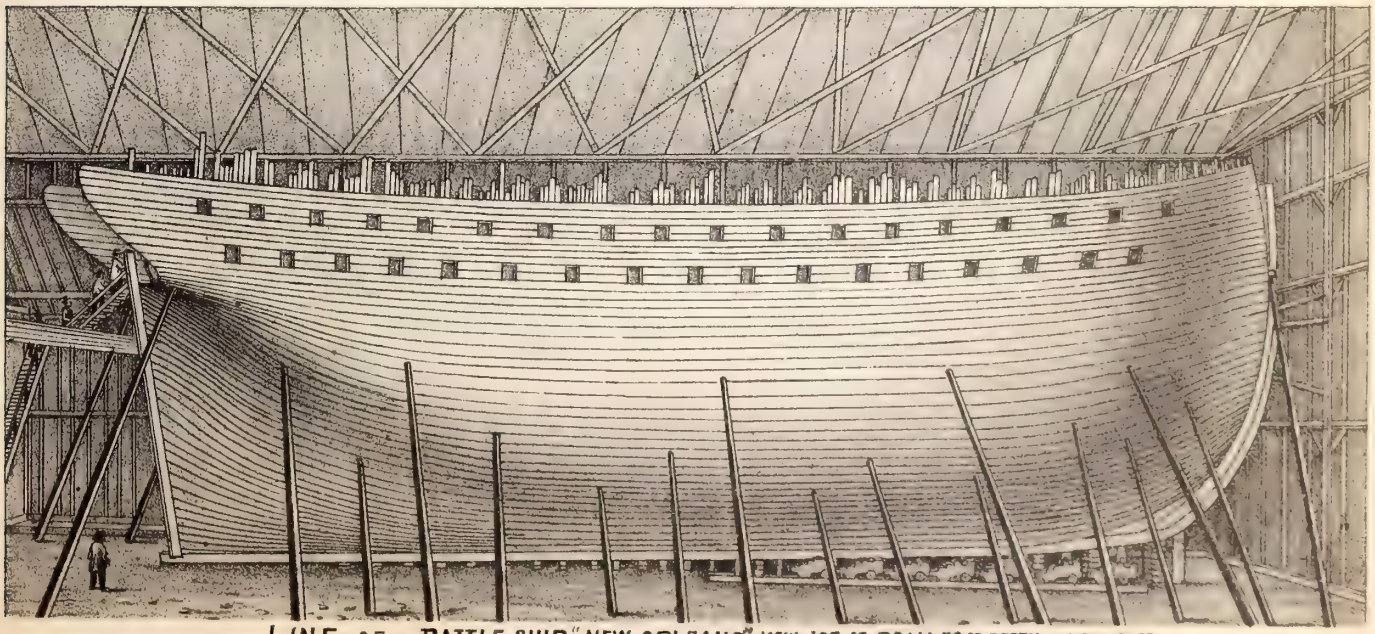
* Hough.



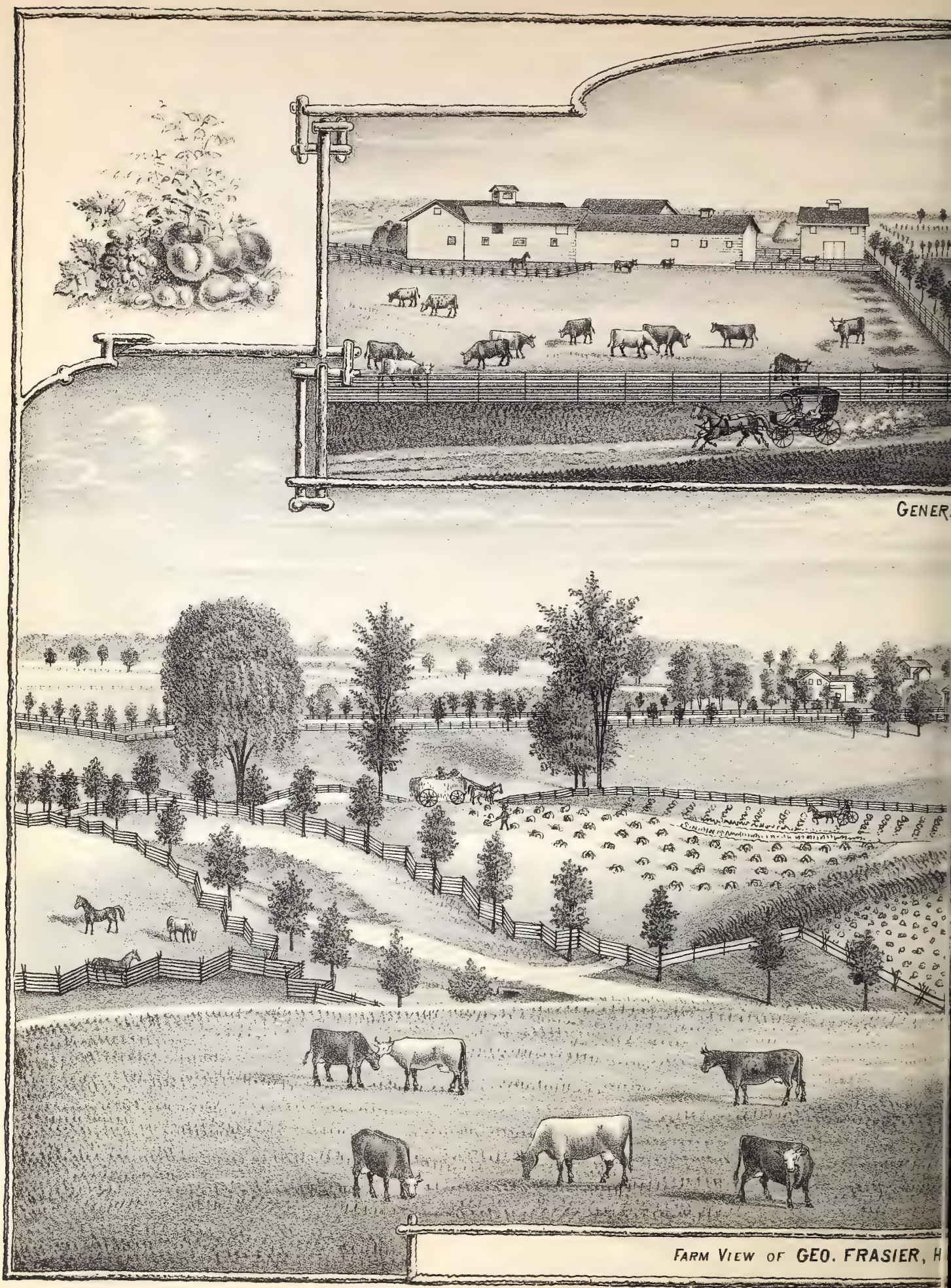
VIEW OF SHIP HOUSE, NAVY POINT, SACKETS HARBOR, N. Y. MADISON BARRACKS IN THE DISTANCE AT THE RIGHT.



INTERIOR of HULL of LINE-of-BATTLE SHIP "NEW ORLEANS", LOOKING FROM PLATFORM AT STERN.



LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP "NEW ORLEANS". KEEL 187 FT, BEAM 58 FT, DEPTH OF HOLD 30 FT.
MEASUREMENT 3200 TONS, 120 GUNS.

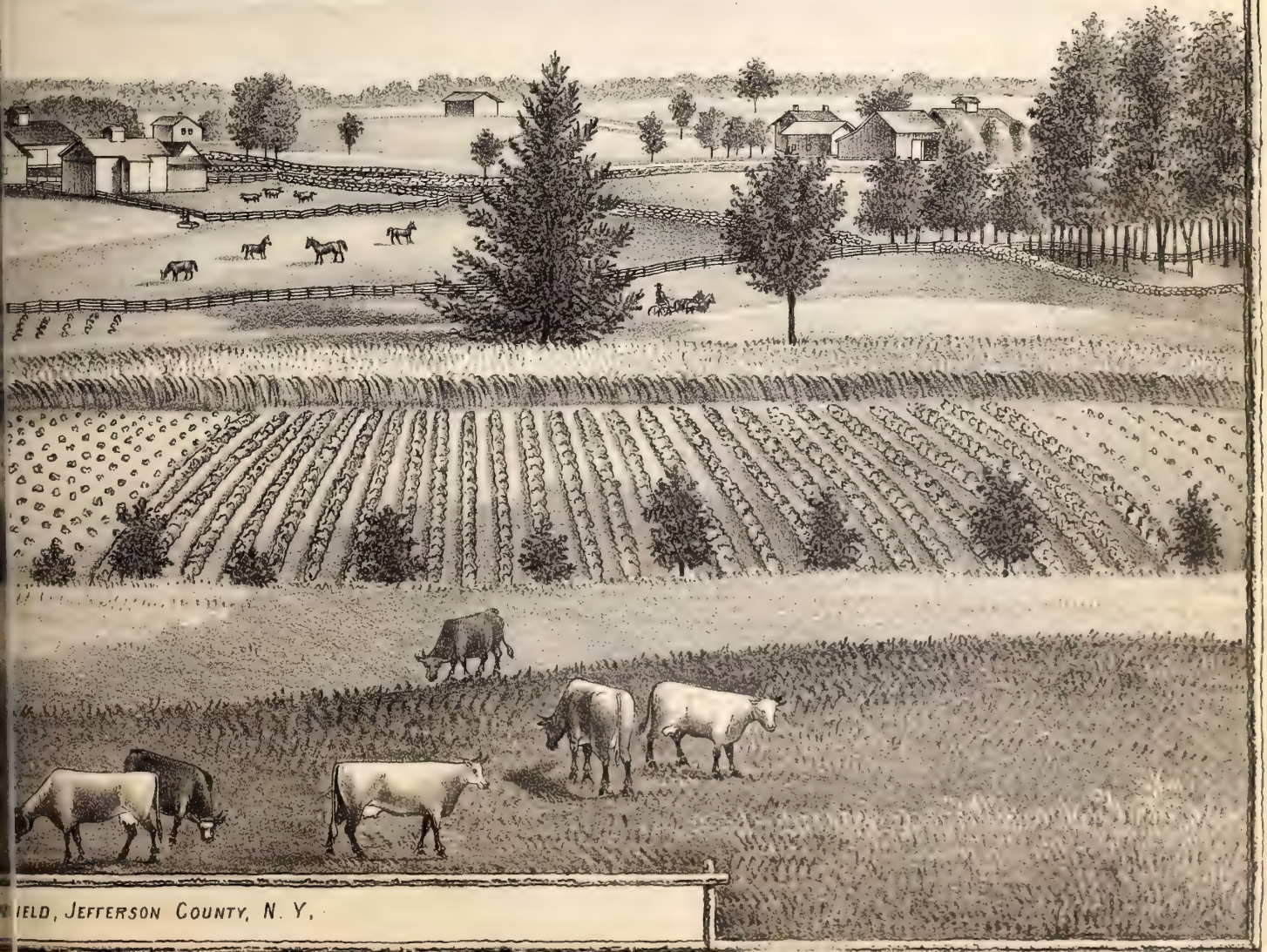


GENER

FARM VIEW OF GEO. FRASIER, H



RESIDENCE.



IELD, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.

lake, it was resorted to by vessels of all descriptions. The amount owned by the government, and included in the property of the station, is between three and four acres. The officers in command here since Lieut. Brownell have been Capt. Charles T. Platt, Capt. George Sawyer, Capt. James McIntosh, Captain Josiah Tatnall, afterwards a commodore in the Confederate navy during the Rebellion, Capt. George N. Hollins, also a rebel commodore afterwards. Previous to 1860, Capt. Tatnall had been to China, and on returning, having been promoted to commodore, relieved Captain Hollins. Tatnall was a Georgian by birth, and this, with constant importuning from many of his friends, who were southern sympathizers, induced him finally to cast his fortune with the mass of secessionists. His property at Sacket's Harbor was afterwards confiscated by the government. Tatnall is said to have been the head of a most interesting family.* Captain Hollins went from Sacket's Harbor to the Mediterranean, in command of the U. S. frigate *Susquehanna*, and on the breaking out of the rebellion resigned his command and joined the southern navy. His success (?) as commander of a flotilla of gun-boats is a matter of history. After Tatnall was here the second time the command was given to Commodore E. A. F. Lavalette, who stayed until 1862, in the fall of which year he was relieved by Commodore Theodorus Bailey, afterwards retired at the rank of rear-admiral. He stayed until some time in 1863, and was succeeded by Henry Metcalf, of Sacket's Harbor, who, in connection with his duties as ship-keeper, had charge of the station until July, 1866. Com. J. B. Montgomery was stationed in charge succeeding Metcalf, and stayed three years, being succeeded by Rear-Admiral J. B. Montgomery. Commodore Francis B. Ellison was here next, and stayed two years, or until 1871, and was relieved by Com. J. P. McKinstry. The latter stayed but about three weeks, and was in turn relieved by Capt. Alexander C. Rhind, who was here only two weeks, after which the station was placed in charge of the present ship-keeper, Albert H. Metcalf, who has since held the position.

Commodore J. B. Montgomery received his commission as midshipman here during the War of 1812, and was soon after assigned to the fleet of Commodore O. H. Perry on Lake Erie. He was with that gallant officer during the ever-memorable battle of September 10, 1813, on Lake Erie. Montgomery also received his commission as rear-admiral at Sacket's Harbor, and was soon after placed on the retired list, being at the time in command of the station.

Master William Vaughan, during his stay here, occupied the house now occupied by Mr. Metcalf. He was "born Aug. 15, 1776, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and in 1794 first visited Canada, while Oswego, Fort Carlton, and Oswegatchie were held by the British, and in crossing the lake was required to take out a British passport between American ports. In 1797 he again returned, and soon after engaged in lake navigation. In 1812 he was employed as sailing-master, and was prominent and active in that capacity through the war. He subsequently resumed the mariner's life, and was successively master of the steamers *Sophia*, *Ontario*, *Brownville*, *William Avery*, *Telegraph*, and *Martha Ogden*, on Lake Ontario. For many years he resided at Sacket's Harbor, as sailing-master, under pay of government."†

The ship-keepers here have been as follows: a German named Finn, —— Richardson, Joseph Fields, David Stewart, Henry Metcalf, Charles Harlow, Frank Kane, George Jones, Thomas Lindsay, Henry Metcalf a second time, and a son of the latter, Albert H. Metcalf, who has been in charge since the fall of 1866. He was a member of the 142d N. Y. Infantry during the Rebellion.

The only representative of the navy now at the station is Master Charles V. Morris, who is on the retired list, and has been at the place about four years. He is a grandson of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a son of General Jacob Morris, an early settler of Otsego county, and a hero of the Revolutionary War. General Morris was several years in the State senate from Otsego county, of which C. V. Morris is a native, having been born there May 4, 1802. He joined the navy January 1, 1818, and went out on the frigate *Guerriere*, commanded by Commodore McDonough, of Lake Champlain notoriety. This vessel conveyed Mr. Campbell, U. S. Minister to Russia, to that country, landing him at Cronstadt. Mr. Morris' next trip was on the ship of the line *Franklin*, 86 guns. This vessel was modeled after the unfinished *New Orleans*, now lying at Sacket's Harbor, and was built by the same man who constructed her.‡ Mr. Morris served under Commodores Hull and Bainbridge, and other celebrities of the U. S. Navy, and during the late Rebellion was under Dahlgren and Farragut. He was employed in transporting troops on the Potomac river, and during his naval service resided for twenty-six years in one house in the navy yard at Washington, D. C. He was kept in service six years after he was retired. His wife rendered efficient service in the hospitals at Washington during the war, and was greatly esteemed by the boys in blue. Mr. Morris was an intimate acquaintance and friend of President Lincoln, and with this acquaintance are associated many of the pleasantest memories of his life. His sister, Mary Morris, was married to Isaac Cooper, a brother of the famous author of "Leather-stocking Tales,"—James Fenimore Cooper. Both are now deceased.

No sailors or marines have been stationed here since the War of 1812. The north building, occupied by Master Morris, was erected in 1849, and the other, now occupied by Mr. Metcalf, in 1850, both under the supervision of Captain Platt, then in charge of the station. These buildings are of brick.

During the "Patriot War," two sloop-of-war batteries, 32- and 68-pounders, were stored here, and remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when they were removed, with the ammunition, to St. Louis, Mo. In the ordnance building there are at present stored twenty Dahlgren guns, of nine-inch calibre, and weighing 9500 pounds each, and one 30-pounder Parrott gun. The Dahlgrens constitute a full sloop-of-war's battery, and were cast in Pittsburgh, Pa. The carriages are from Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

* Tatnall built the iron fence surmounted with 2′-pound shot.

† Hough.

‡ Henry Eckford.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Latitude of barracks, 43° 57′ N.; longitude, 76° 15′ W.; height of barometer, 262 feet above the sea; site of post, about 30 feet above Black River bay. "Excepting a short distance in front of the parade, the land overlooks the water by a perpendicular bluff of limestone. Originally a deep valley filled with cedars occupied a portion of the parade. This was filled, and the rough place in front was sloped off, and the boundary of the parade towards the water was secured by a stone wall, brought up as high as the plane of the parade, the surface of which was allowed to slope gently from the officers' quarters towards the water. The soil of the reservation is chiefly a dark loam, resting on a stratum of fossiliferous limestone. The reservation contains 39¼ acres, purchased in parcels at different dates as required, from July 1, 1813, to March 28, 1817.

"The reservation was inclosed by a strong stockade of pointed cedar posts in 1817. The cost of preparing the site and of erecting the buildings was $150,000.* The cost of the land was probably $1000. The reservation is in the form of an irregular four-sided figure, with gates for footmen and vehicles on the southern and southwestern sides. About a third of the water-front is occupied by Fort Pike, an ordinary earth breastwork and water-battery, erected in 1812." †

The officers' and men's quarters, guard-house, and hospital building are substantially constructed of stone. The officers' quarters consist of two rows of buildings, each 217 by 33 feet, protected in front by a continuous portico six feet in width. The men's quarters are also two rows of buildings, running northwest, at right angles to the officers' quarters. Each row is 452 feet long and 23 feet wide. The hospital is at the northeastern limit of the reservation, about fifty feet from the water. This building is nearly square, with wings on the north and south. The grounds comprise about three acres. The cemetery comprises about an acre. All the graves have head-stones or boards, except a very few old ones, of which there is no history. A portion of the officers' quarters was burned in the fall of 1876, and another fire destroyed the fine quartermaster and commissary store-house which stood at the lower side of the parade, near the water. There are several wooden buildings within the grounds, used for storage, etc., and a few of them for dwelling purposes.

During the summer of 1815, Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown "issued orders for the building of Madison Barracks, and placed his brother, Major Samuel Brown, A. Q. M., U.S.A., in general charge of the work, with Captain Thomas Tupper, A. Q. M., U.S.A., as his assistant." The above orders seem to have been issued by General Brown on his own responsibility, but they were afterwards approved by the authorities at Washington. The masonry work was done under contract by Orrin Ives, and the carpenter work by Joseph Kimball, Philo Johnson, and Chauncey Calhoun. The largest part of the labor on the road and buildings was performed by the 2d U. S. Infantry, then garrisoning Cartonement Smith, on Navy point. Details of the men were made daily, and placed under the charge of an officer who forced their task of work with a degree of severity not practiced at this day.

"The plan of the buildings was drawn by William Smith. Great irregularity seems to have been practiced in the expenditure of public funds during the construction of this place by the issue of due-bills for labor, which for a long time had but little value, and in consequence great fraud was put upon some of the contractors, which was in some measure remedied by an act of Congress, passed in 1836, 'for the relief of Jesse Smith and others.' The bitter effects of these transactions are felt to this day, and while the barracks has always been an object of pride, and an agreeable place of resort to the citizens of Jefferson County, some of them are unable to find in this sufficient compensation for their losses connected with the place.

"In the fall of 1816 the men's quarters were so far completed that five companies of the 2d Infantry moved into them from Navy point, though as yet some of the floors and porticoes were unfinished. Near the top of the side of the officers' quarters, facing the sally-port, on each side are tablets of stone, inscribed on the eastern side with 'Commenced August 1, 1816; completed October, 1819;' on the western side, 'Erected by the 2d Infantry.'

"The 2d U. S. Infantry, whose history for twenty-three years after the close of the war with Great Britain is inseparable from that of Madison Barracks, was reorganized and filled up in 1815 at this place from volunteers, citizens, quartermaster's employees, etc., that were mustered out of service at the cessation of hostilities.‡ The addition of these new elements to the regiment required the utmost rigor of discipline on the part of the officers to prevent outbreaks of intemperance, violence, and the dissolute habits that had been learned in the camps hereabout during the war. The moral tone of all classes along the northern frontier appears to have been much shaken by the war about this time, and among the officers difficulties often arose from slight causes, and quite a number of duels are reported as having been fought among them at this place, during the war and soon afterwards. The first one that comes within the scope of this narrative was fought between Dr. Burr, U.S.A., and a Lieutenant Smith, 2d Infantry. Both parties were slightly wounded, and Smith was afterwards hung in Philadelphia for killing Carson, captain of an East Indian vessel. While the malign effects of the war upon the habits and morals of both soldiers and citizens was seen in the prevalence of intemperance and other irregularities, a counter-influence soon sprung into action among the officers of the 2d Infantry, for about this period they took the first steps toward re-establishing religious services and for restoring public order, then so much needed in this community. This regiment afterwards, in the western country, was familiarly known as the 'praying regiment.'

"The first commanding officer of Madison Barracks was Colonel Hugh Brady, Second United States Infantry, who,

* By other authorities, $85,000.

† Medical Hist. of Post.

‡ Regiment organized by Colonel Hugh Brady, who was subsequently assigned the command of the post at the Sault St. Mary, and died at Detroit, Mich., about 1851.

as mentioned above, moved into this place, with five companies of his regiment, in the fall of 1816. From this date to 1833 no records concerning the place can be found. There is a report, however, that from 1816 to 1821 an artillery company, of which Capt. Hilerman and Lieut. Leggett were officers, occupied Fort Pike."*

While Col. Brady had command of this station, the remains of most of the officers who had fallen in the field, or died of sickness on the frontier, were collected and buried together within the pickets of Madison Barracks, doubtless with the intention that at a future time they should be honored with a monument.

"A temporary wooden monument of pine boards—the form, without the substance, of a testimonial to their memory, and perhaps emblematical of the empty and perishable honors which our people are too wont to bestow upon those who deserve well of their country—was placed over the spot where these remains were buried, but which, from neglect and the natural action of the elements, has tumbled down."† Upon the panels were the following inscriptions:

North Side.—"Brigadier-General L. Covington, killed, Chrysler's Field, U. C., November 11, 1813." "Lieutenant-Colonel E. Backus, Dragoons, killed at Sacket's Harbor, May 29, 1813."

East Side.—"Colonel Tuttle," "Lieutenant-Colonel Dix," "Major Johnson," "Lieutenant Vandeventer."

South Side.—"Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, Volunteer, killed at Sacket's Harbor, May 29, 1813." "Captain A. Spencer, 29th Infantry, aid-de-camp to Major-General Brown, killed at Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814."

West Side.—"Brigadier-General Z. M. Pike, killed at York, U. C., April 27, 1813." "Captain Joseph Nicholson, 14th Infantry, aid-de-camp to General Pike, killed at York, U. C., April 27, 1813."

The remains of Colonel Mills were, a number of years afterwards, removed to Albany.

"From 1816 to April, 1828, the garrison was occupied uninterruptedly by the Second Infantry, and the commanding officers were, as far as can be learned, as follows:

"Lieut.-Col. Wm. Lawrence, from Jan. to Dec., 1824.
Col. Hugh Brady, December, 1824, to February, 1826.
Capt. F. Staniford, February to March, 1826.
Col. Hugh Brady, March to May, 1826.
Brevet Capt. James Young, May to June, 1826.
Capt. J. D. Wilkins, June to August, 1826.
Brevet Major N. S. Clark, August, 1826, to April, 1828.

"On the departure of the troops under Major Clark, the belief was entertained that there was but a remote chance that the barracks would be needed again as a military post, whereupon Captain Alden Partridge, a teacher of some note in a military school at Middletown, Connecticut, obtained the consent of Hon. Peter B. Porter, then Secretary of War, for the use of the place for a term of years as a military and scientific school, which was approved by the President and afterward confirmed by a joint resolution of Congress, May 24, 1828; but nothing further was done towards carrying out the project beyond announcing the object to the citizens in the vicinity.

"Nov. 21, 1828, the barracks was again occupied by two companies of the Second Infantry, under Captain Wm. Hoffman, who remained in command till April 1, 1829, when he was succeeded by

"Col. Hugh Brady, 2d Infantry, April 1 to May 12, 1829.
Lieut.-Col. A. Cummings, 2d Infy., May 12, 1829, to May 29, 1831.
Capt. O. Ransom, 2d Infantry, May 29, 1831, to Aug. 16, 1831.
Capt. Wm. Hoffman, 2d Infantry, August 16 to Sept. 17, 1831.
Lt.-Col. A. Cummings, 2d Infy., Sept. 17, 1831, to May 20, 1832.

"The troops at the barracks being required to take part in the Black Hawk War, the place was again left unoccupied, and under the charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Gaines, till May 19, 1834.

"In the days of pipe-clayed belts, leather caps, and silvered epaulettes a certain amount of stiffness of deportment and martinetish regularity of conducting everything relating to military routine were regarded as essential to a true soldierly bearing, and no better sample of the severe tastes of those times in this way can be had than in the scrupulous care that was taken by the Second Infantry to keep the parade clear of grass. Every blade was remorselessly hunted out from between the gravel-stones of the surface by the prisoners, armed with knives, old bayonets, and shears, till there was nothing left but a glaring barren plain, upon which the footsteps of the men at drill gave out that peculiar gritty *tramp, tramp, tramp*, so grateful to the ear of a stiff-necked drill-master.

"On May 9, 1834, Lt.-Col. A. Cummings, with his adjutant, Gallagher, returned and established the headquarters of the Second Infantry at the barracks, where it remained undisturbed till June, 1837, when the troubles on the northern frontier, familiarly known as the *Patriot War*, caused the withdrawal of the troops, and the place again was left in charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Gaines till June, 1838, when it was reoccupied by a detachment of the Second Infantry, under the command of Lt.-Col. A. Cummings. August 28, 1838, Col. W. J. Worth, Eighth U. S. Infantry, assumed command of the barracks, and commenced the organization of the Eighth Infantry, authorized by Act of Congress, July 5, 1838, and the detachment under Lt.-Col. A. Cummings took its departure for the west. This closed the service of the Second Infantry at this place.

"During the summer of 1838 the steamer *Telegraph* was fitted out at the barracks, and manned with one company of the Eighth Infantry, and was kept cruising about the Thousand Islands, in concert with a force of British, in search of the noted Bill Johnston, who commenced his buccaneering course on the river by leading the party of desperadoes, dressed as Indians, that burned the steamer *Sir Robert Peel* at Ogdensburgh, on the night of May 29, 1838, from the consequences of which, however, he kept at a safe distance in a small boat. In the fall the steamer *Oneida* joined the *Telegraph*, with another company of the Eighth Infantry on board, all under Col. Worth, who laid off Wind-Mill point, during the battle at that place, November 13, 1838. The same day Col. Worth captured the steamer *United States*, the steam ferry-boat *Paul Pry*, and the schooners *Charlotte of Oswego* and *Charlotte of Toronto*. The schooners were loaded with munitions of war for the patriots, and were taken to Sacket's Harbor, where they were sold at auction, with their cargoes, by the U. S. marshal. Their cargoes consisted of almost a useless lot of old flint-lock guns and pistols, rusty swords and half-rotted belts and cartridge boxes, gathered

* Medical History of Post. † Hough.

up along the northern line, where many of them had been since 1776, or had seen service in 1812. The hunt for Johnston was fruitless. He always managed to escape, though often nearly within the grasp of his pursuers."

THE "QUEEN OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS."

"During Johnston's adventures on the St. Lawrence he had a concealed den on Grindstone island, where his daughter Kate, a lass about seventeen years old, was said to have kept him supplied with necessaries by stealthy trips at night from the mainland in a little skiff, which Colonel Worth captured at Ogdensburgh on his return from Wind-Mill point, above mentioned; but, as it was of no value, and as she was quite a favorite, it was put off at French creek, where she lived; and as this young woman was well known to the army on the northern line in her day, it may be mentioned that her night explots among the Thousand Islands, in aid of her father and his skulking crew, were dramatized with all the effect of an extravagant romance, and played at Albany and other large cities. She visited her father at Albany while he was undergoing trial there, after his capture in November, 1838,* and, on account of the sympathy felt by some of the citizens for the cause of the 'Patriots,' as well as for her adventures in their behalf, she was treated with great consideration, and entertained by a ball and other civilities. In 1870 she was living at French Creek, the wife of an ignorant cobbler; and the 'Queen of the Thousand Islands' was merged into the mother of a numerous progeny.

"As Bill Johnston was closely associated with the history of this place for a long time, it may not be altogether out of place to mention something further about him, with the view particularly to correct the erroneous notions some writers have entertained about his character for personal bravery. He was born at Three Rivers, L. C., Feb., 1782. He joined the Canadian militia in 1812, and while undergoing punishment in jail for insubordination, he escaped to the United States, and served as a spy against his own countrymen, and, on account of his familiarity with the scene of the operations of the Americans in Canada, he was of considerable value in obtaining intelligence. The fellow was inspired with an implacable hatred against the British authorities for some imagined persecution at their hands, and no service was too hard for him to undertake if it promised him a chance to injure them. But the tales of his heroism and bravery that have made their way into print appear to be all idle chaff; for those who have been familiar with his whole career since 1812 pronounce him to be a braggadocio and a pretender,—a man who endeavored to inspire the belief that he was a dangerous character, and whose cowardly, blustering course of life while in the United States was unrelieved by a single act of true bravery. He had a robust frame, perfect health, and a restless disposition, and, had he possessed his pretended courage, he might have realized his ideal by becoming a pirate.

"About the time Colonel Worth took command of the barracks there was some prospect of trouble with Great Britain, and, in consequence of authority invested in him, he added the buildings necessary to complete the garrison, and put all the others in good repair. The buildings put up at this time were the commissary and quartermaster's store-house, and the hospital, guard-house, and ordnance buildings. The total outlay was about $150,000."†

Numerous distinguished men paid visits to the place in 1838, being attracted to the northern frontier by the attitude of affairs with England. Among them were Major-General Macomb, commander-in-chief of the army, Gen. Winfield Scott, Gov. Marcy, Gov. Wm. H. Seward, Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, and President Van Buren, accompanied by his son Martin. These gentlemen were all appropriately received by the officers of the barracks, with salutes and honors. One of these occasions of ceremony nearly proved a source of sorrow. Colonel Worth's men were very accurate and precise in drill, and he was justly proud of them, and when the President was here brought his men out and put them through the customary evolutions. To give a rounding-off touch to the exercises he ordered them to load and fire. The reviewing party stood near the sally-port, on a line with the flank of the command, and, at the discharge, a ramrod from one of the muskets flew like an arrow and struck into the ground between the President and Colonel Worth, who were conversing together.

The organization of the 8th Infantry was completed in 1840, and nine companies and the band occupied the barracks. Owing to excessive crowding much sickness resulted, and in the fall of 1839 there were reported by Dr. Thomas Henderson, U.S.A., 90 cases of death by remittent fever.

Colonel Worth was followed in command of the barracks by the following-named officers of his (8th) regiment:

Captain G. Wright, Aug. 28, 1836, to April 14, 1839.
Captain F. Staniford, April 14 to June 26, 1839.
Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Clark, June 26 to October, 1839.
Colonel W. J. Worth, October to December, 1839.
Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Clark, December, 1839, to January 20, 1840.
Captain G. Wright, January 20 to February 2, 1840.
Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Clark, February 2 to April 22, 1840.
Colonel W. J. Worth, April 22 to May 2, 1840.
Lieut. J. K. Smith, May 2 to September 22, 1840.

The 8th Infantry was soon after this last date ordered to Florida, and Lieut. Smith was relieved by Major M. M. Payne, of the 2d Artillery, with two companies of his regiment. He remained in command at the barracks from Sept. 22 to Oct. 4, 1840, and was succeeded by

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Crane, 2d Artillery, Oct. 4 to Nov. 12, 1840.
Major M. M. Payne, 2d Artillery, Nov. 12, 1840, to Aug. 13, 1841.
Major F. S. Belton, 4th Artillery, Aug. 13, 1841, to June 24, 1842.

The Artillery was relieved by Major J. Plymton, 2d Infantry, with three companies of his regiment. Major Plymton assumed command June 24, 1842, and was relieved Dec. 4, 1844, by Captain J. J. B. Kingsbury, of the same regiment. Major Plympton again took command Jan. 30, 1845, and stayed till Aug. 13, 1846, when the troops were sent to the Mexican border, and the barracks left in charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Gaines from that time until Nov. 13, 1848.

In the fall of 1844 a theatre was established in the lower end of the eastern row of men's quarters, by Lieut. Alfred

* November 17, 1838.

† From Medical History of the Post.

Sully, of the 2d Infantry, and several young men of the village, and the drama was patronized to a considerable extent. The scenery and decorations were the work of Lieut. Sully, who possessed considerable genius in that line.

November 13, 1848, the barracks were occupied by Major T. Lee, of the 4th Infantry, with two companies of his regiment. He was followed Sept. 7, 1849, by Lieut.-Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, of the same regiment. After him the post-commander was the colonel of this regiment, Colonel William Whistler, in charge from June 27, 1851, to June 18, 1852, at which latter date the post was left in charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Gaines, and was unoccupied for nearly nine years, or until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. The buildings and fences became badly dilapidated, and certain parties living in the neighborhood plundered more or less of value from the premises. While the 94th Regiment was quartered here, with Colonel W. B. Camp in command of the barracks by virtue of his rank on the Governor's staff, First-Lieut. George Ryan, 7th U. S. Infantry, with Company B of his regiment, paroled prisoners from the Indian country, joined the barracks Dec. 22, 1861.

"Lieut. Ryan, on his arrival with his small company of paroled, dispirited men, found themselves quite swallowed up by the new regiment of young, eager, undisciplined, raw recruits under Colonel Camp, whose position as a nominal officer on the Governor's staff invited controversy and trouble, and it was not long before it came, in the shape of a dispute for the command of the post. Lieut. Ryan put the question to the test by arresting Colonel Camp's guard, and by substituting his own instead. The difficulty was settled by the War Department confining Lieut. Ryan's authority to the limits of the quartermaster's and commissary's store-house till the 94th left."*

The 94th and Lt. Ryan's Co. (B) of the 7th were crowded into the men's quarters, and as there were nearly a thousand of them, and the ventilation was either bad or totally wanting, these causes, combined with a wrong mode of living, produced many cases of fever among the men, attended with considerable mortality. Lt. Ryan was relieved April 29, 1862, by Capt. M. R. Stevenson, of the 7th Infantry, also a paroled prisoner from the Indian country. Stevenson died while in command, Oct. 8, 1862. In 1864, after the 186th N. Y. Vols. had left, the barracks had become sadly out of repair by general misuse, and Capt. Elisha Camp, A. Q. M., U.S.A., was ordered on from Washington, with a force of skilled carpenters, to put it in a good state of repair. He expended some $13,000, and placed everything once more in good shape.

From November 8, 1864, to February, 1865, 1st Lt. Walter Clifford occupied the barracks with a detachment of the 16th U. S. Infantry. "From March 5, 1865, to May 10, 1865, Capt. Pliny Moore, with one company of frontier cavalry, occupied the place with the above detachment of the 16th Infantry, and Capt. H. F. Turner, with the same command, held the place from May 10 to June 25, 1865. This frontier cavalry was employed in protecting the northern frontier from such raiding-parties as that which plundered St. Alban's, Vt., in 1864, and for watching the suspicious sympathizers of the rebels going to and from Canada. The company of this organization stationed at this place guarded the line from Cape Vincent to Henderson Bay."†

From June 20, 1865, to March 29, 1866, Col. C. C. Sibley, of the 16th Infantry, commanded the barracks, then occupied by portions of the 1st and 2d battalions of his regiment and one company of the 4th Infantry. Lt.-Col. A. J. Slemmer, of the latter regiment, and during the war in command of Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa island, near Pensacola, Florida, had charge of the post from March 29 to Sept. 29, 1866, being relieved at the latter date by Capt. William H. Powell, also of the 4th Infantry, who remained in command till March 25, 1867. From June 20, 1865, to April 30, 1867, the headquarters of the 16th Infantry was established here. March 25, 1867, the detachments of the 4th and 16th Infantry were relieved by 2d Lt. A. C. Bayne, 42d U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps). Brevet Major Tully McCrea, captain of Co. C of this regiment, commanded the post from April 15 to April 29, 1867, and was succeeded by Bvt. Maj.-Gen. J. B. McIntosh, who transferred the headquarters of the regiment from Plattsburg Barracks to this place, where it remained till April 13, 1869, when the regiment took its departure for Fort Gibson, C. T., to be consolidated with the 6th U. S. Infantry. While Gen. McIntosh was in command, about $25,000 worth of repairs and painting was put upon the barracks.

The following officers of the 42d Regiment, V. R. C., had command of the barracks succeeding Gen. McIntosh:

Maj. T. F. Roderbaugh, from Dec. 12, 1867, to May 26, 1868.
Bvt. Major C. T. Greene, from May 26 to June 3, 1868.
Maj. T. F. Roderbaugh, from June 7 to August 20, 1868.
Bvt. Major C. T. Greene, from Aug. 20 to Oct. 5, 1868.
Maj. T. F. Roderbaugh, from Oct. 5, 1868, to Feb. 16, 1869.
Bvt. Maj. C. T. Greene, from Feb. 16 to March 5, 1869.
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. T. F. Roderbaugh, from March 5 to April 13, 1869.

On the latter date, 1st Lt. A. Miltemore, 1st U. S. Artillery, with a small detachment of Battery F, arrived at the post, and on the 14th Bvt. Lt.-Col. R. C. Duryea arrived with the remainder of the battery, and assumed command, which he held until May 26, 1870, when the troops were removed to Ogdensburgh. The next person we find in command is Major C. L. Best, of the 1st Artillery. The troops in garrison during October, 1870, were those of Battery F, 1st Artillery, and Company B, 1st U. S. Infantry.

October 31, 1870, Mrs. Eliza C. Harrington, wife of William M. Harrington, present hospital steward, was appointed hospital matron, which position she has since filled. Mr. Harrington has been on duty at this post since the month of August, 1870.

November 1, 1872, Major Best left with Battery F, and turned over the command to 1st Lt. John L. Worden, Jr., of Co. B, 1st Infantry. December 7, Battery D, 3d Artillery, arrived, and its captain, John G. Trumbull, assumed command of the post by virtue of his rank. Lt. Worden was a son of Commodore Worden, U.S.N., commander of

* Medical History of Post.

† Ibid.

the *Monitor* at the time of her engagement with the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, in March, 1862. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, but was most unfortunately much given to drinking. The habit became so strong, and preyed on his mind to such an extent, that he finally committed suicide, to the universal regret of his friends and acquaintances.

Lt.-Col. R. B. Ayres, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, assumed command of the post Dec. 10, 1872. After his departure Lt. Abbott commanded for a short time, but the next regular commander after Col. Ayres was Major and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. James M. Robertson, also of the 3d U. S. Artillery, who is now in charge. The garrison at present (September, 1877) is small, consisting of only five or six men. Two companies were stationed here until the spring of 1877, when one of them was sent to Fort Schuyler, in New York Harbor, and the other to the eastern coal-mining region of Pennsylvania, to suppress strikers. General Robertson is a fine gardener, and having little else to do since his arrival at the barracks, has spent much time in perfecting the garden. He is a native of New Hampshire, and entered the United States service in 1838. In 1848, after serving in the Mexican war as private, he was commissioned 2d Lieut. in the 2d U. S. Artillery.

DUELS.

Among the duels which have taken place here the most noted was one which occurred on the 13th of June, 1818. The following account of it was published in the *Sacket's Harbor Gazette and Advertiser* of Tuesday, June 16, 1818:

"*Melancholy Occurrence.*—On Saturday last two promising young men, by the names of James Hany and Malachi P. Varian, both corporals in the 2d Regiment, U. S. Infantry, at Madison Barracks, mutually agreed to fight each other with muskets. Their muskets were loaded, and between 5 and 6 o'clock P.M. they walked side by side, apparently in good humor, to the bank of the lake, adjoining the barracks, then turned back to back, marched 5 or 6 paces each, and, at the word 'ready,' wheeled, and Hany discharged his piece, loaded with powder and ball, the contents of which passed through the heart of Varian, who fell and instantly expired. A coroner's inquest was called, and, after investigating the subject, returned a verdict that the said Varian came to his death by the unlawful discharge of a musket loaded as aforesaid by Sergeant John Loper, and discharged at the word 'fire,' given by Sergeant Francis Powley. The three persons implicated were immediately arrested, and committed to Watertown jail to await their trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be holden on the 29th inst."

At the trial of these men, held July 2, 1818, at Watertown, Hany was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenenced to ten years in the State prison. The others were discharged. The facts afterward came out that this duel was caused through the jealousy of Sergeant Loper, who made himself conspicuous as a tale-bearer. Varian, the man killed, was said to have been a man of culture and talent, and a cousin of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins. His gun was afterward found not to have been loaded with ball. The same year (1818) a duel was fought between Major Smith and Lieut. Palmer of the 2d Infantry,—weapons, pistols. Smith was wounded in the right arm.

PROMINENT MILITARY MEN.

Among the members of the army who were at one time stationed here, and have since distinguished themselves in military or civil life, the first name to be mentioned is that of General U. S. Grant, later the occupant of the highest position in the land. He was stationed with his regiment, the 4th U. S. Infantry, of which he was then Lieutenant and Quartermaster, from some time in 1849 until 1852. The commander of the post, Col. William Whistler, was the father of a gay daughter, who every night had the band out playing for her especial benefit. With this custom Grant lost patience, and would nearly every evening go down to the village for some pleasure more to his liking. He was an intimate acquaintance and friend of Daniel McCulloch, then collector of customs, and these two made a portion of a party at whist, which was a favorite game of Lieut. Grant's and one in which he was a proficient. He was always quiet and gentlemanly, and left pleasant recollections behind him when he departed for other scenes. Mr. McCulloch speaks of meeting him afterwards at St. Louis, during his residence there, and renewing the old acquaintance, since which time he has seen him but once, and that on the occasion of a presidential trip through this part of the country. When the 4th Regiment left the barracks Mr. McCulloch furnished them money from funds in his possession.

General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, during the Rebellion, was stationed here before the war, then with the rank of lieutenant.

The rebel General S. B. Buckner, of Fort Donelson fame, was also stationed here previous to the war, then a lieutenant.

Lieut. Alfred Sully, who was here at the same time with Lieut. (afterward General) Lyon, in 1844, and rendered himself famous in a theatrical line, is now General Sully, of Indian fighting notoriety, at present on the western border.

The associations, both pleasant and otherwise, connected with Madison Barracks through so long a term of years, will cling tenaciously to the vicinity for many years to come, and though they who have thus far been familiar with them personally shall pass away, each succeeding generation will have a pride in the locality and its history, rendered important by the part their ancestors played in its infancy. Though the barracks at last shall crumble away, the old stockade rot to pieces, and the old earthwork be leveled, yet will a certain military feeling spring up at thought of the scenes enacted here, and an air of military aristocracy, the prestige of the old *régime*, be connected with the place and its inhabitants for "lo! these many years."

Acknowledgments are due to the following persons for favors received in the way of information: For the town, Rev. Lebbeus Field and son, Mrs. Lucy Blin (of Sacket's Harbor), Leonard Allen and son, Wm. Warren, and others; for Sacket's Harbor and vicinity, Captain Daniel Read, Walter B. Camp, Leonard Denison, Henry Metcalf and son, Hon. T. Canfield, the officers of Madison Barracks, I. W. Inglehart, D. O. De Wolf, B. Eveleigh, Noah E. Bacon, the pastors of the churches, David Millington, John Walling, G. E. Butterfield, Daniel McCulloch, and many others.



RESIDENCE OF SYLVESTER BENJAMIN, HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF F. R. SMITH, HOUNSFIELD, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Andrew Smith

Andrew Smith was born Oct. 17, 1816, in "Field's Settlement," in the town of Hounsfield, Jefferson Co. He was the eldest in a family of six children. His father, Richard Smith, was a native of Woodstock, Conn., and came to Watertown about the year 1811, and shortly afterward was enrolled as an "Artificer," and served during the war. After its close he purchased 50 acres of land lying contiguous to the farm now owned by his grandson, F. R. Smith, and where he lived until his death, which occurred April 6, 1868. He was a man of sterling qualities, and largely identified with the early history of this section of the township. The only educational advantages afforded in those days were the country common schools; these our subject attended in the winter, working upon his father's farm in the summer. He, however, acquired a good practical education. Industry, economy, and integrity were the first and last lessons of his boyhood. They were the guide of his life, which is attested by the success he met with in business, and the high respect and love of his neighbors. Although Mr. Smith took a proper interest in political matters, the whole ambition of his life and motive spring of every effort was to be a good farmer. When twenty-six years of age he married Miss Esther W. Collins, daughter of John and Catherine (Potter) Collins, who were among the early settlers of Watertown. They were natives of Rhode Island, and emigrated to Jefferson County in the year 1811. Mrs. Smith was born Oct. 18, 1819, and survives her husband, and her ruddy face and bright eye bespeak health and a long life, and is all that is expressed in the terms amiable and intelligent. After their marriage Mr. Smith rented his father's farm, which he carried on for several years. Being successful, he purchased land, and soon became the proprietor of one of the finest farms in the township, and one of the leading farmers, and a man of rare business ability. Thoroughly appreciated by his fellow-townsmen, he was elected to the office of supervisor, which position he filled with credit to himself and his constituents, and as an acknowledgment of his ability, sterling worth, and high social qualities, he was nominated for two successive terms for the Assembly; but his party being largely in the minority, he was defeated. Mr. Smith was pre-eminently a self-made man. Beginning life when the country was new, with only his natural resources for his capital, he worked himself up to a high position, socially and otherwise. With a grasp of perception and a masterly management of all, he conquered success in every movement of his life, which is an illustrious example to young men of the capabilities of character and manhood. He died July 8, 1876, leaving his widow and three children to mourn his loss.

His children were all born upon the old farm. Uretta E., wife of Henry O. Kenyon, Esq., of Adams; Frank R., born Oct. 25, 1849; Alice, born June 30, 1860. Two children, Viola and Irwin R., preceded their father.



MERRICK M. BATES.

It is a great thing to live; it is a greater to live to a purpose. It has been the lot of the deserving, modest, and unassuming to be passed in silence. The benefit is enjoyed while its producer is disregarded. To preserve the memory of the worthy is to act justly. Merrick M. Bates was born in the town of Brimfield, Mass., July 10, 1801, and was the second in a family of two sons and two daughters. In the spring of 1801 his father, Samuel Bates, in company with Aaron Blodgett, came from Massachusetts and purchased two hundred and eighty-five acres of land in the southeast corner of the town of Hounsfield. Erecting a log house and making some slight improvements, he returned to Massachusetts in the fall, and in December of 1802 returned with his family. Upon the breaking out of the War of 1812 he enlisted in Captain Camp's artillery company, and was one of the crew who worked the thirty-two-pound gun so effectively that the British fleet were unable to obtain an entrance to Sacket's Harbor. He assisted in the construction of the barracks, where he contracted a fit of sickness which terminated his life Feb. 13, 1813. The death of his father threw many responsibilities upon young Merrick, he being the eldest son and the main dependence of his widowed mother, and his early life was one of toil and privation, and owing to the limited means of the family but slight aid was received from the district school, but whatever of ability was possessed obtained strength by improved opportunity. In military matters Mr. Bates has been quite prominent. He was colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of New York Light Artillery, and was regarded as a strict disciplinarian and an able officer.

In 1816 he married Miss Abigail Stowell, daughter of Osline Stowell, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom are now living. Mrs. Bates was all that is expressed in the terms amiable and intelligent. The attachment between husband and wife but strengthened with time; they lived in harmony and labored in unison, and when she closed her eyes upon this world, in July, 1846, it was in a full faith in a higher existence.

Mr. Bates is still living upon the old farm, and although in his seventy-sixth year still retains much of his former energy and vigor. He has always been a careful and successful farmer, and by a long and active life has shown himself a man of character and a useful member of society. Beneath his observation, in a grand life-panorama, Jefferson County has been organized and developed into one of the fairest and foremost agricultural regions in northern New York. It is in keeping with the self-abnegation of such men that they have retired to the background and quietly look on as the great and varied interests of which they have laid the foundation are seen to rise and extend in prominence and utility. It is questioned what resource is left to the aged when no longer able to pursue an accustomed round of labor. Merrick M. Bates is qualified to reply. He has marked out and pursued a line of action whose good has proved a satisfaction. He has enjoyed the quiet of home, the retirement of the farm, and attention to matters of personal concern, and his long life affords a marked contrast to the brief existence of the votaries of pleasure and the prematurely exhausted members of the stock-exchange.



IRA HALL.

IRA HALL.

In the year 1798, Samuel Hall, father of the subject of this sketch, came from Connecticut, with his family, to Madison Co., N. Y., and purchased a small farm, being a man of very limited means. Upon this farm he resided until his death, which occurred in 1841. Ira lived with his father until he was twenty-seven years of age. Although his parents were poor, he received the advantages of an academical education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching, which occupation he followed for ten years. He was married April 3, 1827, to Miss Sophia Fort, and thinking it advisable to secure a home, he loaded his goods upon wagons and started for Hounsfield, where he purchased 109 acres of new land, which is a part of his present farm, and which is at this date one of the best in the town. Mr. Hall has been a successful farmer, and to his first purchase has added nearly 100 acres. By a long life of honesty, integrity, and well-doing, he has secured the love and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. In evidence, it is only necessary to say that he has filled the office of justice of the peace for twelve years; that of postmaster for twenty-eight years, and that of assessor for three years.

In 1831 his wife died, and in the spring of 1832 he married Maudina Swift, of St. Lawrence county. By his first wife he had two children: one died in infancy, and a son, Joel, now living near Watertown. By his second wife he has had eight children, six of whom are living. Ira, an attorney, is a resident of M. O.; Edwin W., president of Chaddock College, at Quincy, Ill.; Sophia A. resides with her father; Winfield Scott Hall is completing his course at Chaddock College.

CORNELIUS W. INGLEHART.

Cornelius W. Inglehart was born May 11, 1811, in the town of Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence Co. In the fall of 1812 his parents moved to the town of Philadelphia, then called Quaker Settlement. The town was at this time nearly a wilderness, and many incidents of pioneer life are still fresh in his memory, and our readers will be interested in reading in the history of the town of Philadelphia the details of an exciting race which his father had with a bear, and which, perhaps, was the most remarkable one ever witnessed in Jefferson County. In the winter or spring of 1814 his parents moved to Watertown, and were residing in the town when the battle of Sacket's Harbor was fought, on the 29th of May, 1814. The next fall or winter his parents moved to Hounsfield, and purchased a small farm of Elisha Camp, for which he paid five dollars per acre. Since this time Mr. Inglehart has been a resident of Hounsfield, with the exception, perhaps, of two or three years. His advantages for education were of course limited to the common schools of that day; but there are probably but few men that are possessed of more general knowledge than he, as he has always been an inveterate reader, his authors few and well chosen. In his library history, poetry, and science predominate, while fiction has no place. He has been prominently identified with the political history of his town and county; was a Democrat until that party passed under the rule of the slave oligarchy of the South, when he joined the free-soil movement. In conjunction with O. W. Baker, he helped organize the Republican party in his town, and was delegate to the first Republican county convention, as delegate from Hounsfield, and was also delegate to the State convention in the fall of 1854, and took the stump as inde-

pendent candidate for the Assembly. This divided the Democratic vote and elected the Whig candidate. Mr. Inglehart may be classed as a radical in temperance, religion, and politics; has never drank a drop of liquor or used tobacco in any form. He has held several national, town, and municipal offices, took an active part in procuring the construction of the railroad from Sacket's Harbor to Watertown, and was appointed one of the railroad commissioners. Was one of the original founders of the National Union Bank of Watertown, and was for years a director in the Agricultural Insurance Co. He has been married four times, and has had eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Inglehart has always been an industrious man, and by economy and good management has acquired a competency, which he is enjoying, with just sufficient labor to benefit both body and mind. Honesty, punctuality, and promptness were the first and last lessons of his boyhood. All in all, he is an exemplar of a life well spent.

LE RAY.

This township lies nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, of which the western boundary is a north and south line, against the towns of Orleans and Pamelia; the northeast side joining Theresa and Philadelphia, and the southeast border being formed partially by Wilna, but principally by the Black river, which is its main water-course. The next stream in size is Indian river, which enters from Philadelphia, flows in a southwesterly course to within one mile of Evans' Mills, then turns sharply towards the north and returns to Philadelphia, after a meander of nearly five miles in Le Ray. Pleasant creek, rising in the southeast, turns the mill-wheels at Le Rayville, Slocumville, Churchill's, Henry's, and Evans' Mills, then, having received the waters of West creek, passes on towards Indian river, which it joins at the point where the latter turns its course northward. Gardner's creek falls into the Indian from the eastward, above the bend. Several very small streams take their rise in the northwest, and flow thence through Pamelia into Perch lake.

A small part of Le Ray was included in the Chassanis tract, its north line running from Great Bend, N. 87° W., and being also the south line of Le Ray's purchase, which embraced four-fifths of the present town, and gave it its name. The desire of Mr. Le Ray was of course to induce rapid settlements upon these lands. He offered them at prices from $1 to $3 per acre, according to quality and location, and gave 7 years' time in which to complete the payments. The purchaser was to clear, annually, 4 acres out of every 100 acres purchased, and to erect a log dwelling of a certain size within a specified time.

The proprietor advertised extensively at Albany and other central points, announcing the favorable terms on which he proposed to sell, setting forth the advantages of climate and location, and describing his tract as being of great fertility, requiring only the axe and the plow of the settler to transform the wilderness into productive farms.

THE EARLIEST SETTLERS.

Into this wilderness the first comer was Benjamin Brown, brother of General Jacob Brown. He explored the country in the autumn of 1801, chose a spot on the banks of Pleasant creek, where Le Raysville now is, and commenced to clear the ground and to make preparations for the construction of a dam across the stream. The closing in of winter suspended the work, and he and his party of laborers retired to Brownsville to await the opening of spring. In the following April he returned to his purchase, setting out from Brownville on the 17th of that month, under the lead of his brother Jacob, who preceded with compass, to lay their course, Benjamin and his party following, and cutting a track as they went. Short as the journey was, it brought some hardship, for their provision-train, which had been expected to follow them closely, encountered so many obstacles and delays that it did not overtake them until the second day, when they had reached their destination, not a little exhausted from their prolonged season of fasting.

A log house was erected for the workmen, and, although Benjamin was then a bachelor, he made further preparations for the reception of a prospective Mrs. Brown. She arrived in July, a newly-made wife, and the first white woman who set foot in the present town of Le Ray. Meanwhile good progress had been made in the construction of a saw-mill upon the creek, an enterprise which had chiefly induced Brown's settlement at this place. It is related that at the "raising" of the frame men came from a long distance, not more to help on the work than to participate in the festivities of the occasion, for not only did they feast on a remarkable fine carcass of venison well roasted, but they liberally moistened the viand with deep draughts of spirituous sustenance. In those days they would as soon have thought of constructing a building without a frame as of rearing the frame without ardent spirits! As it was, all went off propitiously, and before winter came the mill was completed.

Several new settlers came in 1803, and more in 1804. Among those who arrived in the first-named year were Joseph Child, with his three sons, Daniel, Samuel, and Moses, from Pennsylvania, Thomas Ward, Daniel Coffeen, John Petty, and Robert Sixbury. The Childs settled in the neighborhood which still bears their name, southwest from



MRS. MATTHEW POOR.



MATTHEW POOR.



RESIDENCE OF MATTHEW POOR.

RESIDENCE OF P. V. POOR.

BLACK RIVER, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



"LOCKPORT MILLS," WARREN AND INGRAHAM. PROPR^S, BLACK RIVER, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF H. INGRAHAM, BLACK RIVER, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

Le Raysville, and Ward located where Joseph Bichet now lives, between Le Raysville and Evans' Mills. In the following year he, with Samuel Child, working in the employ of Cadwallader Child, made the first clearing in the present town of Philadelphia. Coffeen settled where B. Steinhilber's farm now is, a mile southeast of Evans' Mills, but removed the next year to a place near Sterlingville. Sixbury was one of the surveying party who, in 1804, accompanied Cadwallader Child to Alexandria Bay, and thence back to Great Bend. In the same year he, with John Hoover, from Herkimer county, purchased the improvement of D. Coffeen, when the latter moved to Philadelphia. From this place he (Sixbury) afterwards moved to a farm two miles north of Evans' Mills, upon which he spent a good portion of his long life. He became widely known and famed as a skilled and successful hunter, for which his iron constitution and great powers of endurance eminently fitted him. He died in Le Ray in the fall of 1875, having passed the age of 112 years. John Petty removed, in the fall of 1804, to Philadelphia, being one of the first settlers in that town.

Guillaume Coupart, better known in Le Ray as William Cooper, or "French Cooper," was one of the comers in 1803. He was born in Normandy, France, June 24, 1773, and about twenty years later fled from his native country to escape conscription. He went to Newfoundland, was there taken prisoner, and carried to Halifax, whence he escaped, went to the State of Connecticut, where he remained for some time. He came to the Black River country in 1798, and located in Pamelia. In 1803, as mentioned, he came to Le Ray, and settled west of Le Raysville, and south of Ingerson's Corners. He became a very large land-owner in the town, and died here January 19, 1851. His son, Victor Cooper, now resides at Sandford's Corners station.

Roswell Woodruff, father of Norris M. Woodruff, late of Watertown, settled in 1804 at the place later called Jewett's Corners, from Captain Ezekiel Jewett, to whom Mr. Woodruff afterwards sold the property, and removed to New Hartford, Oneida county, where he passed the remainder of his life. Benjamin Kirkbride came also in 1804, settling about one mile southeasterly from Evans' Mills, on the tract afterwards owned by Ezekiel Steinhilber.

Among the earliest pioneers in Le Ray were also Michael Coffeen, Ruel Kimball, James Anthony, Captain Richardson Avery, William Barber, S. Brownell, Alfred Comins, Eli Davis, Sylvanus Evans, Amos Braughton, David Burhans, Perley Fuller, Oliver Fuller, Wm. H. Granger, Peter Hoover, Thomas Huston, John Huston (a weaver), Wm. Huston, Isaac Ingerson, Ezra Ingerson, Silas Ward, Lee Woodward, Francis Trevaller, Joseph Taggart, Reuben Treat, Elisha Steele, Abiel Shurtliff, Elisha Scofield, Alvah Scofield, Amaziah Parker, Solomon Parker, Barnhart Minick, Elias Minick, Arnold Miller, Alanson Lyon, Thomas Hurlbut, Joel W. Hurlbut, Lyman Holbrook, and Ivah Holbrook. Others among the list of early settlers in the town were Alvin Clark, David M. Caldwell, Dr. Horatio Orvis (Le Ray's first physician), Willard Barrett, Fred. H. Bellinger, Adam P. Bellinger, Peter Bellinger, Levi Butterfield, Asa Barnes, David M. Caldwell, Jotham Goodale, Alfred Vebber, Alvin Herrick, Fayette Herrick, Solomon Hawkins, John Ingerson, Ansel Winslow, Gilbert Taylor, Stephen D. Sloan, Edwin Hungerford, Peter Slack, Jesse Smith, Samuel Stewart, John V. and Patrick S. Stewart, Levi Reed, William Palmer, Isaac Palmer, Jos. J. Petrie, Oliver Pierce, Abraham Jewett, Ezekiel Jewett, James J. Murphy, Heman Millard, John Macomber, Stephen Macomber, Chauncey Morse, Samuel C. Kanady, Sylvester Kelsey, Beni Henry, Elom Henry, Stephen and Nathan Ingerson, Andrew Roberts, and Olsey Roberts.

ERECTION OF THE TOWN—SUCCEEDING OFFICERS.

The town of Le Ray was erected Feb. 17, 1806, embracing all that part of Brownville lying east of the east line of Penet Square, prolonged to the Black river. Its limits then included the present towns of Antwerp and Philadelphia, and a part of Wilna and Alexandria. A further accession of territory was received from the town of Leyden, by an act bearing date April 4, 1806. Its area was diminished by the erection of Antwerp, April 5, 1810, of Wilna, April 2, 1813, and of Alexandria and Philadelphia, April 3, 1821, which reduced it to the present limits.

The first town-meeting (March 3, 1807) was held at the house of Abiel Shurtliff, and the following officers were elected: James Shurtliff, supervisor; Thomas Ward, town clerk; Ruel Kimball, John B. Bossuet, and Richardson Avery, assessors; Daniel Child, Daniel Sterling, and Lyman Holbrook, commissioners of highways; and Thomas Thurston, constable and collector. From that time until the present the office of supervisor has been filled by the following persons, viz.: James Shurtliff, 1807 to 1815, inclusive; Ruel Kimball, 1816; Ethni Evans, 1817; Alvin Herrick, 1818; Dr. Horatio Orvis, 1819 to 1825, inclusive; William Palmer, 1826; John Macomber, 1827–28–29, and 1831; Stephen D. Sloan, 1830, '32, and 1837; Lybeus Hastings, 1833–34, and 1835, and again in 1843; Ira A. Smith, 1836; Daniel D. Sloan, 1838; Joel Haworth, 1839–40; Elisha Potter, 1841–42; Hezekiah L. Granger, 1844–45; Alfred Vebber, 1846–47; Joseph Boyer, 1848–49, and 1851; Wm. G. Comstock, 1850; Alonzo M. Van Ostrand, 1852–53; Joseph Wager, 1854–55; William S. Phelps, 1856–57–58; Octave Blanc, 1859 (here three years of the record is destroyed); Samuel G. Slocum, 1862; Cleanthus P. Granger, 1863–64; Emmor K. Gardner, 1865 to 1868, inclusive; Frederic Waddingham, 1869 to and including 1876; and F. E. Croissant, in 1877. Other town officers for the present year are W. S. Cooper, clerk; justices, C. P. Granger, G. C. Hazleton, E. Snell, and F. D. Planck; collector, Elbert Hungerford; assessor, Curtis Cory; commissioner of highways, Jeremiah Walrath.

EVANS' MILLS.

This village is situated at the confluence of West and Pleasant creeks, one mile south of the point where their united waters fall into Indian river. It is also a station on the R., W. & O. railroad, distant from Watertown 11 miles. It received its name from Ethni Evans, from Hinsdale, N. H., who came to Jefferson County in 1802, and

engaged in the employ of Jacob Brown, at Brownville. He became acquainted with the water-power on Pleasant creek at this point, and, being himself a millwright, he purchased a tract of land on both sides of the stream for the purpose of erecting mills upon it. For this tract, which contained 192 acres, and embraced the present site of the village, he paid three dollars per acre; the date of the purchase being July 9, 1804. No blow of axe had then been struck upon this tract, but he at once made a clearing, built a log house, and commenced the construction of a dam across the creek. Among those whom he employed in this work and in the preparation of timber for the mills were Robert Sixbury and Solomon Parker, who came to him after their engagement with Cadwallader Child, in surveying the road route from Alexandria Bay to Great Bend. The saw-mill and grist-mill were built and completed during the years 1805 and 1806. The grist-mill stood a little northeast of the present site of Mr. Casse's paint-shop. The saw-mill occupied the spot where its successor stands to-day. In 1807 or 1808 a store and a public-house were opened by Jenison Clark, in a frame building, which stood where the brick hotel now is, at the corner of Main and Noble streets.

Upon the opening of the War of 1812, the inhabitants of the vicinity became alarmed in view of the possibility of Indian incursion and massacre; several of the settlers having come from the valley of the Mohawk, where the remembrance of savage atrocities was still fresh in the minds of the people. In this state of apprehension, a strong block-house was commenced, to serve as a general shelter and defense against the attacks which they thought probable. This strong work was located on the westerly side of West creek, near the present residence of Mr. Madison Cooper. It was, however, never used nor even completed, as the intensity of the first alarm soon wore off.

Eighteen years after its first commencement, Evans' Mills had grown to be a place of considerable importance. Its business in the year 1822 was as follows. The mills built by Evans were in successful operation, the saw-mill running night and day, the sawyers in charge being Pierce Macomber and Omrod Evans, son of the proprietor; and the grist-mill, also constantly at work, with —— Stearns (father of Rev. John G. Stearns) as miller. A fulling-mill and clothiery stood adjoining the grist-mill, and was then operated by George Oaks. This was probably built in 1810 or '11. A small tannery, built and carried on by John Macomber, stood on the spot now occupied by the stone house of Edwin Chamberlain. A potashery, owned by John Hoover (started probably about fifteen years before), stood where E. Hungerford's dwelling-house now is, and another establishment of the same kind, owned by William Palmer, was just south of the site of the railroad station. Upon the spot now occupied by W. S. Cooper's store stood Ziba Henry's distillery, built some years earlier by Jesse Smith. Another distillery was located by a little stream at the south end of the village. This had been built, and was then owned and operated, by Wm. H. Granger and Capt. Sanderson. It was afterwards sold to Millard & Palmer. Sackett Comstock had a blacksmith-shop on ground now the yard of the brick hotel. Nearly on the site of the Railroad House Sewell Hill carried on the business of blacksmithing, and the manufacture of hoes, axes, and other steel tools. Farrington Stiles manufactured spinning-wheels (both small and large), looms, warping-bars, and all equipment for the home manufacture of cloth, but the location of his shop cannot be definitely given. A wagon-shop by Harry Weed and a cabinet-shop by Joseph Pryor (a Quaker) were also among the business enterprises of the village. The store of the place was then kept by William Palmer, in the building which had been the tavern of Jenison Clark, on the spot where Capt. Hoover, six years later, built the brick hotel. Another establishment, which perhaps might be called a store, though whisky was the principal article dealt in, was kept by Heman Millard and Hiram Becker where the furniture store now is, at the northwest corner of Noble and Main streets.

Of public-houses, Evans' Mills at that time had two; the older being the stone tavern across West creek, built about 1816, by Adam and Peter Bellinger, and the other was the stone tavern then just completed and occupied by Capt. John Hoover. This was the same building now occupied by the store of A. M. Cook, and the harness- and saddlery-shop of F. Waddingham. Its erection was commenced in 1821, the stone being quarried principally on the farm afterwards owned by H. N. Eddy, but a few being brought from the vicinity of Ox Bow. The stone-mason was Josiah Fuller, and the carpenter and joiner William Delaware. Among the landlords who occupied it after Hoover, during its existence as a public-house, were Daniel Thomas, George Oaks, Parker Rulison, Elisha Root, Alexander Lappon, Nelson Clarke, and Benjamin Jackman. The Bellinger tavern too has ceased to exist as a public-house, though still standing, and as solid and perfect as it was fifty years ago. During its long term of service it was kept by many different landlords after Bellinger, among whom may be mentioned Elias Holbrook, David Kilburn, Oliver Pierce, Edwin Hungerford, Henry Lawton, and Jacob Davis. Of the first public-house at the Mills, opened by Jenison Clark, we are able to give the names of only two other landlords, viz., William H. Granger and John Hoover.

The first physician of the village was Dr. Ira A. Smith. He was here in 1822, and remained here in practice and in great popularity for many years afterwards. At various times during his practice here he had other physicians in partnership with him. Dr. Wm. G. Comstock was the last of these. Dr. Henry Munson, who died in Texas, was a student and partner of Dr. Smith, and another of his students is Dr. Isaac Munson, of Watertown.

From the list which we have given of the business of Evans' Mills in 1822, it would seem that very little progress in that direction has been made from that time until the present.

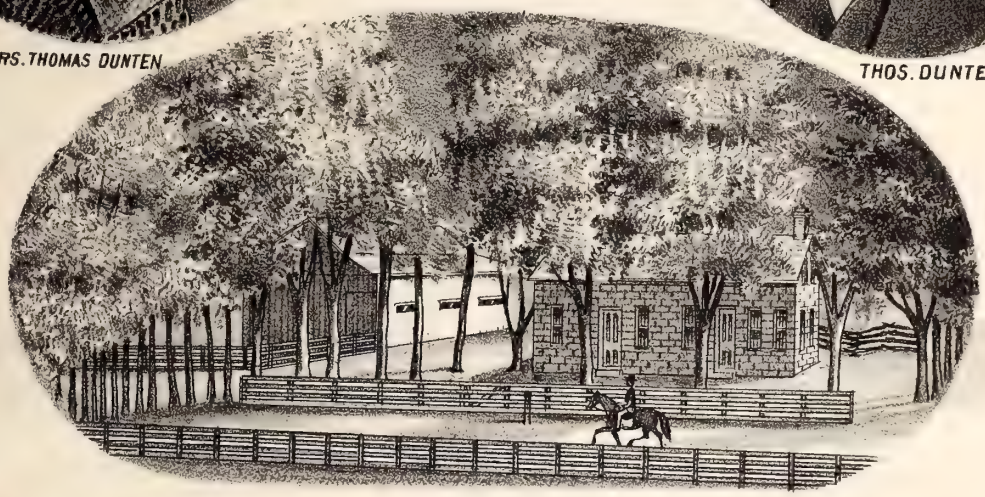
About 1823, Peter H. Ryther came to the Mills, commenced blacksmithing, and erected a stone blacksmith-shop on the corner of Church and Le Ray streets, and a dwelling-house where Mr. Clifford now lives. Later (about 1826–27) he started a scythe, axe, and hoe manufactory, with trip-hammer worked by water-power, in a two-story stone building just below the dam and on the south side of the creek. This was afterwards destroyed by

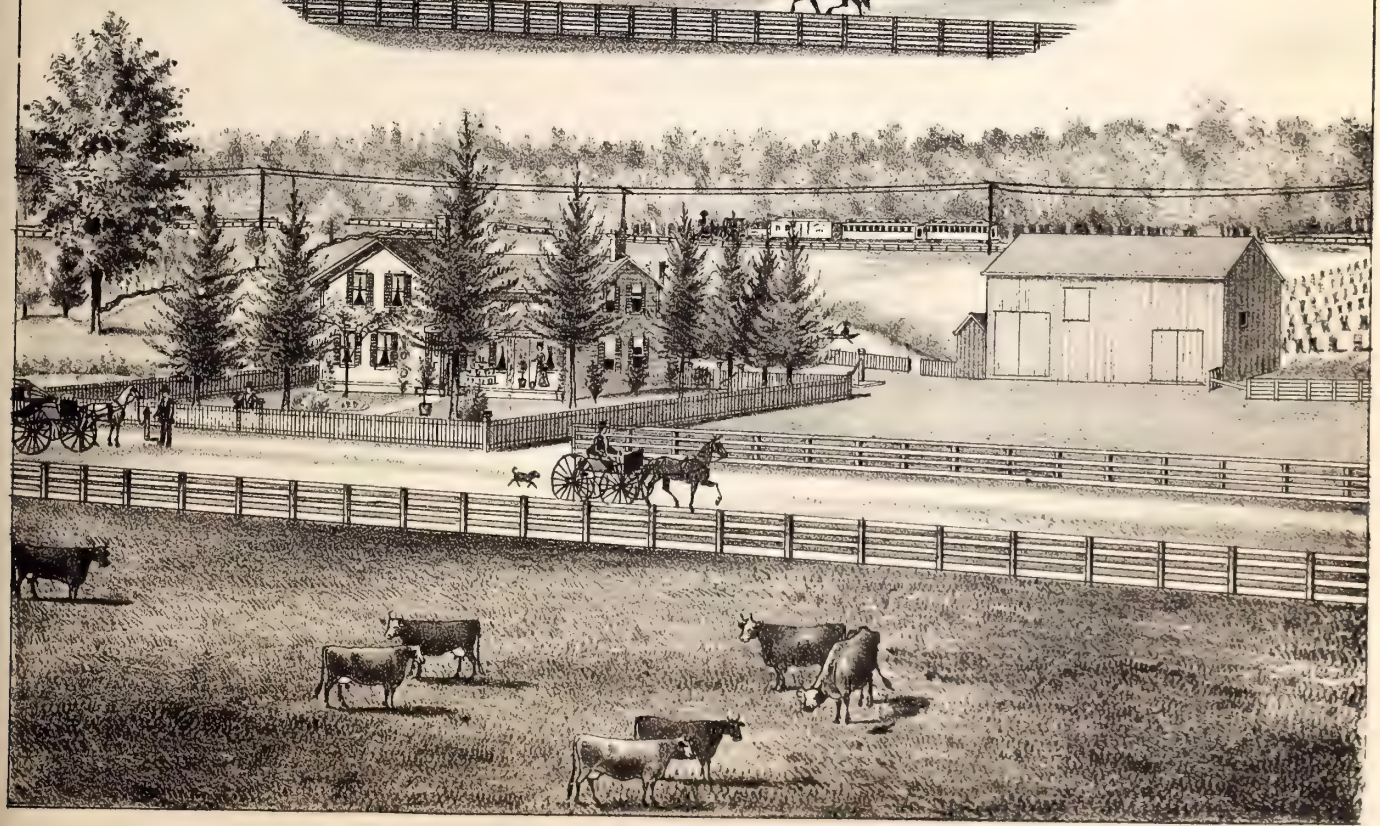


MRS. THOMAS DUNTEN.



THOS. DUNTEN.





RESIDENCE OF **THOS. DUNTEN**, SANFORDS CORNERS, NEW YORK.

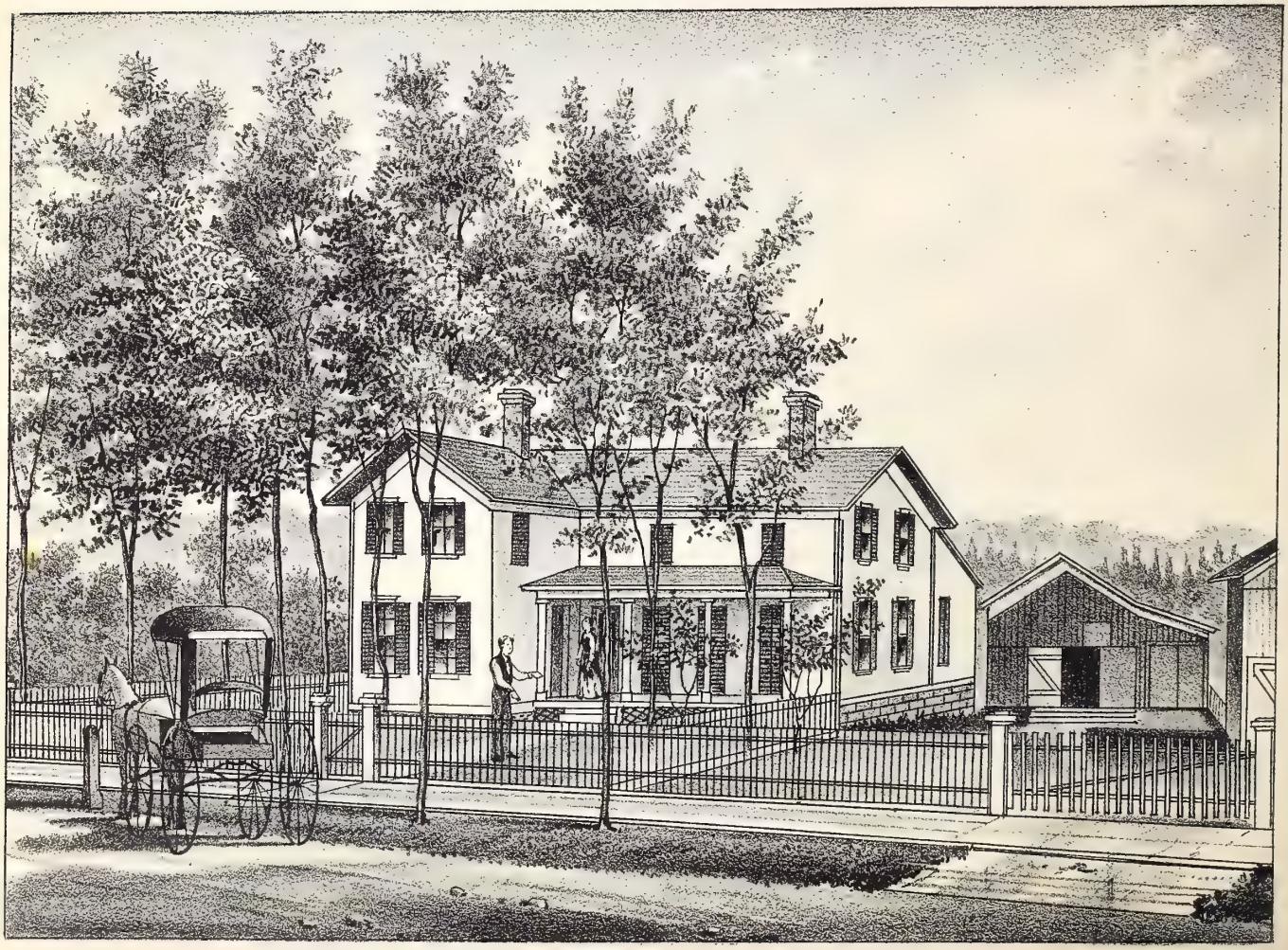




(HART, PHOTOGRAPHER, WATERTOWN.

PHINEAS HARDY.

MRS. PHINEAS HARDY.



RESIDENCE OF **PHINEAS HARDY,** BLACK RIVER, (LE RAY) JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

fire. Also, about 1825, Samuel Ryther started a wagon-shop on Church street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, and about 1827 removed the business to the shop which he had erected on the creek. This being the same building now standing in the rear of W. S. Cooper's store, and occupied by Mr. Zimmerman as a horse-rake manufactory.

The saw-mill was rebuilt by Judge Evans in 1822–23, and is still in operation, by Charles Holbrook, a grandson of Ivah Holbrook. The present grist-mill was also commenced by Evans, in 1822, and went into operation in 1824. The plan of locating it on its present site, at a considerable distance below the dam and road, was the subject of much adverse criticism at the time, but the owner was confident of the correctness of his plan, and resolutely executed it. The old mill had been equipped with two run of stones, which were manufactured at the Parker ledge, in Antwerp, but the new one was fitted with burrs, of which it has four run. This, as well as the saw-mill, is owned and run by Mr. Holbrook.

The brick hotel, still standing at the corner of Main and Noble streets, was commenced by Capt. John Hoover, in 1827. The bricks were manufactured and laid by Benjamin Barnes, of Theresa, at the price of $5 per thousand in the wall. The place where Barnes established his kiln for the purpose was to the northeast of the village, on the opposite side of Pleasant creek. The carpenter and joiner work was done by Alfred Vebber. The house was finished and opened by Reuben Wilmot and John Hoover about Nov. 1, 1827, within a few days of the election which resulted in the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. On the front of the building there were placed, and still remain, the letters "J. H.," very large, and made of iron. These were fashioned by P. H. Ryther, a hot anti-Jackson man. When applied to to forge out these letters, his suspicions were instantly aroused that it was a device of the enemy, and that they were intended to signify "Jackson Hotel," whereupon he refused point-blank to furnish them; and it was only after much persuasion, and the positive assurance that they had no more sinister signification than the proprietor's name, John Hoover, that he was induced to make them. Since Wilmot & Hoover this house has known many different hosts, a few only of whom can be recalled to mind. Among these have been R. H. Tozer, Thomas Bones, Henry R. Morey, Thomas Benjamin, John Morris, S. J. Bingham, Benjamin Jackman, Willard Spalding, L. Biddlecom, William Brown, Fayette Granger, Roland S. Lawton, Jacob Davis, N. J. Mackey, S. & J. Burtis, J. D. Burtis, E. Vebber, and William Forbes, 1877.

About 1827 a public-house was also opened by Benjamin Collins, at the place where Henry Walradt now resides. The house had been built as a private dwelling, and only continued to be kept as an inn for about two years. The Railroad Hotel was opened by A. Beebe, in the dwelling-house of Sewell Hill. It has been added to and remodeled, and has had several different landlords. Its present proprietor is —— Parker.

The establishment of the post-office of Evans' Mills was about the year 1824. The first postmaster was William Palmer, who held the position for many years. He first kept the office at his store in the old tavern building of Jenison Clark. Afterwards he built the store now occupied by E. O. Hungerford, and removed the office thither. In 1846 the name of the office was changed to Evansville, but five years later the original name was restored. The present postmaster is Wesley Rulison. The receipts of the office during the past year have been about $1000; money-orders sold, about $5500; money-orders paid, about $3000.

The Watertown and Potsdam railroad (now the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh) was completed and opened to Evans' Mills in the autumn of 1854. The first station buildings were the same now used for wood and water, on the south side of the track. Next was built the freight-house portion of the present buildings on the north side, and in 1865 the passenger-rooms and offices were added. The valuation of the railroad property in Le Ray is, in round numbers, $105,000. The following figures show, approximately, the business of the road at this station for the past financial year: Freight received, $3600. Freight forwarded, $9500. Tickets sold, $4000. The first agent of the company at Evans' Mills was Lewis W. Sanderfurth, who was succeeded in September, 1863, by George Ivers, who has held the agency until the present time.

On Pleasant creek, a short distance above Evans' Mills, but near enough to be considered a part of the village, are the saw-mill and cheese-box factory of James M. Henry. The commencement at this place was the erection of a saw-mill by Asa Hall, about 1821, upon a site purchased by him of Sylvanus Evans. Hall's successor was George Oaks, who about 1830 rebuilt the dam farther up the creek, bringing the water down by canal; also rebuilt the saw-mill, and added clothiery works. He was succeeded by Albert Granger and Stutley Miller, under whom the works were destroyed by fire. Miller withdrew, and Granger rebuilt the saw-mill, after which the property came to the hands of the present owner, by whom the cheese-box factory was added.

Clifford's brewery, on Le Ray street, at the eastern side of the village, was commenced many years since by Martin Boos. It is now carried on by Carleton Clifford.

Evans' Mills became an incorporated village in 1874, the incorporation being ratified by a vote of 54 to 49, at a legal meeting held September 7 in that year. The territory embraced in the surveyed boundaries was $720\frac{44}{100}$ acres. A. M. Cook was elected president of the corporation, and Geo. Ivers, B. M. Strong, and Bowen Root, trustees. The last named declined to serve, and William M. Reese was appointed in this place. But notwithstanding that the incorporation was legally accomplished, and the officers properly elected and qualified, the organization never went into effect. An adverse feeling sprung up, a new meeting was called at which the vote of ratification was rescinded, the village was shorn of the dignity of incorporation, and still remains *in statu quo*. Its population is now 450, and it contains, besides the mills and manufactories above mentioned, 4 church edifices, 2 school-houses, the post-office, 2 hotels, 4 general stores, 5 groceries, 3 drug-stores, 1 harness- and saddlery-shop, 4 blacksmith-shops, 2 wagon-shops, and 1 cheese-factory.

LE RAYSVILLE.

When Benjamin Brown selected the site for his mill and dwelling, he probably had an eye to utility alone; but if he had been seeking expressly for a location of natural beauty, he could hardly have found it elsewhere in greater degree than at the spot which he chose, on the banks of Pleasant creek. And although Le Raysville is now but an obscure hamlet, with its former importance only a memory, its grand manor-house in decay, and the hospitable owner and his distinguished guests in their graves, yet the attractions which nature lavished on the place are still there, and will remain.

Four years after Brown settled at the place where the village now is, Dr. Baudry, a Frenchman, who had been sent by Le Ray to choose a location for his residence and land-office, arrived at this place, and after having made thorough examination of other eligible points to which his attention had been invited in different parts of the purchase made his selection here, and at once commenced preparations for the erection of the proprietor's house.

The felling of timber was commenced in the fall of 1806, and the sawing was done at Brown's mill in the succeeding winter and spring. Early in 1807 the frame was made ready and raised under the superintendence of Ethni Evans, who, probably, was also the master-carpenter of the whole work. The house was not entirely finished when the proprietor came to occupy it in 1808; but he took possession as it was, amid the smoke of the burning log-heaps upon the clearing. The site was upon a commanding eminence, half a mile southwest from Brown's, and near the head of his mill-pond. It was covered with a heavy growth of deciduous trees, principally maple and elm. In thinning the grove, discrimination was made against the elms in many cases, and, while they were marked for destruction, the maples and beeches were left. A broad opening was cut from the main entrance of the house, along the plateau, to the brow of the hill overlooking the pond, and from thence an unrivaled prospect was had, down the valley of Pleasant creek, over the roofs of the incipient village. "The heir-apparent to the princely palaces and garden of Passy" had abundant reason to be pleased with his new home in the wilderness!

The first agent in charge of the land-office at Le Raysville was Moss Kent, a brother of the chancellor. When M. Le Ray returned temporarily to France in 1810, leaving his son Vincent in charge of his affairs, Kent remained to assist in their management. His residence was in the household of his patron. In 1816 he retired from the agency, and was succeeded in that position by Samuel C. Kanady, who held it until his death in 1835. In 1816, Le Ray returned from France, bringing with him his daughter Theresa and her husband, the Marquis de Gouvello. They were then just married, and their visit to Le Raysville was prolonged to about a year. Le Ray remained for many years, making his home, most of the time, at his villa. During these years he was constantly busy with his improvements: building mills, promoting settlements, and endeavoring in every way to advance the interests of those who had located on his lands.

The post-office of Le Raysville was established in the spring of 1818, upon the first opening of the mail-route from Denmark to Wilna, by way of this village. Prior to this, the mail for the land-office and for the people of Le Raysville and vicinity had come *via* Champion, being usually brought from thence by Mr. Le Ray himself, who was never weary of obliging the people of the town. The first postmaster at Le Raysville was Samuel C. Kanady, who resided in the village, though employed in the land-office at the villa. He held the office until his death in 1836. His successors have been —— Whipple, William Phelps, Ennis Mosher, Horace Grover, Albert Mosher, and William S. Phelps. The first physician of the village was Dr. Horatio Orvis, who had at first located with his father, where J. J. Kinney now lives, but soon after came to Le Raysville. He continued in practice for a great number of years.

The first public-house, called the Le Raysville hotel, was opened about 1810. One of its early proprietors was Amasa Barber. It has been recently closed, and the village has now no public-house. Another hotel was started on the east side of the creek, by Curtis Mann, and was afterwards kept by several proprietors, among whom were Marvin Kingsbury and Stephen Macomber. It is now a dwelling-house. The first and only store in the village was owned by Mr. Le Ray, and was for some time carried on in charge of a clerk named Devereaux; afterwards (about 1820), by Martin Hubbard, then by S. C. Kanady. It is still in existence, owned by W. S. Phelps.

Mills and manufacturing industries have been very few in Le Raysville. The saw-mill of Benjamin Brown passed to the hands of Curtis Mann, then to S. C. Kanady, and later to Wm. Phelps. It has been several times rebuilt, or, more correctly, several mills have occupied the site, the last having been erected by Wm. S. Phelps in 1856, of which nothing now remains but the foundation and some rusty iron-work.

A very considerable business in cabinet-making was done for many years by William Phelps, who came to Le Raysville in 1814, and opened his trade in a shop which he built the following year, on the east side of the main street. Afterwards he built the stone shop on the west side, which may still be seen there, but it has years ago ceased to be used in the business for which it was erected. Upon a small tributary entering the creek upon the east side a saw-mill was built many years since by Curtis Mann, and afterwards sold to Wm. Phelps. An axe-helve factory was added by Leonard Fortune, and is now owned by Charles Mosher. The saw-mill is the property of Heman Wafel. At one time a box-factory was there, but has been discontinued.

In 1825 the work of demolition of the Le Ray residence was commenced, to make room for the erection of a more elegant and luxurious one. It was built of stone, and smoothly plastered upon the outside. The main building was built with about 60 feet front, and nearly or quite the same depth. Attached to this was a wing, large enough for a mansion in itself. A lofty portico on the southerly front was supported by four massive columns. Internally, the finish was of the best. In those days there were no planing and moulding machines to turn out fair-looking but

trashy work; all was done by the slow hand-process, and in this case, at least, there was no slight or sham. Alfred Vebber, who now lives about two miles from Evans' Mills, was busy for months in making the doors, of cherry-wood paneled with choicest maple. All was of the best material and workmanship. The mansion was completed in 1827, and was at that time said to be the most splendid establishment west of the Hudson. In this mansion Le Ray lived and dispensed an elegant hospitality for a period of about 5 years before his return to France, which occurred in 1832. Once more he came to America, and spent a few months at Le Raysville, in the year 1836, then made a final return to France, where he died, on the last day of the year 1840, at the good age of eighty years.

During his life, Monsieur Le Ray de Chaumont was respected and beloved by the people of the county of Jefferson, and since his death he is only mentioned in terms of affection and eulogy. He was extremely liberal in the encouragement which he gave to public improvements and to the promotion of education and religion, giving sites for school-houses and churches, and often supplementing these gifts by donations of material and money. To such as were indebted to him by reason of land-purchases, he was more than indulgent. Those who settled on his tract he seemed to regard as under his especial protection, to be defended against distress or destitution from whatever cause. In his household a majority of the servants were natives of La Belle France, but a few were colored Americans, and among the latter was a negress named Rachel, of great age, and consequently of great assumed importance, who was not too old to be extremely desirous of gaining recognition and respect from her French fellow-servants, and who, as a means to that end, treated those of her own color with scarcely disguised contempt. There are those still living in Le Ray who remember how in their childhood they went timidly to the mansion with blackberries for sale, and how they were met and repulsed by Aunt Rachel with the sharp remark, "No! don't want no blackb'rys; got a heap too much *black* round dis yere house now" (with a look of disdain at her colored co-servitors). But when the children had turned away with heavy hearts, a light tap was heard at the window, and they saw the kindly master of the house beckoning them to him. Perhaps at that moment he was entertaining a marquis or a marshal of France, but, if so, he excused himself to his guests, that he might gladden the little ones' hearts by purchasing their wares which he did not need. Such acts showed that innate benevolence which made him universally popular and esteemed.

The land-office remained at the Le Ray manor until about 1836, when it was finally removed to Carthage. The last agent here was Patrick Somerville Stewart, who succeeded Mr. Kanady at the death of the latter. Jules R. Payen, a French gentleman, became the purchaser of a tract of 2000 acres of the Le Ray lands, embracing the manor-house, where he made his residence, and where he died July 26, 1862. His daughter, Mrs. Wm. S. Phelps, of Le Raysville, is the present owner of the mansion and lands surrounding it.

The stately house, the office once so busy, the conservatory, and all things that the hand of man placed there, are desolate and decaying, but the beech and maple groves are as grand, their shade as deep, and their foliage as gorgeous as ever, and the little stream flows as merrily through the grounds, with waters as copious and as marvelously clear as on the day when all this beauty first charmed the eyes of Le Ray de Chaumont.

SLOCUMVILLE.

This place, located one mile below Le Raysville, on Pleasant creek, consists of a saw-mill, grist-mill, store, and woolen-factory, owned and operated by Caleb Slocum, son of Samuel G. Slocum, from whom the place received its name.

The commencement here, made in 1813, under the patronage of Mr. Le Ray, was the erection of a powder-mill by a young Frenchman, named Desjardines, whom the proprietor had sent hither from France for the purpose. He was a pupil of the Polytechnic School of Paris, and was supposed to have discovered a new process of manufacturing the explosive. But if the process was new it was certainly not an improved one, for the powder produced was of the most inferior quality, though it was utilized to some extent for blasting purposes. The experiment proved a failure, and was soon abandoned. At the collapse a large quantity of alder wood, prepared for charcoaling, was left on hand, as also about 1000 kegs, intended for powder, but afterwards put in use by the people of the vicinity as sap-buckets. The grist-mill, built about the same time, contained the first burr-stones in Le Ray, they having been sent from France for this especial purpose. The flour it made was excellent, and its custom was consequently very large. The first miller was a Frenchman, named Bidrot, imported expressly for this service. A brick house was erected, and is said by some to have been the first dwelling-house of that material built in Jefferson County; but this is not clearly authenticated. The powder-mill was converted into a manufactory of potato-starch, which never proved more than moderately successful. The property afterwards went into the possession of S. G. Slocum, as mentioned, and from him descended to the present owner. The factory, the only establishment of the kind in Le Ray, manufactures coarse woolens, and is operated with success. It is the successor of an old-time clothiery-mill, put in operation there many years ago.

BLACK RIVER VILLAGE

is located in the towns of Le Ray and Rutland, being divided by the Black river, which at this point is spanned by a fine iron bridge, built in 1875, a previous bridge of the same material having been carried away by flood. An account of that part of the village which lies in Rutland will be found with the history of that town.

The site of the Le Ray portion of the village, lying on the north bank of the river and about 2½ miles southeast from Sanford's Corners, was embraced in a tract of 150 acres, purchased in about 1828 by Christopher Poor, from Alexander Le Ray, as agent for the Chassanis tract; this purchase, of course, covering all the water-power of the north side, which was Mr. Poor's chief inducement in making the selection of this spot. He had been an early

settler in Rutland, from whence he removed to his new purchase in Le Ray on Christmas day, 1829. The house which he had erected to receive his family was where J. T. Davenport now lives. During the preceding summer he had, with some assistance from other residents of the vicinity, built and completed the first bridge across the river, at the point where it is crossed by the present iron bridge. That, and several succeeding bridges in the same place, have been carried away by freshets.

The first grist-mill was built by A. Horton, about 1836, on the river-bank, a little distance above the bridge. This mill afterwards became the property of Christopher and Peter Poor, and during their proprietorship it was destroyed by fire about 1842–43. The present flour-mill, known as the Lockport mill, and standing at the northerly end of the iron bridge, was commenced, about 1845, by Oliver A. Ferguson. He, however, advanced no further in its construction than the building of the wheel-pit and preparation of timber for the superstructure. It was afterwards taken by Matthew Poor, R. G. Vaughn, and Henry Chapman, who completed it in 1849. From these proprietors the mill passed to A. H. Herrick, then to Jewett Bros., and from them, through various hands, to the present owners, Messrs. Warren & Ingraham. It is equipped with four run of burrs, and does excellent work.

The first saw-mill was built at the time of the construction of the dam, in 1831, jointly by Christopher Poor and Coburn & Hubbard. The mill was erected solely by the firm. They carried it on for some years, then sold it to Wm. K. Butterfield and his brothers. This was burnt at the same time that Poor's grist-mill was destroyed. It has never been rebuilt. The second saw-mill, occupying a site on the river-bank below the Coburn & Hubbard mill, was built by Wm. K. Butterfield, and was destroyed also by fire with the grist-mill, to which it was adjacent. It was rebuilt by Joseph Fuller, and afterwards carried away by the flood which destroyed the first iron bridge. It has never been rebuilt since that time. A planing-mill and wood-working machine-shop was built by Peter Poor, about 1848. After a time it passed to the possession of Andrew Poor, the present owner, who at one time used it as a chair-factory. It is now used as a box-factory, and for other wood working purposes. It has thus far escaped destruction by flood or fire.

The wood-working shop and box-factory of D. H. Scott & Son, standing on the river below Poor's, was built by Hinman & Middleton, about 1860. It was afterwards purchased by D. Dexter & Son, of Rutland, and by them used for a time in their business of chair-manufacturing. It was for two years used as a place of worship by the Free Methodists of Black River. From Dexter & Son it passed to the present owners.

On the river-bank, upon the lower side of the iron bridge, at its head, is a building which was erected for a machine-shop (iron-working) by Isaac and Joseph Howe, who carried on that business for some years, then sold to Thomas Matthews, who used it as a joiner's shop. It is now owned by the Lockport Mill proprietors, and used by them for storage.

The first to commence merchandising in the Le Ray section of the village was Robert H. Van Shoick, who in 1832 or '33 built and opened his store on the westerly side of the main street, a short distance above the head of the bridge. It passed to the hands of the present owner, Mr. P. Thurston, who, about 1848, transformed it into a hotel, the first and only public-house of the village. This has been abandoned, and the store-tavern is now a private dwelling. The second store was opened by S. L. Mott, about 1852. It stood between the hotel and the head of the bridge. Matthew Poor became its proprietor in November, 1866, and continues such until the present time.

Besides the establishments above mentioned, the village of Black River, in Le Ray, comprises a school-house, a church (the Free Methodist), a wagon-shop, two blacksmith-shops, and about 250 inhabitants.

SANFORD'S CORNERS.

It is a frequent remark by the old inhabitants of Le Ray, that this cross-roads cluster of buildings instead of being called Sanford's should have been named Woodruff's corners, from Roswell Woodruff, its first settler, who came in 1804. Later on it was for some years known generally as "Jewett's Corners," "Jewett's School-House," and "Capt. Jewett's," from Ezekiel Jewett, who purchased the farm of Mr. Woodruff, and became, in that particular, his successor.

Mr. Sanford, from whom the Corners were named, erected there a stone building, with the intention of opening a store, but this was never done. The brick hotel, which is still standing west of the railroad track, and is now, or has recently been, used as a Limburger cheese-factory, was built and opened by Oliver Pierce aboout 1825 The post-office was established in 1828, and was kept in the brick tavern, Mr. Pierce being the first who was appointed to the office of postmaster. The present postmaster is Harlan Dunn, who is also the station-agent. The first school-house in Le Ray was built at Sanford's Corners. The Union church edifice, built in 1853, will be found noticed elsewhere in this volume.

At the opening of the Watertown and Potsdam, now the R., W. and O., railroad, in 1854, the station was, for some cause not easily explained, established more than half a mile to the southwest of the settlement of Sanford's Corners, and received its name. The business of the place is represented by a hotel and small store at the station.

JOACHIM.

This was the name given to a projected village by Lucien Murat, in honor of his father, Joachim Murat, king of Naples and marshal of the empire under Napoleon, who said of him, "He is the right arm of my defense; a Paladin in the field; the best cavalry officer in the world." He bore aloft the imperial eagles on a hundred fields of victory; and it has often been said that, had his plume waved and his sabre flashed amid the dun smoke of Waterloo, Wellington might have spared his famous invocation, for neither Blucher nor night could have saved him. And now this chieftain's name had descended upon a country saw-mill and tract of land surrounding it in the quiet agricultural town of Le Ray! The location was upon the Indian





GENDRON, PHOTOGRAPHER. WATERTOWN, N.Y.

MRS. RANDALL BARNES.

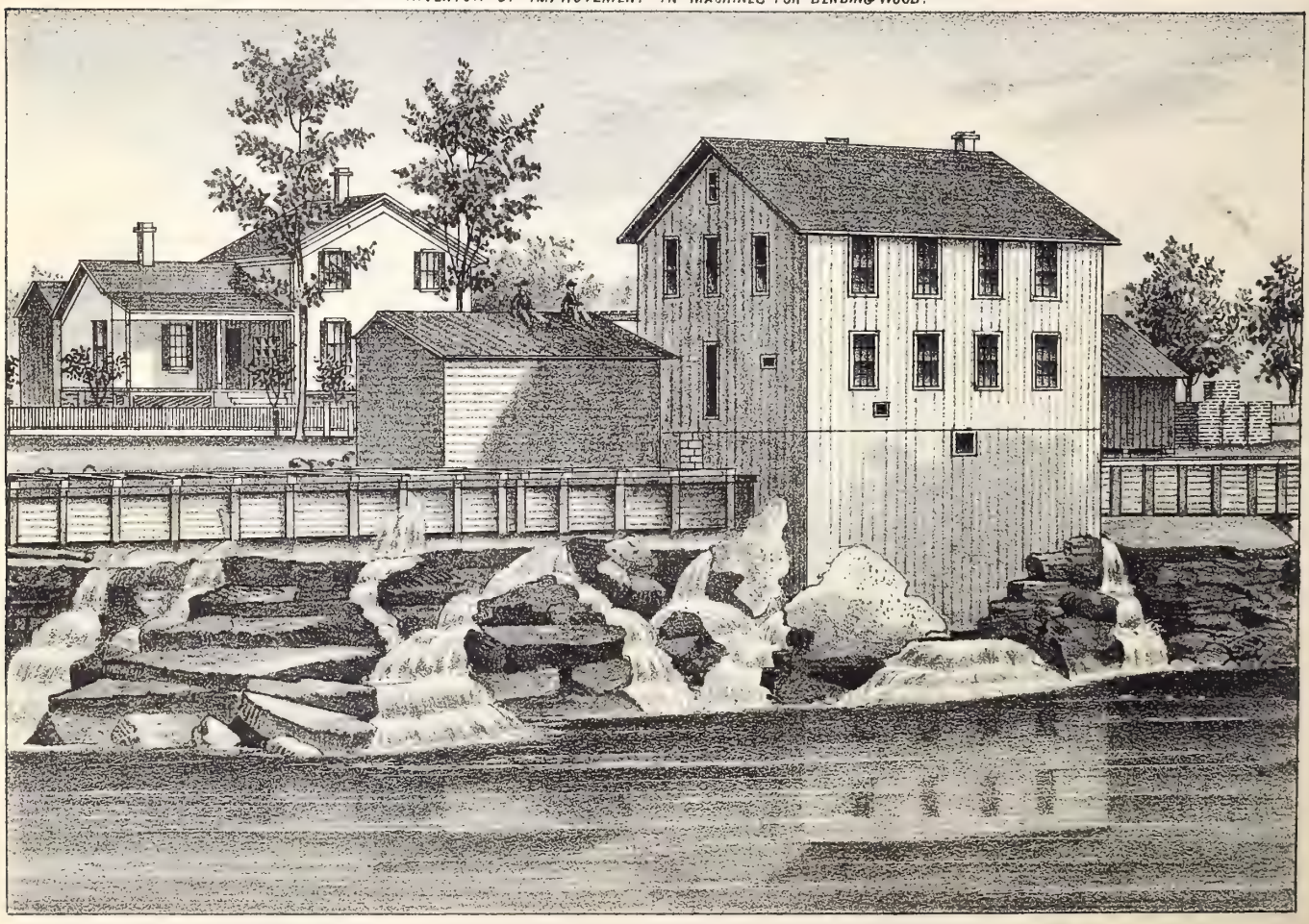
RANDALL BARNES.



HOMESTEAD OF RANDALL BARNES AND RESIDENCE OF H.W. BARNES, EVANS MILLS, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF A.F. MARSHALL, BLACK RIVER, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.
INVENTOR OF IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR BENDING WOOD.



D.H. SCOTT & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF PACKING BOXES OF ALL KINDS, ALSO AMERICAN CLOTHES DRYERS, BLACK RIVER, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

river, below the bend, and within a short half-mile of the town-line of Philadelphia. At this point a saw-mill had been built in 1822, by Arnold Miller, from whose possession it had passed to that of Samuel Makepeace. From him it was purchased, with the land belonging to it, by Murat, who in 1834 rebuilt the mill, as the first step towards the establishment of a village. The next was the erection of a grist-mill, which for a time was used for dancing parties and other merry-makings of a more questionable character. A large hotel was commenced, but never brought to completion.

A number of small frame dwellings were put up, and with such rapidity as to cause the remark among the townspeople that Joachim was growing at the rate of a house every day. A residence was built for Murat's own use, at which, during the periods of his occupancy, he held a sort of protracted carnival. A capacious store was also among his enterprises, and he filled it with a very large stock of goods, purchased on credit in New York. In this an extensive trade was carried on and continued for a considerable length of time; but at last the inevitable end came. The matter-of-fact creditors from the city seized on remaining goods, store, and whatever else they could find uncovered, and the prospects of the village of Joachim were obscured in permanent eclipse. From the inception to the final collapse of the enterprise was a period of nearly three years. The machinery of the flour-mill was sold, and removed to Salmon river. The hotel project was abandoned, and its cellar has been filled up. The unsubstantial dwellings, so rapidly built, have all disappeared. The store has been remodeled as a dwelling-house, and is now occupied by Isaac Sixbury. Another store languished there for a time, under proprietorship of Mr. Shattuck, but this was soon abandoned. The saw-mill alone remains. It has been repaired since the days of Lucien Murat, and is now owned and operated by Robert Sixbury, a grandson of the centenarian of the same name.

INGERSON'S CORNERS.

This name is applied to a neighborhood and cross-roads located about two miles southeast of Evans' Mills. It is so called from Mr. Isaac Ingerson, the first settler at this point. Near him was settled Mr. Elisha Schofield. In the very early days it was supposed that this would become the site of a village. A wagon-shop and blacksmithy was started here by Aaron Rose, and a considerable business in that line was done. One of the apprentices of Rose was Harry Weed, who afterwards established business at Evans' Mills; and Rose himself also removed there at a later time. A small tributary of West creek passes this place, and on this small stream a saw-mill was built about 1822, by Job Anthony and Alvin Clark. It was, however, one of the kind known as "dry mills," and was of short continuance. For some unknown cause this neighborhood has received the name of "Bedlam," and is so most generally designated. Its village aspirations have long since faded away.

OTHER MILLS, HOTELS, ETC.

On the north side of the Black river, opposite the village of Great Bend in Champion, is a hotel, built about 1833, by King Potter, and for some years kept by Henry G. Potter, who also started a distillery at the same place. A store was opened here as early as 1824 by Daniel Potter, and continued for several years. The store and the distillery have ceased to exist, but the hotel is still kept open under the proprietorship of J. & G. Freeman.

On the north side of Black river, opposite Felt's Mills, there is no settlement. The island in the river at this point was formerly a part of Le Ray, but was set off to Rutland about 1835. Upon this island was a tannery and some other improvements, owned by John Felt.

A store was opened at an early day by Thomas Ward, near the present residence of Joseph Bichet, on the road from Evans' Mills to Le Raysville. This was continued for many years, with apparent prosperity.

At the "Five Corners," a mile southeast of Sanford's, a hotel was opened by Benjamin Butterfield, in the house now the residence of Alvin Scofield.

Churchill's saw-mill, on Pleasant creek, below Slocumville, was erected by H. C. Churchill. It is not among the oldest of the mills in the town. A mill was built half a century ago by Alvin Clark, on Gardner's creek, near where it enters Indian river. This is among the things of the past. On West creek, a mile north of Sanford's Corners, a grist-mill was built by Abraham Jewett, about 1830. It was afterwards used as a plaster-mill, and a manufactory of water-lime was established there, but none of these are now in operation. Upon a small stream near the residence of M. Walts, in the west part of the town, was a very old grist-mill, built by —— Taylor; also a saw-mill, at the same place, probably built later; and on a small stream which flows into Indian river, below the bend, Benjamin Bentley, in 1823, built a saw-mill, which was kept in operation for years, and was finally worn out and abandoned.

CHURCHES.

LE RAY PRESBYTERIAN.

On January 13, 1814, a meeting was held at the house of Elisha Scofield, at Ingerson's Corners, for the purpose of organizing a Congregational church society. This was the first attempt made for the organization of any religious society in the town of Le Ray. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Nathaniel Dutton, of Champion. The following-named persons were then organized into a visible church: Elisha Scofield, Abigail, his wife, Ruel Kimball, Hannah, his wife, Gersham Mattoon, Nancy, his wife, Ezra Sayer, Elizabeth S., his wife, Widow Mattoon, Mrs. Cheeseman, afterwards the wife of Joseph Tuttle, Abner Cheeseman, and Hannah Parker. Ruel Kimball was elected to the deaconate, and was chosen standing moderator and clerk.

Up to 1820 there had been no stated minister in charge. Regular meetings were conducted by Deacon Kimball, with exhortation and prayer. Occasionally, Rev. Mr. Dutton would attend, and administer the Lord's Supper. The place of meeting was some time at Ingerson's Corners, but when a frame school-house was built at Evans' Mills the church was removed to this building.

One day while Deacon Kimball was in the harvest-field, and while his wife was busily engaged with her household

duties, a little three-year old boy suddenly disappeared. Search was made for him far and near, without success, till upon approaching an uncovered well, Mr. Kimball discovered the lifeless form of his little boy lying in the water. Notwithstanding the intensity of his grief he descended into the well and brought the body to the surface. Soon after this sad event he began studying for the ministry. He gave as his reason for this step that while in the well, with the body of his child in his arms, "The Spirit" said to him, "Preach the gospel,"—a call almost as startling as that of St. Paul's. In the year 1820 he became the first pastor or regular minister of the church, and continued in charge for nearly four years, when failing health compelled him to resign.

Since 1820 the church has been presided over by the following-named clergymen: Revs. Ruel Kimball, 1820 to 1824; C. G. Finney, 1824 to 1825; J. Sessions, 1831 to 1832; R. Pettibone, 1832 to 1839; T. C. Hill, 1839 to 1840; John Eastman, 1840 to 1844; Thomas Bellamy, 1844 to 1846; M. Smith, 1846 to 1847; J. A. Russell, 1847 to 1854; R. T. Conant, 1855 to 1858; R. G. Keyes, 1860 to 1861; E. Wood, 1861 to 1864; J. H. Beckwith, 1865 to 1868; R. G. Keyes, 1868 to 1869; A. Douglass, 1869 to 1871; H. H. Kellogg, 1871 to 1874; N. F. Nickerson, 1875 to 1877. The church is now without a pastor.

During the ministry of Rev. Ruel Kimball the place of worship was changed from the old frame to the new stone school-house, then just completed, on the spot where the school-house at Evans' Mills now stands. Soon after the coming of Mr. Finney a great season of revival commenced, and protracted preachings were held by him for several weeks, after which, upon one occasion, finding that the desired result had not been attained, he put a test to his audience in the following words: "You who have made up your minds to become Christians, and will give your pledge to make your peace with God immediately, *rise up!* but those of you who are resolved you will *not* become Christians, and who wish me to so understand it, and wish Christ so to understand it, *keep your seats!*" Certainly the test was not adroitly applied! Had he commanded the obdurate ones to rise and face his reproving glance, permitting the godly-minded to remain inactive and unobserved in their seats, the result would doubtless have been very different; as it was, none rose to the call, though perhaps there were scores waiting only the example of a bold leader to do so. The Rev. Charles G. Finney cast his eye over the abashed congregation for a few moments and said, "Then you are committed! You have taken your stand, and have rejected Christ and his gospel!" First the people were cowed; then they grew angry, and rose *en masse* to leave the school-house. As they passed out, he said, in tones that were audible through the room, "I am sorry for you, I pity you, and I will preach to you yet once more; to-morrow night, the Lord willing." The wrath of Mr. Finney's auditory was hot against him, and all through the succeeding day threats of personal violence, of tar embellished with feathers, were freely made against the reverend gentleman, who, it is said, was, during those exciting hours, engaged in prayer, in an adjoining grove, with Deacon Macomber, of the Baptist church. In the evening, "at early candle-light," the stone school-house was filled. Soon Mr. Finney appeared, and announced his text: "Say ye to the righteous it shall be well with him, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Woe to the wicked! it shall be ill with him, for the reward of his hands shall be given him." The extempore discourse which followed was so vividly, so startlingly drawn, that conversions immediately followed; the revival continued for months, and many were the souls which were gathered to the fold of Christ.

From the close of Mr. Finney's pastorate until 1831 the church was ministered to by special supplies, and during this interval (in 1826) a handsome and commodious stone house of worship was erected on a lot donated by Judge Evans, the same on which the present church stands. The cost of the edifice was $2600. Elisha Scofield, David Burhaus, Sylvester Kelsey, Samuel C. Kanady, Sylvanus Evans, Mr. Le Ray, and several others were very active and energetic in the erection of this edifice, giving liberally in money and labor to accomplish it. The contribution of Mr. Le Ray was $200. The dedication was conducted by Rev. Dr. Boardman.

The new church on Church street, Evans' Mills, the present place of worship, was erected during the pastorate of Rev. R. G. Keyes, and dedicated in June, 1869. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. J. Porter, and the other exercises were conducted by Revs. R. G. Keyes, E. Wood, and E. Pratt. The membership of the church at present (November 1, 1877) is sixty-nine.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF LE RAY

was organized by Elder Maltby in 1814, two miles south of Evans' Mills, and was removed to that village in 1818. A corporate society was formed in November, 1823, with Ethni Evans, Asa Hall, Levi Read, John Macomber, Stephen D. Sloan, and Chauncey Morse as trustees. A stone church edifice was commenced and brought near completion, when it was partially destroyed by fire. The walls, however, remained but little injured, and were used in the rebuilding, in which the society was materially assisted by donations, the chief of which was from Mr. Le Ray. The building then erected was the present house of worship of the society. It is located in the south part of the village, on Main street, and is now also used by the Episcopalians. The pastors of this Baptist church have been as follows: Revs. Matthew Wilkie, John Blodget, Martin E. Cook, Sardis Lyttle, John F. Bishop, Thomas A. Warner, Sylvester Davis, Lewis T. Ford, Henry Ward, Wm. P. Decker, Jacob Gardner, Daniel D. Reed, Preston K. Sheldon, Loren G. Brown, and Henry Ward, the present pastor.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING.

The Le Ray Monthly Meeting of Friends was organized in 1816. The Pleasant Creek Preparative Meeting had been formed at an earlier date, and, in conjunction with the Preparative Meetings of Indian river, Lee, and Lowville, formed the Monthly Meeting of Le Ray. Their meeting-house, a solid but plain and unpretending stone structure, was built in 1816, and having since that time received at least one new roof, with a modest projection and

cornice, stands, as good as when first completed, about a mile northwest from Le Raysville, on the road to Evans' Mills.

In 1828 the Hicksite schism divided the congregation here, as elsewhere; but both wings worshiped in the old church, and in time afterwards healed their differences. Recently, however, a more serious disagreement has arisen on the question of vocal music at the meetings, and this difference of views seems to have proved irreconcilable, for the Orthodox portion withdrew, and, in 1876, erected a new frame house of worship in the Quaker style at Le Raysville; while the innovating wing, or Progressive Quakers, as they are styled, meet in the old house of 1816.

In this, as in other Quaker communities, the rising generation show a disinclination to conform to the ancient usages of the sect, and as a result the numerical strength of the peculiar people is slowly but steadily diminishing.

THE M. E. CHURCH AT EVANS' MILLS.

The organization of this church dates back to Nov. 20, 1824, the first trustees being Henry Churchill, Parker Chase, John Y. Stewart, Daniel Smith, P. S. Stuart, James Ward, Wilson Pennock, Elijah Smith, and William Taggart.

Their first house of worship was a small stone building, which stood about two miles from Evans' Mills on the road to Le Raysville, and near the present residence of Henry Bryant. Some time after, being superseded by the new edifice, this was sold to the Methodists of Philadelphia. The present edifice at Evans' Mills was erected, at a cost of about $3000, on a lot donated by Judge Evans. It was commenced in 1832, and advanced so that meetings were held in the basement in the fall of that year. It was dedicated in the summer of 1833, the services on that occasion being conducted by Rev. John Dempster, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Lewis Whitcomb, of Le Raysville, since whose pastorate the following ministers have served the church, very nearly in the following order: Reverends D. W. Bristol, Enoch Barnes, Ross Clark, 1835; James Ervin and Wm. D. Moore, 1835–36; Arza J. Phelps, 1837; H. E. Chapin, 1838–39; Nathan R. Peck, 1840–41; John Alley, 1842; John W. Armstrong, 1843; Dr. —— Fenton, 1844; Lorenzo D. Stebbins, 1845–47; Isaac S. Bingham, 1848; O. C. Cole, 1849; Joseph Lamb, 1850; M. D. Gillett, 1851; O. C. Lathrop, 1852; Cyrus Phillips, 1853–54; W. W. Hunt, 1854–55; Enos Kellogg, 1856; Hiram M. Church, 1857; Darius Simonds, 1858–59; Elisha Wheeler, 1860; H. M. Danforth, 1861–62 (entered the U. S. army as a line officer in the War of the Rebellion). From 1862 to 1877 the following: S. M. Ward, Daniel Fulford, C. Manson, —— Trevaler, D. W. Aylsworth, W. S. Nichols, William S. Holbrook; and Rev. M. M. Rice since April, 1877.

The church has a Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of about 60, under George Vanderwalker, superintendent. A class of about 25 members, belonging to this charge, worship in the school-house at Le Raysville.

THE M. E. CHURCH AT SANFORD'S CORNERS.

A Methodist class has existed at this place for more than half a century; Sanford's Corners having been one of the oldest preaching places on Le Ray circuit, and the location of its first parsonage. In 1847 and 1849 efforts were made to remove the location of the parsonage to Black River village; that place having given name to the circuit and become its geographical centre, but several years elapsed before this object was accomplished. The removal took place in 1876.

The church at Sanford's now numbers 49 full members and 30 probationers. The present minister in charge is Rev. W. M. Holbrook. Their place of worship is the Union church edifice at the Corners. In the early days, before this was erected, the worshipers met in the Jewett school-house. This church has a flourishing Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of Charles Ryder. Its numbers are given in the history of the Black River circuit, with the town of Rutland.

THE UNION CHURCH EDIFICE AT SANFORD'S CORNERS

was erected by a union composed of the Universalist, Methodist, and Christian societies, each owning a quarter interest, and certain liberal-spirited citizens of the vicinity, who furnished the remainder of the necessary funds, and held the other one-fourth interest. The edifice was dedicated in 1853, jointly by the three denominations, in order as follows: First, at 10 A.M., sermon by Rev. —— Austin, of the Universalists; second, at 1 P.M., sermon by Rev. I. S. Bingham, for the Methodists; and at 4 P.M., by Rev. Mr. Tucker, of the Christian church. The house has since been used by the above-named congregations as a place of worship.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN LE RAY

was organized March 12, 1823. Among its earliest members are found the names of Elder Eli Denio, Edmund Allen, Elisha Allen, Ebenezer Dunten, Fayette Herrick, James Rogers, and others, well known in this part of the county. The church is now in a prosperous condition. Its place of worship is the Union church at Sanford's Corners, and the present pastor is Rev. H. W. Pierce.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

A church of this denomination was formed July 13, 1822, with Alexander H. Van Brockelin, Peter Hoover, Richard Hoover, and John C. Walradt as deacons and elders. For many years an aged preacher from the Mohawk, familiarly known as "Parson Devoe," came among them semi-annually to administer the rites of the church. They have now no pastor, and have never had a house of worship. Their meetings are held in the school-house near the northern corner of the town.

ST. MICHAEL'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Services were held in dwellings at Evans' Mills and vicinity, by Rev. Father Guth and other priests of the Catholic church, soon after 1840. The present church building at Evans' Mills was erected in 1847 on a lot of a quarter of an acre, purchased of Joseph Boyer for $80. It is a stone structure about 40 by 60 feet in dimension, and cost about $2500. The trustees at that time were James Kinney, Francis Bichet, and Augustus Grappot.

The worshipers included about thirty families, under charge of Rev. Father McFarland, whose successors have been Fathers Powers, La Pic (who remained in charge for fourteen years), Turgeon, La Rose, Plunkett, Chappel, and Hogan; the last named assuming charge October 1, 1877. He officiates also at Watertown.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EVANS' MILLS.

The first Episcopal service at Evans' Mills was held in the spring of 1871, in the Presbyterian church, by Rev. Dr. Theodore Babcock, of Watertown. At that time there were but three communicants, namely, Mr. R. E. Granger, Mrs. L. E. Jones, and Mrs. William S. Cooper.

During the following summer services were held fortnightly by Rev. H. V. Gardner, rector at Antwerp. In the winter of 1871–2, Rev. Leigh Brown, rector of Trinity church, Watertown, established here a mission, assisted by Rev. Mr. Bonham, an evangelist. Since that time, Rev. Hugh Bailey, rector of St. Paul's church, at Antwerp, has also officiated here as rector. The church now numbers 45 communicants, and a chapel is soon to be erected. At present they worship in the Baptist church at Evans' Mills.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF BLACK RIVER.

This organization was effected Dec. 11, 1871, with Josiah Johnson and wife, David Dexter, Martha Taylor, and Lydia Mix as constituent members. The Rev. Charles Southworth, of Fulton, was their first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. L. H. Robinson, after whom came Rev. D. Dempsey. After Mr. Dempsey the charge was assumed by Rev. J. C. Kennedy, who continued two years, and in October, 1876, was followed by Rev. Zenas Osborn, the present pastor.

Their first place of worship was the building now occupied by D. H. Scott & Son, as a box-factory. Here they held their meetings until 1873, when they erected their present church edifice on land donated by Matthew Poor, at Black River village. It is a good frame structure, of which the cost was $1400, and was dedicated Oct. 25, 1873. Connected with this church is a Sabbath-school, with an average attendance of about 30, under the superintendency of the pastor.

CEMETERIES.

The old burial-ground at Evans' Mills, which was formerly at the southern end of the village, was given to the public by Ethni Evans, the founder of the place, and was the interment-place of the first settlers in this vicinity, though none now living know the date or names of its first interments. Judge Evans, after long and earnest but vain endeavors to have it substantially inclosed at the public expense, at last put a fence with strong cedar-posts around his own lots, near the centre of the ground, and this remained for many years. The present Main street of the village, when laid out, cut the old grave-yard in two, and the remains from the southeastern part were removed to the opposite side. All have since been transferred to the Evans' Mills Cemetery.

THE QUAKER BURIAL-GROUND.

The first place of interment used by the society of Friends in Le Ray was in the lot adjacent to their meeting-house, and here members of the Child family and others of the earliest Quaker settlers were interred. This, however, has ceased to be used, another cemetery-ground having been established by the society on land taken from the farm of Stephen Roberts, a short distance southwest from Le Raysville, on the road to Black River village.

EVANS' MILLS CEMETERY.

On May 19, 1840, Aaron Root and Betsey, his wife, conveyed by deed to S. D. Sloan, William Palmer, Lybeus Hastings, and Elisha Steele, Jr., as trustees, a fraction over two acres of land for use as a public burial-ground. This was a part of his farm on the west side of the village. The price paid was $40 per acre, but Mr. Root allowed $34 for three burial-lots reserved for his own use. The first interment in this ground was that of a child of Philander Miller, who died by drowning; the second was that of Mr. Root himself.

This was the commencement of the present cemetery. The ground was enlarged by the addition of some 60 square rods of land in October, 1866, by Joseph D. Grinnell and others.

On June 29, 1869, a meeting was held at Evans' Mills for the purpose of forming a cemetery association, which was done, and Adolphus M. Cook, Samuel S. Potter, Alexander Kanady, Rezot Tozor, Randall Barnes, and Wayne Stewart were elected its trustees; and it was at the same time "resolved that the trustees of the old burying-ground be requested to convey their right to the trustees of this association," in accordance with which resolution Messrs. Sloan, Palmer, Hastings, and Steele, the old trustees, did on the following day convey the ground laid out in 1840 to the trustees of the association. On the 13th of July following De Witt C. Grinnell and Joseph D. Grinnell conveyed to the same trustees a piece of land (area not stated) on the northeast end of the cemetery, for the purpose of enlargement, and they also quit-claimed the tract added in 1866. The association was incorporated under the general law, and consisted of Anthony Peck, C. P. Granger, S. S. Potter, James A. Pierce, James D. Grinnell, Wolcott Steele, Randall Barnes, Alexander Kanady, and fourteen other original members. The present trustees are the same who were first elected to the office.

THE HOOVER BURIAL-GROUND

is located about two miles north of Evans' Mills, and was originally a part of the farm of Peter Hoover. The first burial was that of J. Adam Walradt, who died February 27, 1831. While living he had expressed a strong desire that he might be interred in that vicinity rather than at Evans' mills, and, after his death, this spot was selected by friends as being the most appropriate. Mr. Hoover's permission was easily obtained, and after a few more burials had been made there he sold the spot—a quarter-acre—to Alfred Vebber, Isaac Walradt, and Alexander H. Van Brockelin, as trustees, for a public burial-place. In this ground there have been about eighty burials; among them being that of Peter

Hoover's son, Simon P. Hoover, who was cruelly murdered on March 4, 1876, near the house of Alfred Vebber, by Francis Grappot, who, after conviction of the crime, took his own life in the jail at Watertown.

THE CASWELL GRAVE-YARD

is near the extreme north corner of the town, and was taken from the farm of Mr. Caswell, an early settler, who afterwards removed to Felt's mills. Its commencement was at a more recent date than that of the Hoover ground.

THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY,

belonging to the congregation of St. Michael's church at Evans' Mills, is located 1¾ miles southwest of that village, on the Watertown road. It is a ground of about two acres, purchased by the society from Isaac Keller for $200. It was laid out in 1857, and the first burial within it was that of Mrs. Champaign. It is a good and convenient ground, well inclosed and cared for.

SANFORD'S CORNERS BURIAL-GROUND.

This cemetery site, a plat of about four acres, was donated by Le Ray de Chaumont to school district No. 1, about the year 1812. The first interments in it are believed to have been those of Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, grandparents of the late N. M. Woodruff, of Watertown. Adjoining this another cemetery plat was laid out a few years since by Isaac T. Fuller, on land purchased by him from the farm of Charles Ryder. This was a private enterprise; but burial-lots were sold by the proprietor to such as desired to become purchasers. These two cemeteries are divided by a partition-fence. The location is adjacent to the Union church at Sanford's Corners.

THE PINE PLAINS GRAVE-YARD,

although used by the people of Le Raysville and vicinity, was never deeded to the public by Mr. Le Ray, and still remains a portion of the Payon estate. It was probably the proprietor's intention that it should be and remain a public burial-place, and this intention has been, and will without doubt continue to be, respected. This inclosure, containing 3 acres, is located on the edge of the pine plains, a short mile southeast of Le Raysville, on the road to Great Bend.

SCHOOLS.

No authentic account has been obtained of schools in Le Ray before 1815, though there is no doubt that teaching commenced in the town several years earlier. At that time a school was taught in a small, hip-roofed frame building, which stood on the site of the present residence of C. P. Granger, Esq., on Le Ray street, Evans' Mills. In 1816 or 1817 the teacher of that school was Mrs. Treat, widow of Reuben Treat, one of the early settlers of the town. Another of its teachers, of a little later date, was —— Holbrook, who also taught in the low stone edifice which was built not long after, nearly, if not exactly, on the spot where the fine new school-house of district No. 3 (Evans' Mills) now stands. In that old stone house, too, John J. Elwood taught; and —— White, Lyman Wilson, —— Gray (who saw troublous times during his administration), and Hon. Levi Miller, now a resident of Antwerp, also taught in the Jewett school-house. There are but few of the pupils remaining who attended under those teachers, but among those few may be mentioned Mrs. Eddy, who remembers it distinctly, and C. P. Granger, Esq., who, since those days, has himself wielded the teacher's baton for many a year in Le Ray and Antwerp, at salaries ranging from $15 to $30 per month, and which at the last-named figure were considered large. The books in use in the time of Holbrook, Elwood, and Wilson were of course the English Reader, Webster's spelling-book, Adams' and Daboll's arithmetics, with the Columbian Orator and American Selections, from which the pupils "spoke pieces" on the exciting occasion of a school "exhibition." The first school district established was that embracing the Jewett neighborhood, first settled by Roswell Woodruff; the second district was at Elder Matthew Wilkie's, in the west part of the town; the third, Evans' Mills; fourth, Ingerson Corners; fifth, Le Raysville.

From the statement of the school superintendent of Le Ray for the year which ended Oct. 31, 1850, it is found that the number of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years was 1069; that the whole number of children taught was 1186; that the average length of time taught in the year, by approved teachers, was 7 months and 10 days; that the amount of money received from the State for teachers' wages was $583.54, and for library purposes $162.69; that the total amount raised by the districts for teachers' wages was $1103.81, and for library purposes $171.09; total amount, $2021.13; which was apportioned among the 26 districts then existing, namely, 15 entire, 2 joint with Philadelphia, 3 with Pamelia, 3 with Theresa, 1 with Rutland, 1 with Champion, and one with Theresa and Philadelphia.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the apportionment is based on a total number of 831 children (a decrease of 238 since 1850, notwithstanding that the present figures include all from 5 to 21, while those of the former year embraced only those from 5 to 16 years), and an average daily attendance of 360.871. The State money apportioned to the town is, according to number of children, $538.86; according to average attendance, $565.54; district quotas, $965.20; library money, $27.40; total, $2097. The number of districts is 18; number of schools 19; there being both a primary and a higher school in district No. 3 (Evans' Mills). Male teachers are quite generally employed in winter, and females for the summer term. In district No. 3 a salary of $85 per month was at one time paid to male teachers, but from that figure the remuneration fell to $60, then to $50, and now ranges from $40 to $50. Females in that district receive about $20 per school month of 20 days. In the other districts male teachers receive $25 to $35 per month; females about $2.50 per week and their board among the various families. The school-house at Evans' Mills, a good and convenient building, was erected in 1875, at a total cost of about $2300. The house in district 7, embracing a part of Evans' Mills village, is valued at about $1000. The value of the school buildings in the other districts ranges from these figures downwards to less than $100.

AGRICULTURAL.

If the town of Le Ray lay in Illinois or Wisconsin, it would be termed a rolling prairie, unusually well watered, and interspersed with belts of timber. It is not broken into abrupt hills, like portions of Theresa, Philadelphia, and Antwerp, and it is comparatively free from rocky wastes and ledges. Leaving out of consideration the unproductive pine plains upon its southeastern side, it is a township of excellent and fertile land, especially adapted, like the greater part of Jefferson County, to purposes of grazing, and is, like its sister towns, devoted by its farmers to the production of butter and cheese, but more especially and extensively the latter, in which the product of more than 3000 milch cows is consumed. Home-made cheese is not yet entirely unknown, but more than nine-tenths of that article of food is made in factories. Of these there are six, four of which are owned and operated by Madison Cooper, viz.: one at the village of Evans' Mills, working the milk of 900 cows; one at Sanford's Corners, 450 cows; a third on the Watertown road, one mile southwest of Ingerson's Corners, supplied by 250 cows; and the fourth at "Gould's," in the north part of the town, furnished by 450 cows. Besides these are the factories of John Stratton, in the northern corner of the town, supplied by 500 cows, and of Edward Converse, northeast from Le Raysville, with 200 cows. The above all manufacture what is known as American cheese, and there are, in addition to these, five factories engaged in the production of "Limburger" cheese. These are smaller establishments, averaging about 75 cows each. A large amount of butter is made in Le Ray,—all by the hand process, without the aid of factories. The Patrons of Husbandry have no grange established in this town.

The agriculturists of Le Ray have reason to be proud of their town, as having been the residence of and named for Monsieur Le Ray de Chaumont, the first president of the New York State Agricultural Society, the first president of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, and also one of the most prominent movers in the formation of the Otsego County Agricultural Society, the first county organization of the kind in the State, that of Jefferson being the second. Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, Roswell Woodruff, and other residents of the town were also prominently identified with the early organizations for the promotion of the interests of agriculture in northern New York.

MASONIC.

"Pisgah Lodge, No. 720," was chartered June 13, 1872, with 24 charter members. The first officers were Wesley Rulison, W. M.; E. H. Cobb, S. W.; H. S. Morris, J. W.; C. G. Schuyler, S. D.; W. N. Priest, J. D.; S. T. Potter, Treasurer; J. E. Boyer, Secretary; H. D. Merritt, Tyler.

The present membership of the lodge is 48. The officers for 1877 are Wesley Rulison, W. M.; F. E. Croissant, S. W.; A. H. Tucker, J. W.; W. J. Laroch, S. D.; C. E. Paul, J. D.; Charles Briant, Treasurer; F. Waddingham, Secretary. The lodge meetings are held at their hall in the village at Evans' Mills.

More than fifty years ago (1826) the "Hermon Lodge" was instituted, with William Palmer Worshipful Master. The lodge went down and the charter was surrendered during the period of anti-Masonic excitement.

POPULATION.

In 1810, four years after its erection, the town of Le Ray contained 1150 inhabitants. In 1814 (Wilna and Antwerp off) it contained 1120; in 1820, 2944; in 1825 (Alexandria and Philadelphia off), 2556; in 1830, 3430; in 1835, 3668; in 1840, 3721; in 1845, 3853; in 1850, 3654; in 1855, 3203; in 1860, 3159; in 1865, 2986; in 1870, 2862; and in 1875, 2733.

The thanks of the writer are due to citizens of Le Ray who have furnished information and data pertaining to the history of their town; and among these he desires especially to mention the following gentlemen: Revs. N. F. Nickerson, W. M. Holbrook, M. M. Rice, and Henry Ward; Dr. L. E. Jones, C. P. Granger, Esq.; Messrs. Alexander Kanady, A. M. Cook, George Ivers, Alfred Vebber, Peter Hoover, Matthew Poor, William S. Phelps, A. Peck, F. Waddingham, Henry Walradt, Madison Cooper, and Wesley Rulison.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES DONATIEN LE RAY DE CHAUMONT

was born November 13, 1760, at Chaumont, on the Loire, between Blois and Tours. He was educated partly in his family by a preceptress, and partly at the celebrated college of Juilly, near Paris. When he left this, he found himself in the circles of Paris, and of the court, which the birth and official places of his father gave him a right to enter. He was seduced by neither; and his views were early bent towards serious subjects by the course which his father pursued with regard to American affairs. The commissioners sent by the united colonies could not be received openly by the French court. M. de Chaumont, Sr., espousing warmly the cause of American Independence, determined to abandon public life (although at that moment his friend and neighbor in the country, the Duc de Choiseul, offered him a seat in the ministry which he was about forming), in order, as a private individual, to serve as intermediary between the government and the commissioners. He lent to them a house situated in his park at Passy, and Franklin particularly occupied it several years. From that house were written all his letters dated Passy. This created a great and agreeable intimacy between the American philosopher and M. de Chaumont's family. Young M. de Chaumont improved this to learn English and acquaint himself with American affairs. His father gave more substantial aid to the Americans. He sent a cargo of powder to Boston to the care of the French consul-general, Mr. Holker, to whom he wrote to claim nothing, if the Americans were not successful. He afterwards sent large equipments to La Fayette's army, and in various ways consecrated a great part of his large fortune to the American cause. He equipped ships to join Paul Jones' squadron, and was ap-



L. Ray de Chaumont

pointed by the French and American governments to superintend the equipment and management of the combined fleet. His son went with him to L'Orient on that business, and seconded him throughout the expedition.

But these high advances required the settlement of accounts, which the different currencies of the States, the depreciation of the paper money, etc., rendered difficult and complicated. M. de Chaumont, then (1785) only 25 years of age, saw that this business required personal attention. He obtained, with great difficulty from his father, leave to go to America. He tore himself from the seductions of the most elegant court of Europe, and even from the prospect of a brilliant marriage, and sailed for America. Franklin, whose friendship and esteem he had gained in a high degree, gave him warm letters. All his energy and early-displayed talents, however, could not master so many impediments. Year after year he was detained by new difficulties. Franklin helped him with all his power. It was not, however, until 1790 that he could obtain a settlement, and he arrived in France just in time to save his father from the most painful consequences of these long delays.

During this stay in America, M. de Chaumont became acquainted with the first men there, and particularly with two, who had a great influence upon his subsequent course. One was Count de la Forest, consul-general of France; the other, Gouverneur Morris. They both spoke to him with great warmth of the great speculations which might be made in wild lands in the State of New York. He bought, with the former, a small tract in Otsego county, where he built the first saw-mill, and where he sent, as his agent, the celebrated Judge Cooper, father of the great writer. With Gouverneur Morris, he made large purchases in the State of New York. In 1790, having lately married a daughter of Charles Coxe, Esq., of New Jersey, he returned to France with his wife. He had previously been naturalized. After having been most painfully engaged in endeavoring to arrange the difficulties in which his father had been drawn, he was appointed to go to Algiers,* to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with the dey; but having learned in Switzerland that the life of his father was threatened, he returned, post haste, to Paris. He proceeded without stopping to the sitting of the committee, and there, by his firmness, and even by a bold threat to the president, he obtained on the instant the liberty of his father, whom they had put in jail as an *emigré*, although he had never quitted his château. In 1799, M. de Chaumont accompanied his wife to Hamburgh, who returned to America, on account of her health, with her two youngest children, in company of Gouverneur Morris, late ambassador. The *curé* of Chaumont was of the party; he had refused the oath prescribed by the revolutionists, and M. de Chaumont, in order to save him, and to provide for his support, had appointed him to an agency in America. He remained there several years, and became the object of the veneration and love of the numerous persons with whom he had relations.

In 1802, M. de Chaumont sailed from Havre for America, in company with William Short, late minister to France. He went upon his lands in Jefferson County, where settlements were begun by the agency of Jacob Brown, who so highly distinguished himself afterwards. He returned in 1804, and left France again in May, 1807, with his oldest son, who, from that time, assisted him in the management of his business. He had, the year before, sent a French doctor of considerable ability and experience, whom he had engaged for several years to reside with him on his lands, and had confided to him the choice of the particular spot. This was very difficult and delicate, from the large range open to him, and from the conflicting interests and interference of the different persons residing on various parts of the tract. He acquitted himself, however, of this trust with wonderful foresight and skill, and chose a retired spot in the town of Le Ray.

M. de Chaumont went, in 1808, to make a final settlement in the house built by the doctor, and entered it before it was finished, and with the logs of the clearing yet burning at his door. There he spent the greater part of the time till the spring of 1810, when he left for France with his family, leaving only his oldest son to manage his affairs with an agent, Moss Kent, brother of the chancellor. In France he busied himself with the settlement of his lands. He sent French gentlemen of talents to establish various factories. The events of 1815 caused him to sell a large tract of land to Joseph Bonaparte, with whom he had long been acquainted, and smaller ones to Count Réal, the duc de Vincence, Marshal Grouchy, etc. During his stay in France he had the misfortune of losing his wife, whose health had always been poor, and had been kept up only by the indefatigable care and attentions of M. de Chaumont.†

In 1812 the board of internal navigation—Gouverneur Morris and De Witt Clinton president and vice-president—appointed M. Le Ray de Chaumont to negotiate in Europe a loan of six millions of dollars for the contemplated Erie canal. Mr. Le Ray went to Switzerland, where the declaration of war by the United States against England deterred the capitalists. He then sent, to feel the Belgian bankers, his friend, Mr. J. B. de Launay, whom the commissioners had sent out to assist Mr. Le Ray, and also to procure in England the services of the eminent engineer Weston. The report having been favorable, Mr. Le Ray went to Belgium. The hopes of peace, however, were vanishing. The re-election of Mr. Madison made the continuance of the war certain, and the bankers gave a definite refusal.

In 1816 he married his daughter to a French gentleman of great distinction, the Marquis de Gouvello, and they both came with him to America, where they spent a year, and returned to France. M. de Chaumont now resided mostly on his lands, spending a part of the year in New York. He went on with increased force with the settlement of his lands and the improvement of the country, building saw-mills, making roads, carrying on his iron works, etc.

In 1832, M. de Chaumont returned to France, leaving to settle his business his son, who joined him the next year. He made a last voyage to America in 1836, spending the summer there, and returned to France, where he was called by his daughter settled there, and by two sisters who had no

* Sparks' Life of Gouverneur Morris, ii. 402.

† Vincent, the son of M. Le Ray, was married Feb. 9, 1839, to Madam La Baronne de Gerdy, at Paris, France.

children. Surrounded and cherished by his family, he spent his time partly in Paris, partly in the country, or in traveling, his mind still bent towards America, and seizing every opportunity of being useful to his adopted country. At the age of 80, full of health and vigor, his mind unimpaired, he was suddenly taken with an inflammation on the chest, which caused his death in five days,—December 31, 1840.

M. Le Ray de Chaumont had a strong mind, a sound judgment, great penetration of men and things, a warm and affectionate heart, a noble soul. He was guided through life by those high and chivalrous feelings of integrity which were so shrewdly discovered in him by Robert Morris, when, at the age of twenty-five, he was chosen by him as umpire between himself and M. de Chaumont, Sr., in a contested business. He never meddled actively in politics, which, added to the other traits of his character, made him respected and beloved by men of all parties, both in France and in America. He received warm proofs of these feelings at various times, and particularly from the citizens of Jefferson County during the last years of his stay among them. The counties of Jefferson and Lewis owe much of their prosperity to his liberal and enlightened management.

He greatly improved the breed of sheep by bringing Merinos from his flock in France, which was picked in the celebrated sheep-fold of Rambouillet, where the original Spanish breed had been greatly meliorated.

He also paid great attention to improving the breed of horses, and labored to diffuse a taste for the rearing of ornamental plants, to promote the culture of the vine in gardens, and of hemp and the mulberry. The care which he bestowed in the selection and adorning of his villa at Le Raysville, which for many years was the seat of a refined hospitality, bespeaking the affluent and accomplished French gentleman, prove him to have possessed on these matters a judicious and correct taste. His household, including agents, clerks, surveyors, and employees, formed of itself a small community.

He will long be gratefully remembered by the citizens of Jefferson County for his public-spirited improvements, his dignified and courteous manner, and the sympathy he never failed to express in whatever concerned the public welfare.

THOMAS DUNTEN.

Comparatively little is known of the early ancestry of the subject of this sketch. However, sufficient knowledge is given through tradition that the descendants are of English extraction, and lineal descendants of one of three brothers who emigrated from England with the Puritans and settled respectively in Massachusetts, Vermont, and the West Indies. Thomas Dunten, the earliest ancestor of which any data is accessible, was born in Sturbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., in the year 1752. He shared, in common with our forefathers, the dangers and privations of the army during the Revolutionary War, and subsequently settled in Bennington, Vermont. He married Joanna Howard, born in the province of Nova Scotia in the year 1749. The descendants by this union consisted of five children,—three sons and two daughters,—all of whom became adults and settled in Jefferson County, viz.: Ebenezer, Lucy, Persis, Ephraim, and Thomas. The family emigrated to Jefferson County, and first settled in the town of Watertown in the year 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Dunten subsequently moved and settled at Sanford's Corners, in the town of Le Ray, where he died May 27, 1832, his wife preceding him Jan. 4, 1826.

Thomas Dunten was born in the town of Watertown, April 11, 1811. He was a son of Ebenezer Dunten and Clarissa Adkins, daughter of John Adkins, of Guilford, New Haven Co., Conn., who settled in the town in the year 1800, when the town and county were a trackless wilderness, and are justly regarded among the first pioneers of the now prosperous town and city of Watertown. His father was born in Vermont, Feb. 2, 1777. He married Clarissa Adkins, Aug. 21, 1800, and with his father emigrated to Jefferson County the same year. Their family consisted of nine children, all of whom reached maturity, namely:

1. Amos M., born in the town of Watertown, June 6, 1801; married Miss Harriet Hurlbert, of Pamelia, Jefferson County, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1827; a physician by profession, and for many years practiced medicine at Plessis, in the town of Alexandria. From there went to Oswego, N. Y., thence to Plover, and then to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he died April 24, 1867.

2. John G., born in Watertown, Feb. 3, 1803; married Persis Austin, of Le Ray, Sept. 18, 1834; was an artist, famed as one of the best portrait-painters of his day. He studied his profession in Boston, Mass., and first painted in Portsmouth, N. H. Afterwards removed to his native town, where he painted some of the best portraits of several prominent citizens of the town and county ever before produced in Watertown. He died in Le Ray, June 28, 1839; was a Christian gentleman and an intelligent citizen, esteemed by all who knew him.

3. Robert B. was born in the town of Watertown, Dec. 28, 1804; married Miss Cynthia A. Price, of Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; was a gunsmith by trade in early life; later and for many years a daguerrean artist; died at his residence in Plover, Portage Co., Wis., Sept. 7, 1874. He was for many years a resident of Port Huron, Mich.

4. Daniel M. was born in Le Ray, March 25, 1807; married Miss Agnes McKee, of Cleveland, Ohio; a distiller in early life; later, and under the appointment from the State of Ohio, served the last fifteen years of his life as canal collector in Cleveland, Ohio; died at his residence in the above city, Oct. 2, 1867.

5. Caroline was born in Watertown, March 16, 1809; married Silas Fairbanks, of Rutland; residence, Jamestown, Wisconsin.

6. Thomas, the especial subject of this biography—born as above.

7. Louisa was born in Watertown, April 13, 1813; married Stephen Mix, of Le Ray, Nov. 27, 1842, deceased Oct. 21, 1849; re-married John Lamphear, of Carthage; residence, Sanford's Corners.

8. Marcia was born in Watertown, April 10, 1815; married Gilbert Allen, of Hermon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 9, 1833; settled in Wisconsin; Mr. Allen died Aug. 16, 1868; re-married Thomas Brittingham, of Rock Island, Illinois, May 25, 1871.

9. William was born at Sanford's Corners, May 13, 1817; married Miss Diana A. Wright, of Rochester, Wis., May 1, 1843; by trade a joiner and bridge contractor; died at his residence in Stevens' Point, Wis., Nov. 23, 1856.

The father of Thomas was a brick-maker by occupation, and first made brick where Winslow's block is now located, being the pioneer in the brick-making business in Jefferson County. This business the father carried on in connection with his farming interests. In the year 1817 he bought a farm of 140 acres of Mr. Le Ray in the town bearing his name, and paid for the same largely by making brick. The father, in common with all the early settlers, struggled with poverty and the obstacles coincident with the early settlement of the county, and was unable to give his children but little opportunity for procuring an education away from home; so they had to content themselves with the limited advantages of the common schools, which they attended winter seasons. These were days of a cord of wood per scholar and a pro rata tax for tuition-fee.

He was numbered among the influential men of his day; was originally a Democrat, but united with the Republican party upon its formation; was an abolitionist and an advocate of temperance. Ebenezer Dunten brought to bear all that acumen and native talent, quite common in his day, upon the early training of his children, and, with the assistance of his wife, brought them up learned in all that pertains to true manhood and womanhood. He died Feb. 27, 1858, having been preceded to the grave by his wife about six years. Thomas worked with his father in the brick-yard and on the farm until he was of age, and when twenty-two years old bought a farm of 50 acres in the town of Alexandria. In 1834 he married Miss Sally Kingsbury, daughter of Clark Kingsbury, a native of Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Tilla Kingsbury, whose ancestors were of English birth. She was born June 3, 1811, in the town of Broadalline, Montgomery (now Fulton) Co., N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunten were born two children, viz.: Milton C. and Melvin A., both of whom reside at home. Mr. Dunten with his family returned to the town of Le Ray in 1839, and after a year settled in Antwerp; but in about three years purchased the old homestead in Le Ray, upon which he has since resided; and an illustration of which, with its buildings, under the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Dunten, will be found on another page in this work. The farm has been in the family since its first occupation in 1817. He united with the Christian church some fifty years ago, his wife joining the same church when she was but nineteen years old. He has been prominently identified with his church during his membership, and has contributed liberally to both church and school. In politics Mr. Dunten is a Republican, having been a Democrat previous to the formation of the Republican party. Mr. Dunten and wife stand among the representative citizens of the town, and in their declining years now reside with sons.

CHRISTOPHER POOR.

Perhaps the most pleasurable duty of the historian is to record the lives of good and useful men; of those hardy pioneers who by their industry and perseverance wrought the wondrous changes that we observe around us; of those who redeemed the trackless wilderness and erected the pleasant homes that so plenteously abound in the rural districts and the quiet villages of this county. Pre-eminently among this class of men are those of whom we here write.

Christopher Poor was born in the State of Maine about the year 1780. His father was Peter Poor, and his mother Mrs. Elizabeth Parkinson, who died in Rutland, June 22, 1842, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She was a native of New Hampshire, having married, for her first husband, Mr. Peter Poor, as above stated, and with him moved to the town of Bethel, situated near the source of the Androscoggin river, in the State of Maine. Here she was residing with her husband and two children (of whom Christopher was one) in the year 1781; in the autumn of which year the savages came down upon that recent and defenseless settlement to seek for scalps and plunder. These savages were instigated to marauding and murderous expeditions by the bounty offered by the British for scalps. They entered the house of Mrs. Poor with two of her neighbors already captured and bound, and made inquiry for her husband, who was fortunately absent at the time. After having ate, plundered, and rioted as they pleased, they went in quest of Mr. Poor, and without her knowledge found him, and on his refusing to become their prisoner, shot him and took his scalp in their sacks. Mrs. Poor fled from her house with her children, and waded the Androscoggin at as great a depth as she dared, in order to avoid being traced by the Indians, and at night lodged in the forest. Meanwhile, her husband had been discovered and taken up, and in the first house she dared approach she beheld his mutilated and bloody corpse. This was a heart-rending scene, and yet it was met with Christian fortitude. She was soon composed, and sat down to her Bible, which she had not forgotten to take along with her, and opened the XLVIth Psalm, and when she came to the 10th verse she responded in her heart, "I will be still." She buried her husband; then took her children with her upon a horse and started for her friends. The road was, at best, only a foot-path, winding through a dense forest, over hills and across bridgeless streams. The journey was made as fast as possible by day, and through the night she composed herself as well as she could, being compelled to lodge upon the ground with no covering but the dense branches of the woods. There were beasts of prey to seek her life, and none to preserve and defend her but her Maker. She afterwards married Mr. William Parkinson, with whom she moved to Sharon, in this State. They were indigent in circumstances, and, as usual in new countries, Mrs. Parkinson endured privation and labored hard to assist her husband in maintaining the family. She earned some money by weaving, and on Saturday of each week would travel on foot five and eight miles with the articles she had woven, receive her pittance for her work, and return to her family. She afterwards removed to Rutland, where her husband soon died, and where herself finally rests from her labors. Several of her descendants reside in that town.

Christopher Poor removed to New York State about the year 1800. On the 7th of July, 1803, was united in mar-

riage with Mary Parkinson, by whom he had twelve children, namely, Peter, Margaret, Betsy, Polly, Aaron, Moses, Hannah, Christopher S., Asa, Matthew, Andrew, and Nancy J.; of these there are six living, all in Jefferson County except Jane, now the wife of S. L. Mott, of Martinsburg, Lewis county. In 1807, Mr. Poor removed to Rutland Hollow, where he resided at the breaking out of the War of 1812. He was one day plowing in the field, when a call was made for soldiers, and he unhitched one of his horses and, Putnam-like, rode to Sacket's Harbor, where he entered the service. On his return he removed down the river and erected a saw-mill about half a mile from Felts' Mills. In 1829 he removed to the village of Black River, and there built the first bridge across the main stream. He also erected the first frame house on the Le Ray side of the river, and with others built the first dam on the north side of the island. He was prominently identified with all public enterprises. He was a kind-hearted, genial man, of unblemished honor and unswerving integrity. After a long and useful life he died at the residence of his son Feb. 11, 1854, aged seventy-four years. His estimable wife survived him until September 12, 1866, when she too departed this life, to join him in the eternal hereafter, being upwards of eighty years of age.

MATTHEW POOR was the sixth son and tenth child of the above gentleman, and was born in the town of Rutland April 11, 1822. He removed to the village of Black River with his father when seven years old, and lived with and assisted him in his business as long as the old gentleman was capable of working, and then assumed entire control of the business. June 19, 1844, he married Miss Jane P. Veber, daughter of Perin Veber, a respectable pioneer of Rutland. They have had born to them three children, namely, Perin V., George A., and Mary L. Mr. Poor embarked in the mercantile business at Black River in the fall of 1866, which he still carries on in connection with his elder son. He also manages the old homestead farm of 150 acres, assisted in this by his younger son. In politics Mr. Poor is a Republican; his father before him having been a Whig. Like his worthy parent, he is a straightforward, honest man, and a good citizen.

D. H. SCOTT

was born in Rutland, Sept. 23, 1828, and was reared a mechanic, and in early life, and for a period of upwards of twenty years, was employed by the firm of David Dexter & Son, one of the oldest chair-manufacturing firms in the State. Mr. Scott has been twice married, and by his first wife, Lodema Snow, of Watertown, he had two children, Byron N. and Nellie E. Byron is engaged in business with his father in the manufacture of packing-boxes. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Sarah Waite, a daughter of Doctor Waite, of Gouverneur. The factory of Messrs. Scott & Son is located on the left bank of Black river, in the town of Le Ray. They have been successfully engaged in the business for about seven years. An illustration of their works can be seen elsewhere in this history.

A. F. MARSHALL

was the first son of Henry C. Marshall, who emigrated from Herkimer county about the year 1822, and settled at Great Bend, on Black river, in the town of Champion. He was a merchant and hotel-keeper until his death in 1839. At that time A. F. was only fourteen years old, and being thus thrown upon his own resources at so early an age, required a good deal of enterprise to make a successful career. At the age of twenty-four he was joined in wedlock with Mariah, a daughter of O. B. Judd. This union resulted in three children,—namely, Ida J., B. Jay, and H. E.,—of whom but one, the youngest, survives. He lives with his brother at Rochester, New York. In 1866, Mr. Marshall sustained the loss of his excellent wife, and was again married, this time to Hattie Webb, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Jessie W., Eugene L., Ona H., and Jay H., all living. Mr. Marshall has been engaged in business at Black river for the past twenty-seven years as a mechanic and inventor. On the 5th of September, 1871, he procured a patent on his invention for bending-machines, and has since been granted patents for further improvements on the same. It is a very ingenious device, and is considered by competent judges to be the best in use. Mr. Marshall devotes most of his time to the manufacture of these machines, which have a world-wide reputation. He is a gentleman of rare mechanical skill, and possesses an amount of inventive talent not often met with in one whose early advantages were so unpropitious. He is withal a capital business man, whose reputation is based upon principles of integrity and individual rectitude.

RANDALL BARNES

is the son of Asa Barnes, who emigrated to this country in 1833. The year following his father's arrival Randall came, and settled in Le Ray. He worked four years in the factory of his native town, in Oneida county, and by economy and thrift saved enough to purchase a farm, upon which he made his future home. He has been twice married; his first wife was Mary Ann Woodruff, and his second wife Eliza Cox. He has now retired from active business life, and lives at the village of Evans' Mills, enjoying the fruits of years of industrious and prudent management of his interests. In politics he is a strong Republican, and in 1840 was the only man in his town who voted for J. G. Barney, the temperance candidate for the presidency. Harvey Barnes, his second son, now resides on the old homestead, about three miles from Evans' Mills. He was born in Le Ray, August 1, 1846, and remained at home with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, assisting on the farm. On the 3d of December, 1868, he married Louisa, second daughter of Barney and Mary Steinhelber, both of German descent. They have had one son, Frederick W., born Oct. 2, 1869. He has, since his marriage, carried on the old farm, with the exception of two years, one year spent in the manufacture of cheese at Ogdensburgh, and one year as turnkey in the Jefferson County jail. He filled this position with general satisfaction. On another page can be seen an illustration of the old homestead, and portraits of his honored parents.

W. S. WILCOX,

second son of Hial Wilcox, was born in Canada, and settled in Rutland in 1849. At the age of twenty-eight he was united in marriage with Eveline Crane, of Rutland. To them have been born four children,—namely, Charles, Maria, Fred., and Chester,—all residing at home except Charles, who is living at Theresa, where he is working at his trade, that of a cabinet-maker. Mr. Wilcox has been in active business, as a manufacturer of furniture and undertaking, for the past twenty-seven years, and by close attention to business, strict integrity, and honorable and fair dealing, has won the confidence and secured the patronage of his fellow-townsmen and others. An illustration of his cabinet warerooms and factory can be seen elsewhere in this work.

PHINEAS HARDY

was born in the town of Dublin, Cheshire Co., N. H., Jan. 23, 1795. He was the son of Thomas Hardy, who was born in the town of Hollis, N. H., in the month of June, 1756. He married a Miss Lucy Colburn, a native of New Hampshire, and of English descent. He was one of the early settlers, and may justly be considered among the early pioneers of the town of Dublin, having settled there in the year 1782. He served his country in the dark days and struggles of the Revolution, having served three years as a non-commissioned officer under General Stark's command, and participated in the memorable battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, and Trenton.

To Thomas Hardy and Lucy Colburn were born nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom but three survive,—Phineas and two daughters: Lucy, who married Amos Sargent, and Elizabeth, wife of Silas Knowlton.

Phineas resided with his father until the age of nineteen, working upon the farm during the summer and gleaning from their limited schools in winter that knowledge that was to carry him through life's journey. Thus, at the age of nineteen, thrown upon his own resources with a limited education and a capital of two years' time, which his father had given him, he concluded to go west to seek his fortune in the wilds of Jefferson Co., N. Y., which at this date, 1814, was considered the far west. Unaided and alone he wended his way to the now thriving city of Watertown, where he hired out as a farm-laborer and served four years. With the earnings of the four years of toil and labor in company with his brother he purchased a farm of 112 acres in the town of Rutland, upon which his nephew, Charles C. Hardy, now resides. Being desirous of dissolving this partnership, and entering upon another more pleasant and profitable, he sold out to his brother, and on the 24th day of March, 1822, entered in partnership by marrying Sarah Howland, of Rutland township, a daughter of Richmond Howland. She was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 1, 1797. The result of this partnership was the birth of five children, viz., David, Elias, Mariah, Lucy, and Phineas; all of whom are now living except Lucy, who died at the early age of eight years and five months.

Soon after his marriage he engaged in the milling business on the Black river, about one mile below the village bearing the same name. After one year he purchased a farm of 50 acres in the town of Rutland, where he lived nine years, and then removing to Lorraine township, purchased a tract of 200 acres. Remaining here but one year, he sold out at a fair advance, and moved to the town of Le Ray and purchased the farm known as the County-house farm, containing 157 acres, to which he added 76 acres more by purchase. Upon this farm he devoted thirty-two years of life to toil and labor.

In politics Mr. Hardy is a stanch Republican, and in early life belonged to the old Whig party, and during the thirty-two years spent in the town of Le Ray he has had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him by his honorable dealing, strict integrity, and untiring energy. He has been called to fill various town and county offices during his stay in the town. He was elected one of the county superintendents of the poor for Jefferson County; served his town three terms of four years each as justice of the peace; three years as assessor; two years as overseer of the poor; and served the government four years as postmaster at Sanford's Corners. He was also the first to engage in the manufacture of cheese, which has become so popular throughout the county as its chief product. Phineas Hardy through public and private life has manifested great interest in all matters connected with the cause of education and religious interests, having been an active member in the cause of Christianity since 1833; his wife soon after following in his footsteps. They are now both members of the Stone Street church, in the city of Watertown, a fine city that they have lived to witness grow up out of the once trackless wilderness. Some twelve years since Mr. Hardy retired from active business life, and has purchased himself a neat and comfortable home in the village of Black River, a sketch of which will be found in this work under their portraits.

Phineas Hardy has already passed the allotted time of threescore years and ten, and in his eighty-third year possesses much of the youthful vigor of life, and his wife is still spared to smooth his journey down the hill of life. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1872, and are both held in high esteem by the community in which they reside.

LORRAINE.

Erected originally as *Malta* from Mexico, by an act passed March 24, 1804, this town received its present name on account of there being another Malta in the State, in Saratoga county, April 6, 1808. When first incorporated, it included besides its present limits the town of Worth, or townships 1 and 2 of the Boylston tract. This relation was preserved until Worth was set off in 1848. The Boylston tract was a part of the Macomb purchase, a full account of which appears in the general history of Jefferson County, and was conveyed by William Constable to Samuel Ward, Dec. 18, 1792, who two days later sold it to Thomas Boylston, of Boston, for $20,000. The town is about six miles square, and has for its southern boundary Oswego county; on its north, east, and west are the towns of Adams, Rodman, Worth, and Ellisburg, in the order named from the northwest.

The surface of Lorraine is elevated, and very much broken by hills and gorges. The soil is underlaid by shales so finely developed that the term *Lorraine shales* has been applied to the formation. The layers of this rock are alternately soft and hard, so that they yield with great facility to the disintegrating agencies of frost, atmospheric action, and running water of the streams which traverse the town. Deep and immense gulfs or channels have been worn wherever these means of natural drainage exist. These chasms are in most places impassable, and have caused the town much inconvenience and great expense in the location of roads and the building of bridges, while some of them are invested with tragic interest. Numerous accidents have happened to persons who have attempted to cross some of the deeper ones, and the loss of animals from falling over the steep and treacherous banks is frequently reported. Yet these gulfs afford attractions, in their ever-changing beauty and quiet grandeur, that will repay the labor of a visit.

All the streams of the town have romantic gorges, but the gulf on the south branch of Sandy creek is particularly impressive, and will convey a fair idea of the nature and proportions of the many others in the town. "Its depth varies from one to two hundred feet, and its breadth from four to ten rods. The bottom, and in many place the sides, are overgrown with timber, and the stream wanders alternately from right to left, affording, wherever it washes the base, a cliff nearly vertical and of imposing grandeur. As the visitor follows the sinuous channel which the stream through a long lapse of ages has quietly wrought deep into the bowels of the earth, the scenery constantly changes, affording an endless succession of beauties. Were it not for the gentle murmur of the brook and the occasional trickling of the tiny stream down the mossy precipice to break the stillness of the scene, the beautiful stanza of Beattie would be admirably appropriate:*

> "Thy shades, thy silence now be mine,
> Thy charms my only theme,
> My haunt the hollow cliff, whose pine
> Waves o'er the gloomy stream,
> Whence the scared owl, with pinions gray,
> Breaks from the rustling boughs,
> And down the lone vale sails away,
> To more profound repose."

The south branch of the Big Sandy creek traverses the northern part of the town, having a western course, and with its tributaries affords good drainage and some water-power, although the steepness of their banks generally prevents this from being fully utilized. In the central and southern portions of the town are Hull and Deer creeks, streams of moderate size, and flowing in a northwesterly direction; while farther south are large brooks whose water-power has been more or less improved. The soil generally is fertile, but is better adapted to grazing than the culture of the small grains. In the northwest corner of the town the surface is nearly level, and here and along Sandy creek are some productive farms, on which mixed industry prevails.

EARLY LAND INTERESTS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Lorraine was settled under the agency of Benjamin Wright and some others. The unsettled interests were for a long time controlled by the Hon. Wm. C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor. As early as Sept. 6, 1806, there were 128 settlers in the town, who had either titles for their land or long terms in which to pay for them. The practice of issuing certificates prevailed, and there was a tendency to speculation in these papers which was strongly reprobated by the original owners, who desired actual settlement. From a journal kept by James Constable, bearing date August 10, 1805, we learn his views upon this matter:

"Town No. 1 is settling very fast, and, indeed, all that part watered by Sandy creek has a name that brings settlers in great numbers. The practice of giving certificates to the people, and allowing them a certain time after exploring to go for their familes before they take contracts for their lots, has been productive of speculation, and must not be continued. A Mr. Salisbury, who had formerly taken a contract, sold it to another, and bought, or procured, one of these certificates, came to us, apparently to ask indulgence as to the time of payment, but really with a view to ascertain what our intentions were in respect to such instruments; when we explained to him that they were given to assist the first real settlers, and by no means to be transferable to second or third parties, as that led to speculation upon the persons who ought to have indulgence, not to the speculators, who profited to the disadvantage of both the proprietors and actual settlers.

* Dr. Hough.

We, of course, would oppose all such attempts, and as he has seen fit to change his situation from holding a contract under us to speculating in certificates, which he must know were intended only as an accommodation to the first parties, we could not treat with him, since the indulgence intended for them could not be transferred. Upon conversation with Mr. Wright, we found that the certificates had already occasioned some mischief, and we discovered from others that some of the holders of them had caused it to be believed that all the best part of the town was taken up, so that new-comers were obliged to apply to them or go to some other town. Mr. Wright had no books or accounts here, but supposed that one-half of the town was sold, either by contract or by conditional agreement, and would average $3, though the sales were begun, and a good deal sold, at $2. The lowest price was now $3, and it might at once be raised to $4 for the whole, from the great immigration to this quarter. He gave it as his opinion that it would not be for our interest to hurry sales, as this town would speedily settle, and the price might be raised."

The first settlement in this town was made in November, 1802, by James McKee and Elijah Fox, who were brothers-in-law, and the latter unmarried. They were natives of Vermont, but did not come from there directly. They erected a log house on a fifty-acre lot, on the State road south of the present village of Lorraine. Here they passed the winter, and Fox, having sold his interest in the first lot to McKee, returned to what is now Oneida county and married, coming back in the spring to improve a tract of land he had purchased, and which is now the Fox homestead. Here he soon after built a house, a portion of the frame of which yet remains in the residence of Geo. A. Fox, a son of Elijah, who was born here in 1814, and who has since that time lived continuously under the old roof-tree. Elijah Fox died in 1862, after a life of great usefulness. Of his family of ten children, George A. is the only survivor. McKee lived in Lorraine a number of years, rearing a large family, with whom he removed to Canada.

In the winter and spring of 1803 a number of families, natives of New England, but who had lived in Herkimer county for some years, came and settled along the State road from Rome to Brownville, in the neighborhood of McKee and Fox. Among the best known of these were Comfort Stancliff, Seth Cutler, Benjamin Gates, and John Alger. The latter built a house on the site of Lorraine, in the summer of 1803, which was the first building in that locality. Some of these removed after a few years' residence in the town. Several months later the same year, 1803, Clark Allen, a native of Connecticut, took up his abode in the northwestern part of the town on Sandy creek. Here he lived until his death in 1855, the father of five sons and two daughters, one of whom, Elisha, now occupies the old homestead. Alexander, another son, is also a citizen of the town. Clark Allen, or General Allen, as he was generally called, from his service in the war of 1812, was a man of more than ordinary ability, and distinguished himself in the service of his adopted town, holding the office of supervisor for nearly twenty years.

A year later the Lanfears, William and Isaac, came to Lorraine from Columbia county. The latter reared a large family, of which Lafayette, well known in the town, is a representative. The consort of Isaac Lanfear, now nearly a hundred years old, also resides in Lorraine. The Browns, Asa and Aaron, but not related to each other, were added to the settlers about this time. The former served as the first supervisor, but removed from the town several years after. Aaron Brown was a native of Connecticut, but had come to Lorraine, from Washington county, a single man, and soon after married Miss Betsey Burbee, who had come to the town as a school-teacher. With her he lived more than sixty years, having three sons, Moses, Levi H., and Henry M., who became well known in Jefferson County. Aaron Brown died in May, 1870, leaving Mrs. Brown still alive, having passed her fourscore years. Moses Brown, who became a prominent citizen, died in 1853. A son, Philo M., is yet a resident of the town.

The tide of immigration along the old State road was now so great, and the settlers so numerous, that a list of names only of some of those coming to Lorraine prior to 1808–10 can be given in the limited space allotted to this history. William Hosford, Ormond Butler, William Hunter, Asa Sweet, John Griswold, Calvin Clifford, James Perry, Elnathan Doane, Ebenezer Brown, Ozias Barton, Michael Risley, Thomas Stancliff, Allen Hills, Oliver Miller, Henry Voners, David Steadman, Nathan Gould, Charles Thomson, Hubbard Randal, John Cowles, Isaac Weston, Abner Baker, Timothy Heath, George Sampson, John Brewer, Joseph Studley, and William Adams. Most of these made substantial improvements, and identified themselves permanently with the town by clearing farms and building mills. One of the first frame barns was erected by Isaac Lanfear, the work being done by Rufus Larkins, perhaps in 1814. This still remains as built, with the exception of having been once re-shingled.

PIONEER TAVERNS.

The first to offer entertainment to the traveler and land-hunter were McKee and Fox, in 1802, although they did it more as a matter of accommodation than from a desire to engage in the business. John Alger was the first to open a regular inn, in a house which stood on the site subsequently used for hotel purposes, in the village, at the forks of the roads. He began about 1803, and continued a number of years. A short time after, Michael Risley and Allen Pitkin, brothers-in-law, started a tavern on the old State road, at the place now occupied by A. Caulkins, which they conducted a few years.

Dr. Isaac Weston built a public-house, below Alger's, about 1807. For those times it was a large structure, being two full stories high. It was a popular place, and many parties and dances were held there, where mirth prevailed and enjoyment was unrestrained. The doctor himself was of an eccentric turn of mind and of discursive habits, so that his place was much frequented by those who delighted in his oddities. It is further remembered that some of the rollicking youngsters frequently taxed the old gentleman's good nature to excess by making him the subject of cruel practical jokes. The building, painted red, stood many years after the doctor had removed to Watertown, and was demolished, in 1850, by Daniel Caulkins.

Another old-time tavern was kept, about 1816, by David Webb, on the State road, two and a half miles south of the village. The place fell into poor repute, and Webb himself fell into the fire of his hearth, burning himself so severely that he lost some of his limbs.

At the crossing on Sandy creek, Elisha Allen, Sr., kept a place for nearly forty years, where man and beast found cheer, comfort, and rest. A sign, made of pine boards, with the words, "ALLEN'S INN," was long a familiar landmark in that section.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

A Mr. Frost was the first to erect a saw-mill in Lorraine. About 1804 he built a dam across Sandy creek at Allendale, and put up a small mill, but a freshet carried both away before he had realized anything from his labors. Not having a title to his land, he could not sell the property for several years, and as he was unable to rebuild, nothing more was done here until 1810, when Mabb and Aldrich erected a mill which soon after became the property of Clark Allen. It was destroyed by fire during the war which soon followed, but was rebuilt by Gen. Allen, and operated by him until about 1820, when he sold the property to Jared and Asa Gleason. In a few years they built a grist-mill on the same spot,—a two-story frame, with two run of stone,—which was a great accommodation for the settlers. The mill has been repaired since then, but, in most respects, remains unchanged. The saw-mill was not used lately, and was taken away in 1876. Lafayette Caulkins is the present owner of the property.

The first grist-mill was built by Seth Cutler on Hull creek, on lot 45, about 1805, to which the settlers used to carry their grists on their backs. It was abandoned in the course of ten years.

Thomas Stancliff built a saw-mill on the same stream, perhaps in 1805. He was killed a year or two thereafter by the falling of a tree. The mill then became the property of Comfort Stancliff, who operated it until it was given up.

John Alger erected a saw-mill at an early day on lot 31, which passed into the hands of C. P. Totman, by which name it was known, and was carried away by a freshet.

On the lower Deer creek, on lots 42 and 53, were small grist- and saw-mills known as Gillman's, which have passed away; on lot 54 is a small mill built by S. Lyman, and at present owned by Henry Bartlett; and on lot 98, on the same stream, are two more mills, built about twenty-five years ago by Nelson Cox and J. O'Niel, and at present operated by the latter and William Standish.

On the upper Deer creek, at Waterville, is a small mill formerly known as Lepper's, but at present owned by C. H. Lyman. A chair-factory was operated at the same place by S. Warner. A small mill erected by Nathan Gardner on lot 63 was deserted years ago.

On the brook, in the southern part of the town, Henry Brigham had a cheese-box factory on lot 81, where he met his death by falling upon the saw, and the factory was soon after discontinued. Just below, a small corn-mill was erected at an early period, which soon gave place to a grist-mill, which was destroyed by fire. At present there is a saw-mill, with a cheese-box factory attached, at this point, operated by John Brigham.

In the northern part of the town David Smith built a saw-mill on Abijah creek, which for the last twenty years has been operated by Eli Moore. Farther to the west on Sandy creek and the stream flowing into it from the north, Sylvanus Lockwood built a saw-mill, which is now known as Tole's. Daniel Wheeler built a mill which is operated by Newman Hawley; and a Mr. Chafin built another which was discontinued for lack of water. The mills and factories at Lorraine village will be noticed in that connection.

As the timber supply decreased and saw-mills were discontinued, there was a demand for another branch of manufacturing industry. This has been supplied in the many

CHEESE-FACTORIES

which now exist. The first in the town in the order of time was the "Maple Grove Factory," erected by a stock company in 1863. It was operated in their interests about four years, when the bulk of the stock passed into the hands of Andrew Gillet and Montgomery Adams, who are the present proprietors and manufacturers.

"The Lorraine Central Factory" was built in 1868, by Ira Page. It was destroyed by fire in 1875, and has not been rebuilt.

"The G. A. Fox Factory" was erected in 1870. It has a good patronage, using the milk of 175 cows.

"The Pitkin Factory" was built in 1865, by A. Webb and I. Pitkin. It has a good situation, and uses the milk of 200 cows. E. Pitkin is the present proprietor.

"The Excelsior Factory" is the most extensive in the town. It was built in 1870, by Fred Barga and William Searls. In 1872, H. A. Gardner bought the property, and at present operates the factory. The milk from 400 to 500 cows is used.

"The A. J. Bettinger Factory" was built about 1863, by Bongford, Bettinger & Allen. In 1872 the present proprietor assumed charge. 250 cows supply the milk used.

"The Tifft Factory," erected in 1866 by Tifft, Wilcox & Bailey, was destroyed by fire in February, 1869. In 1873 another factory was built near the old site, by John Wilcox, which now belongs to Poole & Graves, and is operated by Elgin McTaggart.

ROADS.

The State road from Rome to Brownville was located through this town in 1804. It has from the beginning been an important thoroughfare, and was a potent agent in the rapid settlement of Lorraine. Other roads were early located, and liberal aid was voted by the town to put them in good condition. In 1810 $250 were appropriated for roads and bridges; in 1841 $750, and in 1877 a single iron bridge was built, costing $1200. In 1805 there were 6 districts formed, with James McKee, William Maynard, Stanton Brown, Nathan Chever, Warren Flower, and Joseph Case as overseers. In 1807 the districts had increased to 18, and in 1877, with only half the area, there were 47 districts. This distribution of labor has been promotive of good results, so that the roads of the town are, in spite of their irregular courses owing to the broken condition of the surface, in fair order.

THE CEMETERIES.

With one exception, the cemeteries of the town are con-

trolled by the official board, and are cared for by means of appropriations voted at town-meetings.

"The Rural Cemetery Association" was formed Jan. 8, 1852, by John Boyden, Aaron Brown, John Bentley, Eben Brown, Knapp Macomber, Joseph Grimshaw, Allen Pitkin, Lorenzo Reed, John Hancock, Moses Brown, Elihu Gillet, Sardis Abbey, Augustus L. Baker, Peter Hanson, Leonard A. Parker, Joel Buel, Luther Lanfear, and Parley Brown. The control of the cemetery at Lorraine village was secured, an addition to its area made, and the whole was properly inclosed. It now contains 1½ acres. The association is managed by a board of nine trustees, these being elected annually. The present board are Latham Lanfear, John W. Brown, Philo M. Brown, David Gillet, Almond Harrington, Ransom R. Corbin, Henry M. Brown, Joseph Grimshaw, and Elihu Gillet. It is said that Elizabeth, the wife of Josiah Brown, was the first interred in the Rural Cemetery. Probably the first death in town was a Mr. Child, whose earthly days were shortened by a tree falling upon him while he was engaged in chopping.

SCHOOLS.

As near as can be determined Miss Betsey Burbee taught the first school, in the summer of 1807. There was a log house erected for this purpose near where the Baptist church now stands in Lorraine village. She also taught there the following year. In 1813 there is a record of 18 districts, of which 3 at least were in Worth. The town has at present 12 districts, and is fairly supplied with school buildings. The appropriations made for the support of the schools are generally equal to those made by the State, and the average term taught numbers about thirty weeks.

MILITARY RECORD.

Lorraine received its share of the heroes of our struggle for independence, who came to find a home and who lived there until their death. The list includes the names of Elijah Fox, Sr., Jacob Weaver, Benjamin Fletcher, Caleb Tifft, Martin Rice, and John Wiswell. The last claimed to have been one of the Boston tea party of 1773.

The War of 1812 called out a full quota of the citizens, who hastened with great alacrity to the defense of Sacket's Harbor and other threatened points in the county. Among those who rendered distinguished service was Gen. Clark Allen. He participated in the engagement at Sacket's Harbor, and was in command of the first body of men to occupy Cape Vincent. Besides the response from men subject to military duty, there was a company of "*Silver Grays*," and soon after the declaration of war the following document was forwarded to General Brown:

"LORRAINE, July 21, 1812.

"DEAR SIR,—Viewing our country in danger, and feeling a willingness to defend the same, sixty men assembled in this place and made choice of Joseph Wilcox as *captain*; James Perry, *lieutenant*; Ebenezer Brown, Jr., *ensign*. This is therefore to desire your honor to furnish us with arms and ammunition, while you may have the assurance we shall be ready on any invasion within the county of Jefferson, at a moment's warning, to defend the same. The above men met at the house of John Alger, on the 16th inst., and may be considered as *Silver Grays*, that is men who are exempted by law from military duty. We wish you, sir, to forward the arms to this place as soon as possible, and be assured we are, with respect, your humble servants.

"JOSEPH WILCOX, *Captain*.
"JAMES PERRY, *Lieutenant*.
"E. BROWN, *Ensign*."

This company frequently met for review and exercise, and on the occasion of the attack upon Sacket's Harbor marched for the scene of the engagement, but not in time to take part in it.

The late Rebellion, also, found Lorraine prepared to aid in its suppression. A ready response was given to the first demand for troops, and when, in 1862, the call was made for 300,000 additional volunteers, a special town-meeting was held to hasten the response. The record of this meeting shows the state of the public mind. The minutes are headed by the words, "WAR! WAR!" and inform us that it was voted that a bounty of $50 a man, over and above the amounts of State and county bounties, be raised, and, as a further inducement, $5 a man additional was voted to all who would enlist that day, May 13, 1862.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The act of incorporation directed the first town-meeting of Lorraine to be held at the house of John Alger, March 5, 1805. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Supervisor, Asa Brown; Clerk, William Hosford; Assessors, Clark Allen, Ormond Butler, Warner Flowers; Collector, O. Butler; Poor-masters, William Hunter, C. Allen; Constable, O. Butler; Com. of Highways, William Hosford, Michael Frost, Asa Sweet; Fence-viewers, William Lanfear, Joseph Case, Elijah Fox; Pound-masters, James McKee, John Griswold; Sealer of Weights, Seth Cutler.

Since the organization of the town the following have served as Supervisors:

1805–6. Asa Brown.
1807–13. Clark Allen.
1814. Elihu Gillet.
1815–24. Clark Allen.
1825–29. John Boyden.
1830–31. Jared Gleason.
1832–35. John Boyden.
1836–37. Loren Bushnell.
1838. John Boyden.
1839. Elisha Allen.
1840. Loren Bushnell.
1841. E. Allen.
1842–43. James Gifford.
1844. John Boyden.
1845. E. Allen.
1846. John Boyden.
1847. David J. Redway.
1848–51. Moses Brown.
1852. James Gifford.
1853–54. John F. Robinson.
1855. Elisha Allen.
1856–8. Parley Brown.
1859. Elisha Allen.
1860. Edmund G. Remington.
1861–62. Philo M. Brown.
1863–64. Edmund G. Remington.
1865–66. Samuel T. Tifft.
1867. Spencer Woodward.
1868. Philo M. Brown.
1869. Alonzo W. Grow.
1870. Philo M. Brown.
1871–72. Alonzo W. Grow.
1873–75. Carlton C. Moore.
1876. Orville C. Tucker.
1877. Carlton C. Moore.

From the records of the town many interesting facts are gleaned. At the State election held in April, 1807, 85 votes were polled, of which Morgan Lewis received 47 and Daniel Tompkins 38. The population had so much increased three years later, 1810, that 162 votes were polled.

In 1806, "Voted, there be a pair of stocks erected in the town of Malta. Voted, that the stocks be set at the crotch of the road, near John Algier's." It is thought that these resolutions were passed in order to convince a

desperate character, then living in the town, that this salutary instrument would be used, if necessary, to reform him. The unworthy citizen took the hint, "skipped" the country, and the stocks were never erected. At this meeting, also, an embryotic legislator offered the following effective "means-to-the-end" resolution: "That swine be well yoked, and ringed, and shut up in a good pen."

In 1812, "Voted, that if cattle are found within thirty rods of a public inn, from December 15 until April 15, that the owner pay $1.00 for every such offense; one half to be given to the complainant, and one half to the poor."

On February 6, 1810, a special meeting was held, to divide the town, at the house of Benjamin Gates. Elihu Gillet was appointed moderator. "Voted, to go around and each man give his vote verbally." "That the town be divided according to the division line between No. 1 and No. 2." Not one person dissented, but owing to various causes the separation did not take place until 1848.

In 1811 the members of the Griffin family,—Samuel, aged thirteen; James, seven, and Mary, nine years,—who were left in destitute circumstances, were legally indentured to Joseph Odell, Elihu Gillet, and Timothy Risley, respectively. The boys to be instructed "in the art and ministry of farming;" Mary "in the art and ministry of housekeeping." And in consideration of the faithful service which the boys were to render, each was to receive, on attaining his freedom, "one new Bible, durable wearing apparel of all kinds, one suit of which shall be new, likewise sixty dollars in neat cattle, stock to be appraised at cash prices." Mary was to receive, besides the Bible, "one good cow, one good feather-bed, with bolsters and pillows, to be of geese feathers."

Deer and other game were common in the town, as well as beasts of prey, which led to the offering of bounties for the destruction of the latter. Wolf bounties of $10 were offered in 1806, and $5 from 1809 to 1820; also panther bounties, in 1810, '11, '17, '19, and '20, of $5 and $10, and a bounty of $0.50 for every fox killed in the town. In 1822 there was a bounty of $0.25 on poor Reynard's scalp. The wording of the bounty act of 1820 is remarkable for its originality: "That a bounty of $5 be paid for every wolf or panther killed in the town; one-half to be paid for the use of the poor, the other half to the complainer."

In 1822 "that the sealer of public weights keep the same for public and not for private use." In 1839 "notice was given that an application would be made to the Senate and Assembly to attach a part of Lorraine to Adams," but nothing resulted from this move. In 1847, at a special election held for this purpose, whether the town grant license or not, 106 voted for and 108 voted against license. There were appropriated $250 for the support of the poor the same year.

In 1855 S. Lyman made a proposition to the town, at its annual meeting, to convey the old Congregational church to the town for a hall, to be opened to all meetings, civil and religious, if the town would repair the hall in a suitable manner. This was done, and the house has since been used, and is known as the Town Hall.

In 1864 the office of supervisor was tied between Philo M. Brown and Elisha Allen, each having received 157 votes. As neither accepted the office, the county board selected Edmund G. Remington to fill the vacancy.

WATERVILLE,

in the eastern part of the town, on Hull creek, is a small hamlet of a dozen houses. A chair-factory was formerly carried on here by S. Warner. At present its manufacturing interests are limited to the saw-mills mentioned elsewhere.

ALLENDALE,

so called in honor of Gen. Clark Allen, is a pleasant little hamlet in the western part of the town, on Sandy creek. Its settlement is nearly as early as that of the town, but as it is only two miles south of Adams it has not improved as fast as it would under more favorable circumstances. There is a grist-mill, by L. Caulkins; a cabinet-shop, by A. E. Baker; a cider-mill and a blacksmith-shop, by George Ripley; and a small store, by Grove Heath. In the last is the post-office, which was established in 1871, under the name of Caulkins' Mill, but which was changed in 1873 to Allendale. Lorenzo Reed is the postmaster. The mail service is daily, from Adams to Lorraine and points beyond.

Among the early mechanics at this point were Elisha Allen and Lyman Heath, blacksmiths, and L. Heath, shoemaker. About 1830, Martin Rice built a small factory at this place, for the spinning and weaving of flax. After operating it seven or eight years, it was abandoned as unprofitable. A distillery was also carried on for several years by Alexander Allen and Loren Bushnell. The building was converted into a horse-barn by E. Allen.

The school-house at Allendale is the finest in the town, and was erected in 1876 by Martin and Ira Tole, at a cost of $1000. It is a commodious frame, with a tower and bell, and is supplied with modern furniture. The house is also used for religious meetings by the Mormons and other sects.

LORRAINE VILLAGE

is a place of about 125 inhabitants, five and a half miles southeast of Adams, at the confluence of Deer and Hull creeks. The location is romantic, being cosily nestled among the hills, and the place has a quiet, pastoral beauty, which has endeared it to the inhabitants. John Alger erected the first house in 1803. A number more were built in a few years, and the settlement acquired the name of "Lorraine Huddle," or the "Huddle," which yet attaches to it to some extent. It has always been the principal point in the town, and the history of its mills, stores, and taverns is common property.

Besides the public-house of John Alger and Dr. Weston, several other hotels existed in the village. Alger was succeeded by Pardon Peck, and he, in turn, by Lemuel Hunt, who kept the house until his death, about 1865. The house has since that time been used for a dwelling, except a portion occupied for a Grange hall. In 1841, C. Gillman purchased a small house of Loren Bushnell, which he enlarged for a tavern. It was known as "Gillman's Inn," and had a good patronage. In 1862, D. B. Lockwood became the proprietor, and yet further enlarged the house. O. C. Tucker and C. J. Snow, also, had control of

the place, each for several years. Horace Streeter, the present landlord, took charge in 1875, and it is at present the only hotel in the place.

STORES.

About 1809, Aaron Brown built a small store-room, where he opened a stock of goods soon after, and associated Joel Brown with him. The house stood on the site occupied by Elijah Bellinger's residence. About six years later, John Caulkins and Alanson Russell opened, in another building, where Albert Streeter's house now stands, a store which was consumed by fire in 1825. The house was rebuilt, and Loren Bushnell and Luther Lampson put in a stock of goods. They continued in trade until 1840, when they were succeeded by Baker & Gillet. Elihu Gillet took the interest alone, and sold out to Caulkins & Brown, the last in trade in the old building. It was demolished in 1870.

In 1840, Moses Brown and Luther Lamson erected the building now occupied by the post-office, where they were in trade seven years, when Brown had the store alone until his death, in 1853. Philo M. Brown succeeded, and remained in trade until 1867. Next followed A. W. Grow, Brown & Moore, and Philo Brown. C. D. Grimshaw at present occupies the place for a grocery-store.

In 1857 Elihu Gillet erected a store-room, in which Philo Brown carried on trade several years. In Sept., 1870, C. C. Moore began business there, and still continues.

Aaron Brown built a saw-mill at Lorraine in 1807, where the present saw-mill stands. This has been remodeled a number of times, and, the water failing, Eli Maltby added an engine in 1860. Abel Wagoner, the present owner, also manufactures cheese-boxes.

About 1808, Aaron Brown erected a grist-mill upon the site of the present structure. It was a two-story building, with two run of stone. A part of the frame remains in the present mill, and in many respects it is yet the old mill. It was known for many years as Brown's mill, though having had a number of different owners. Joseph B. Wilcox became the proprietor in 1870, and is the present miller.

SHOPS AND FACTORIES.

The first blacksmithing done in Lorraine was by Ward Fox. William Carruth had a shop for many years. Elihu Gillet worked at the trade thirteen years in a shop on the site of Moon's store. In 1846, Joel Buel put up another shop, across the creek, where Elijah Bellinger's shop now stands. The old shop was destroyed by fire, July 4, 1877; the present one was erected in its stead. In 1858, H. B. Harrington erected a large shop on the south side of Hull creek, which furnishes power for his machinery. On the south side of the village, on the State road, Almon Harrington built a shop in 1874, where he carries on the trade.

A man named Curry was the first wheelwright in the town. He carried on the trade in a shop in the rear of Gillet's blacksmith-shop. Thomas White also worked there a number of years. Asa Copeland built a good shop about 1846, on the site now occupied by Elijah Bellinger. He also manufactured household furniture. Bellinger purchased this shop in 1872.

A fulling-mill was erected by John Boyden in the gulf below the old Fox blacksmith-shop. The business increased so much that it required a larger building, and a new factory was erected on Hull creek. Boyden was succeeded by Sardis Abbey, who worked the factory several years. While the property of L. L. Bateman, the building was turned into a lumber-manufacturing establishment. A saw-mill and a planer were attached, and it is at present used as a general wood-working factory.

About 1808 Aaron Brown built a distillery on Deer creek, which received the name of "Still creek" from this circumstance. The business was continued only six or seven years; but the old building remained for a long time.

A POST-OFFICE

was established in Lorraine about 1806. The mail-route was from Rome to points north. Simeon Parkhurst was the carrier, and Benjamin Gates the postmaster. William Carruth was also one of the early postmasters, and, as letters frequently came with the postage unpaid, the settlers bartered their maple-sugar at four cents a pound to raise the postage. O. W. Grow is the present postmaster; and there is a daily mail from Adams to Worthville *via* this place.

Egg-packing, by a *new* process, was begun here in 1867, by A. W. Grow. From a small beginning a large business has sprung. The process consists in immersing the eggs in a chemical solution, which enables them to keep fresh for years. W. R. Grow and L. F. Caulkins are the present proprietors. Nearly 55,000 dozen eggs were put up in 1877.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Isaac Weston was the first to permanently locate in Lorraine. He was an old-time practitioner in many respects, and it is related that when his services were sought on a certain occasion by a man who had cut himself chopping wood, the good old doctor prescribed blood-letting and calomel as the proper remedies for the case. Other practitioners were Drs. French, Bagg, Tuttle, Hathaway, and Nugent. Drs. Z. K. Babcock and M. L. Overton are the present physicians, both of the allopathic school.

ATTORNEYS.

No regularly admitted members of the bar ever lived in Lorraine, although there were those who practiced in justices' courts. Among these were John Earl, John Bently, and Parley Brown.

A *résumé* of the business of Lorraine shows the following business firms: general merchandise, C. C. Moore; groceries, C. D. Grimshaw; egg-packers, Caulkins & Grow; hotel, Horace Streeter; harness-maker, H. Wilson; shoemakers, Elihu Gillet and W. R. Steele; joiner, John W. Brown; miller, Joseph B. Wilcox; saw-mill, Abel Wagoner; planing-mill, L. L. Bateman; wagon-maker, Elijah Bellinger; cooper, A. Streeter; blacksmiths, H. B. Harrington, Almon Harrington, and Elijah Bellinger; physicians, Z. K. Babcock and M. L. Overton; and postmaster, O. W. Grow.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Nearly all the religious interests of the town are centred in the societies worshiping at Lorraine village. There are a number of Adventists in the southern part of the town, connected with the church at Mannsville; and other creeds have their adherents, though without any regular organization.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF LORRAINE

was formed in 1806, with a membership of thirteen, and had the Rev. Amos Lamson as pastor, who was ordained October 7, 1806, and who was succeeded, in 1815, by Solomon Johnson. Rev. Benjamin W. Capron was employed in 1819, and in May, 1824, Parley Brown was ordained, and labored until 1830, when he was succeeded by John F. Bishop, who served one year. Charles B. Taylor was next called to the pastorate for three years; and in 1837 Henry Ward commenced a three years' connection. In 1840, Elisha Robbins was employed, and, in one year, Luther Humphrey, who, in July, 1842, was ordained, and continued three years. He was succeeded, in 1845, by O. L. Crittenden, who remained one year. The church was without a pastor until 1850, when J. F. Bishop was called. He remained one year, and was succeeded by Philander Persons, whose pastorate was continued several years. In 1859, L. P. Day was called, and remained with the church two or three years. Then followed an interval when the church was without a pastor until 1864, when L. G. Brown came and remained three years. W. H. Taylor became pastor in 1870, and in 1871 E. G. Blount followed him, remaining fifteen months. There was no regular pastor until 1875, when E. H. Lovett came, and remained with the church two years. At present (1877) the church is without a pastor. The frequent pastoral changes have not been favorable to the interests of the church. The membership has been greatly diminished, until at present it numbers only 42.

Until 1829 the church did not have its own house of worship. On December 23 of that year a society was formed, with Aaron Brown, Jr., John Fasset, Benjamin Fletcher, Jr., and James Gifford, Jr., trustees. A church was erected, in 1830, at a cost of $1200. It is a plain frame of respectable size, and was repaired in 1868.

In 1854 the society was reorganized and incorporated, under the laws of the State, as "The First Baptist Church and Society of Lorraine," and, August 22 of that year, J. F. Robinson, Jude Lamson, M. F. Cole, A. S. Gillet, Aaron Brown, and L. D. Reed elected trustees. The present board consists of Gilbert Perdy, Samuel Gardner, A. S. Gillet, B. B. Brown, Wm. R. Steele, and P. M. Brown, trustees, and J. B. Wilcox, clerk.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF LORRAINE

had its origin at an early day. About 1807 Elder Bliss settled in the town, and held occasional service, which a few years later was changed to regular preaching by himself, Elder Spear, and others. But no society was formed until Dec. 3, 1829, when a meeting was held for this purpose, and Silas Lyman, William Carruth, and Alfred Webb were elected trustees of the society which was formed. In 1830 a small frame church was erected in the southern part of the village, which was used by the society as long as it had an existence. The church having become so feeble, owing to the removal of many of its members, services were discontinued about 1850, and in 1858 the building was conveyed to the town for a public hall, but with a provision that it might be used for religious meetings. Among those who had the pastoral care of the church were Reverends Higley, Moreton, and Tremaine, while among the most prominent official members were Deacons Lyman, Pitkin, and others, none of whom remain in the town.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were members of this faith in the town from its first settlement, and soon after had so much increased in numbers that religious meetings were held by them in the school-houses and other suitable places. For many years the classes were connected with Adams and other circuits; but about 1853 the classes at Lorraine and Worth became a separate charge, called Lorraine circuit, Isaac Hall, pastor. A board of trustees, consisting of Joseph Grimshaw, James Gifford, Daniel Caulkins, Sardis Abbey, Daniel Wise, Elijah R. Fox, and John Fasset, was selected, and measures were taken to build a church. In 1856 Joseph Grimshaw, Sardis Abbey, and Daniel Caulkins were appointed a building committee, and proceeded to erect a neat frame church, surmounted by a spire, in the northern part of the village. The house was formally dedicated in Jan., 1858. The present trustees are J. M. Fox, B. A. Caulkins, A. Caulkins, Daniel Wise, L. C. Tabor, and Joseph Grimshaw. The following have been pastors since 1855: 1856–7, I. L. Hunt; 1858–9, William B. Joice; 1860–1, Gideon P. Jones; 1862–3, Samuel M. Warne; 1864–6, S. C. Goodell; 1867, A. McLaren; 1868, W. W. Hunt; 1869–70, A. S. Barter; 1871–2, M. T. Hill; 1873–4, James Stowell; 1875–6, N. E. Bush; 1877, Daniel Fulford. The membership is 65, and Lafayette Caulkins is the class-leader.

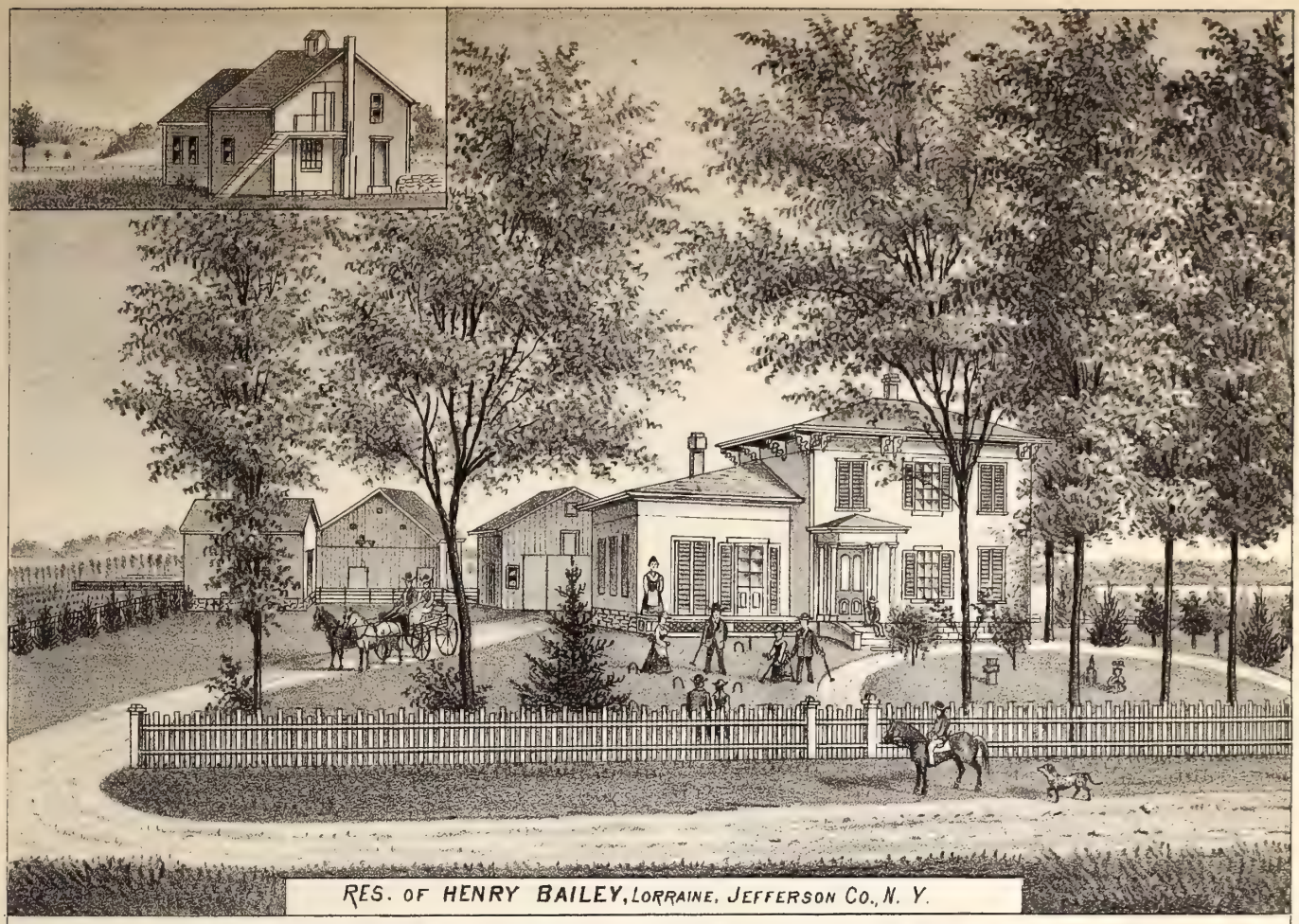
A Sabbath-school, which was reorganized in May, 1877, is connected with the church. It has seventy-five members, and sustains a small library. John Pitkin is the superintendent.

SECRET ORDERS.

"Lorraine Lodge, No. 206, I. O. of O. F.," was chartered Aug. 10, 1868, with the following members: L. Lanfear, E. Gillet, E. Moore, H. L. Grimshaw, S. A. Wise, D. B. Wise, C. C. Moore. The lodge has a pleasant and neatly-furnished hall, and now numbers twenty-eight members. The present officers are C. C. Moore, N. G.; L. Lanfear, V. G.; S. A. Wise, Sec'y; and E. Gillet, Treas.

"Living Vine Grange, No. 147, P. of H.," was organized in the southern part of the town, in 1874, with eighteen charter members. It had a very flourishing career, reaching a membership of seventy. This has been diminished to thirty. The meetings are held at the grange hall, formerly the old Union school-house. The officers are Geo. H. Hull, Master, and John Williams, Secretary.

"Lorraine Grange, No. 117, P. of H.," was chartered February 25, 1874, with thirty members and the following officers: L. H. Bishop, Master, and Z. J. Scribens, Secretary. The grange meets in a neat hall in Lorraine village, and has at present seventy-nine members. Z. J. Scribens is Master, and L. S. Pitkin, Secretary.



RES. OF HENRY BAILEY, LORRAINE, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RES. OF DANIEL WISE, LORRAINE, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

HENRY W. JEWETT, M.D.,

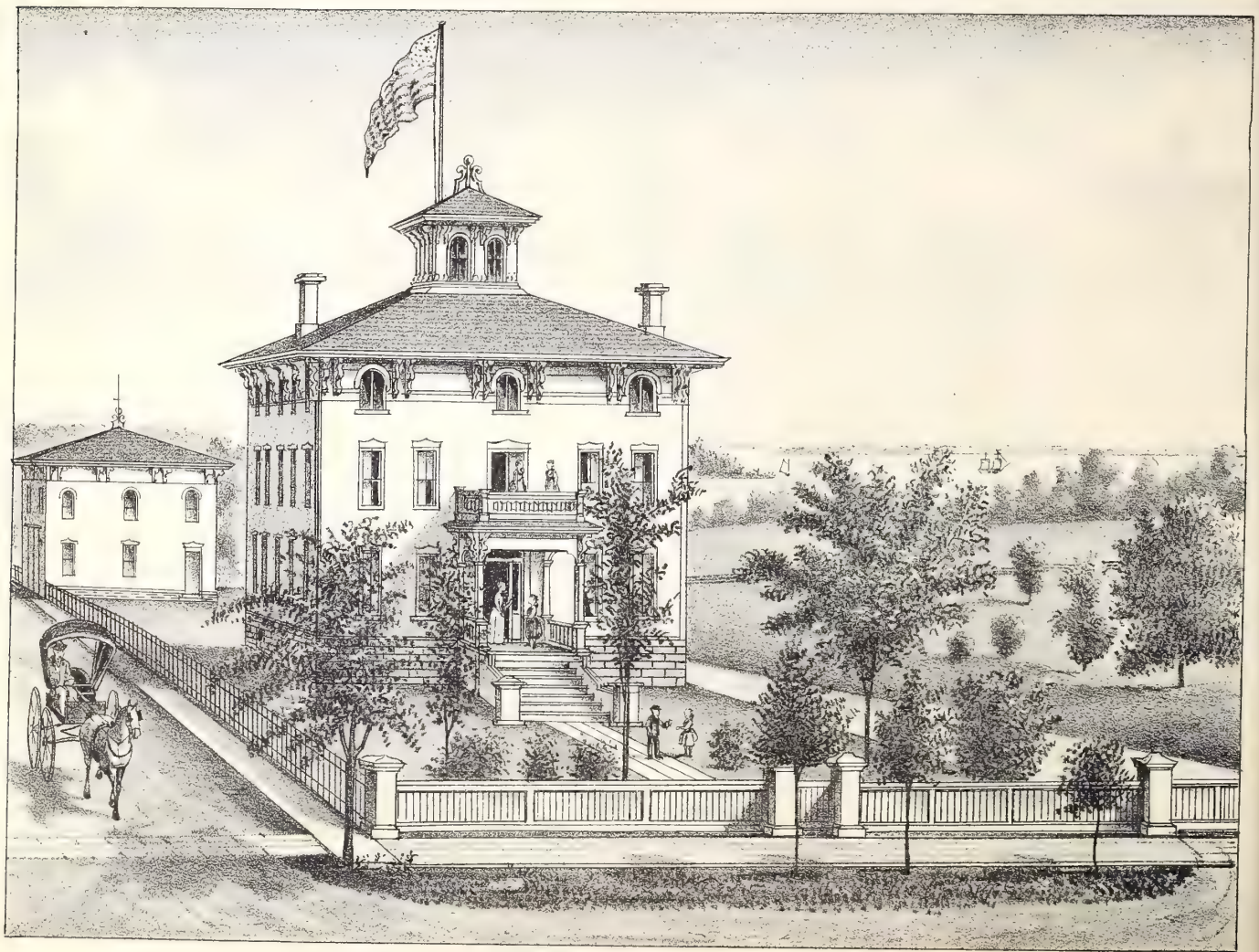
was born in the town of Rome, Oneida county, New York, on March 24, 1823. His father was a farmer, and Henry worked at home until he reached his sixteenth year. His educational acquirements up to that time were such as the district school afforded. He attended private school two years, preparatory to entering college. He commenced the study of medicine with Drs. H. H. and S. W. Pope, in the village of Rome, and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in February 1845. He commenced the active practice of medicine at Depauville, and remained there seven years. From there he removed to Chaumont, where he has remained since 1857, following his profession. By close and unremitting application he has succeeded in working up quite an extensive practice. Being careful in his diagnosis, and diligent in the treatment of his patients, he has been generally very successful.



DR. H.W. JEWETT.

He has affiliated with the Republicans since the organization of that party, though not taking an active part in politics farther than to use his vote and influence for proper candidates, to the maintenance of Republican principles. He has attended the services of the Presbyterian church, in which he has occupied the same pew since he first settled in the village. He is now a member of that church in good standing. His ancestors were from Scotland,—the home of Presbyterianism,—and located in Connecticut and Rhode Island at a very early day.

Dr. Jewett is a gentleman widely known and very generally respected. His influence in the community is founded on principles of professional and business integrity; and his character, after a residence of twenty years, is permanently established. He enjoys the confidence of the people generally, not only as a physician, but as a citizen and neighbor.



RES. OF O. S. WILCOX, CHAUMONT, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

LYME.

MANY years before the settlement of northern New York, all the water within Stony island and Point Peninsula was called by the Indians "Naionre," by the French *Bail de Nivernois*, and by the English Hungry bay. There are records of visits made to the shore of these waters more than two hundred and fifty years ago. As early as the middle of September, 1615, was the landing of Champlain, with his savage troops, in an expedition against the *Iroquois*. The army consisted of nearly two thousand red warriors, and less than twenty Frenchmen. Their canoes were left in a sheltered cove, while they pushed across the country on foot to make the attack.

About seventy years later, August, 1684, Marquis de la Barre encamped, with eighteen or twenty hundred men, a majority of whom were French soldiers, probably on *Bail de Nivernois*, at a place which he designated in his journal as *La Famine*. The expedition was against the same *Iroquois* nations; but he lost nearly all his army by hunger and sickness, whereupon he consummated a treaty with a part of the hostile Indians, and returned at once to New France (Canada).

In less than another generation, Father Charlevoix, a Jesuit priest, visited the French colonies in North America, under the sanction and order of the King of France, and wrote a letter from the Bay of Famine, dated May 16, 1721. He wrote of the "prodigious" eagles, the numerous fish, the "painted" Indians, and the trees that "reached almost to the clouds."

In 1793, Simon Desjardines and Pierre Pharoux were sent out by the Castorland company, of France, to explore the six hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of land in northern New York, which had come into its possession. At New York they were joined by M. I. Brunel, the celebrated engineer. These three men and their assistants took a bateau at Oswego and started in search of Black river. They seem to have had some trouble in finding it, and were several days about the shores of Henderson and Chaumont bays. A full account of this exploring party will be found elsewhere.

The larger portion of the waters between Stony island and Point Peninsula washes the shores of the town of Lyme. It was erected from Brownville on March 6, 1818, and named from old Lyme, in Connecticut. It then included all of its present territory, the town of Cape Vincent, and that portion of Penet's Square which lay west of Clayton. Cape Vincent was set off thirty-one years later. The first public meeting of Lyme township was held in March, 1818, when Richard M. Esselstyn was chosen supervisor, and John Dayan clerk; J. B. Esselstyn, Luther Brittin, and Benjamin Estes were made assessors; Elnathan Judd, John Dayan, and Joseph Rider became commissioners of highways; John M. Tremper, Thaddeus Smith, and Eber Kelsey were elected pound-masters and fence-viewers. The following is a complete list of the supervisors of the town up to the present date: Richard M. Esselstyn, 1818–22; John B. Esselstyn, 1823; Willard Ainsworth, 1824; at a special meeting in September, 1824, J. B. Esselstyn; Willard Ainsworth, 1825–32; Otis P. Starkey, 1833; Jere. Carrier, 1834–35; Minot Ingalls, 1836; Isaac Wells, 1837; Philip P. Gaige, 1838; Roswell T. Lee, 1839; P. P. Gaige, 1840; Timothy Dewey, 1841; William Carlisle, 1842; Alexander Copley, 1843; W. O. Howard, 1844; Theophilus Peugnet, 1845; Isaac Wells, 1846–47; Alex. Copley, 1848; P. P. Gaige, 1849. Cape Vincent was erected from this township early in this year; Henry Cline, 1850; Alexander Copley, 1851; David Ryder, 1852; William Carlisle, 1853–54; Jacob Putnam, 1855; Nelson Burdick, 1856; William Dewey, 1857; Jacob Putnam, 1858–60; Francis C. Cline, 1861; Remos Wells, 1862–65; William H. Main, 1866–67; Andrew J. Dewey, 1868–73; Charles M. Empie, 1874–76. Adelbert A. Getman is the present supervisor, and John Combs the town clerk; the justices of the peace are (1877) George W. Rickett, Jacob Snell, Ira Inman, and Daniel C. Holbrook. The members of assembly from this assembly district, who have lived in Lyme, were John B. Esselstyn, 1822–25; Otis P. Starkey, 1836; Joshua Main, 1854; Isaac Wells, 1855; R. Francis Austin, 1856; William Dewey, 1861–63, and also 1852; W. W. Enos, 1871.

EARLY REGULATIONS.

At the first town-meeting it was voted to divide the town into eight road districts, to give $100 to the poor, and to forbid hogs to run at large without yokes around their necks and rings in their noses; if this last regulation was violated, the owner of the swine was to pay a penalty of fifty cents. Regulations were also made regarding horses and horned cattle; and the second year (1819) $40 was voted to build two pounds, one at Cape Vincent, and the other at Chaumont. It would appear, from the records, that the hog law was frequently evaded, for, in 1821, it was voted that all the porkers running at large should have "a *sufficient* yoke around his or her neck;" and that the fines collected for each violation should be paid over to the commissioners of schools. Bounties were offered for wolves and their whelps; taxes for roads were often levied; and the poor-tax was common, $350 being voted in 1847 at a special meeting.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlement was started in 1801, on the north

shore of Chaumont river, and a little more than two miles above the village which bears the same name. It is now designated as Old Town. The party came by the way of Oswego and the lake, and among them were Jonas Smith and Henry A. Delamater, from Ulster county, Richard M. Esseltyn from Clavarack, then in Albany county, David Soper, T. Wheeler, James Soper, Peter Pratt, and Timothy Soper, whose names are positively known. There were some others. During the summer a small clearing was made, and two or three buildings erected; but the location was an unhealthy one, and the next spring it was abandoned. The winter of 1801 and 1802 was spent by the settlers in the respective homes from which they had emigrated, having returned there in the fall, after their summer's clearing and building. In 1802, Mr. Delamater cleared the first land on Point Salubrious. In 1803 a part of the colony settled on the site of Chaumont village, built a saw-mill and a warehouse, and put in operation a log tavern; several other families from Ulster county increased their number; there were also a few unmarried young men, and an occasional immigrant from Canada.

In 1805, James Horton moved the families of Daniel and John Tremper to the Chaumont settlement, and came with his own family the next year. The Trempers were tanners. A small vessel was begun this year, but never finished. Henry Thomas was keeping a store, and several mechanics were in business.

A DISHEARTENING YEAR.

Smith and Delamater, the leading spirits of the enterprise, failed in 1806; others were discouraged by sickness; several had died from the malarial fever that had before afflicted the settlers; and a majority of the people decided to start once more anew. It may be remarked here that malignant fevers prevailed very fatally in 1828, and typhoid pneumonia and diphtheria in 1875. During the space of fifteen months fifty deaths occurred within the limits of the corporation of Chaumont village at the time of the last (1875) prevalent sickness. With these exceptions, the region has been considered healthy.

Point Salubrious was selected as the next permanent stopping-place. James I. Horton went there in 1806, and was the first settler. A Mr. Mills was probably the second. Joseph Rider, Silas Taft, Stephen Fisher, and David Rider came not far from 1807. Harry Horton and many others were here in 1810. No village was established, however, and Chaumont continued to retain its position in this respect.

ILLUSTRATIVE INCIDENTS.

The hardships of these pioneers were illustrated by such incidents as the following: In the fall of 1807 a company of Point Salubrious settlers went to Sacket's Harbor to obtain a supply of flour for use during the winter; they probably carried the grain of their own raising. On the return trip they were wind-bound a week at the south shore of Pillar Point, with only a single day's provision. After this was exhausted they lived upon berries growing near by, and upon cakes made of flour and water, and baked on flat stones. Nothing was reported about their beds, which were generally of secondary consideration in those days of discomfort.

On another occasion, Mr. Horton and Mr. Williams went to Brownville with two bags of grain on the back of a horse. The miller could not grind the grist until the next morning, and lest it might be delayed beyond that time by others crowding in ahead, Mr. Williams decided to remain over night. It seems to have been necessary that one of them should return home immediately with the horse. Mr. Horton returned. The next day he started back with the horse at an early hour, and reaching the neighborhood of Limerick, found Mr. W. with the two bags of flour. The grain had been ground quicker than either of them had anticipated, and had been brought by Mr. Williams on his back four or five miles. He would carry one a short distance, set it down, and go back after the other. In this way he kept them both in sight, until met by his friend and neighbor. It was a very welcome meeting in that wild and unbroken forest.

Another fact is related concerning Mrs. James Horton, who had great difficulty one week in obtaining a fire. This was the second year of their settlement, and when Mr. Mills was the only near neighbor. Both Mr. Horton and Mr. Mills had been away from home several days, and there was no fire at either log cabin; neither was there any flint or tinder, and matches had not been invented. What to do she did not know. At last she thought of an old clearing, and went thither with her little boy in the hope of finding a smouldering ember. Their search was unavailing until the little fellow crawled under a half burnt log that lay a little distance up from the ground, and shouted to his mother, "Fire! I have found it! Ain't you glad?"

THE QUAKER FAMILIES.

When the War of 1812 was declared there were not fifteen families in the settlement, counting all those who lived at Chaumont village and on Point Salubrious. It should be stated that the name Salubrious was given by Mr. Le Ray, because of its healthful and pleasant location. From this point to the St. Lawrence the wilderness was unbroken. In 1818 Mr. Musgrove Evans brought a colony of Quakers from Philadelphia and its neighborhood. During the next two years occasional additions were made from the same locality. The journey, of course, was overland, and in some instances lasted more than thirty days. For a little time new activity was manifested, but the sickness already referred to destroyed the ambition of the Quakers, and they soon after sold out and moved away. Mr. Evans himself went to the State of Michigan in 1823, and founded the town of Tecumseh. He was a surveyor, and an agent of Mr. Le Ray, in this region.

OTHER SETTLERS.

An attempt was made in 1812, by two or three men, to settle Point Peninsula,—one of these was named Robbins. But the war interfered with the project, and it was soon abandoned. Six years later, Sebra Howard, William Wilcox, Oliver Wilcox, and John Wilcox, with their families, made a permanent settlement. These men were soon followed by Brittle Minor, Asahel Hosington, Asa Collins,

John Combs, and others. Jonathan Selter was on the north shore. No one was living at Three-Mile Bay, in 1823, except a man whose name is not now remembered, who stopped in a log shanty just beyond the creek, at the east of the village; here was also a toll-gate.

Point Peninsula was nearly all taken up before the Bay was permanently occupied; and so late as 1835, only John Reed, Charles Leonard, and Benjamin Estes were residing there. Daniel Borden lived about half a mile to the west of the village site, and within a distance of two miles eight families subsequently located by the name of Wells. Daniel J. Schuyler settled at Three-Mile Bay in 1835, and was the first merchant; he built eighteen or twenty of the village houses. About the same time, Asa Wilcox identified himself with the place, and during the forty years of his residence built no less than forty-eight vessels, besides many smaller boats and fishing craft. The Star, Wave, Banner, and other club-boats repeatedly won prizes at regattas.

THE ASHLAND FARM.

When William Dewey was a civil engineer, subsequently in the employ of the Rome, Watertown, and Cape Vincent Railroad Companies, he purchased a thousand acres of unbroken land of Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, and took possession with his father, Timothy Dewey; this was in 1833. The farm is not far from Three-Mile Bay, is nearly level, and one of the most fertile in Jefferson County. Forty-five years ago it was very forbidding, much of it being under water a portion of the season; it soon acquired the name of Dewey's Swamp. The timber was chiefly ash, soft maple, elm, and oak. But Mr. Dewey gave his personal attention to the hard-looking farm, employed a large force of laborers, expended a great amount of money in drainage, and thus brought the soil to its present rich condition. Mr. George Ricketts was Mr. Dewey's foreman for the last thirteen years of his life. The Ashland farm has recently been sold to John P. and N. E. Douglass, of New York City.

A LARGE PURCHASE.

For many years Alexander Copley was the largest landholder in all this region of country. He came to Jefferson County in 1833, and had been here nearly fifty years when he died. On June 7, 1833, he purchased two thousand five hundred and sixty-two acres of Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, and three years later—October 5, 1836—the large tract of sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres from Gouverneur Morris. These lands lay in the towns of Clayton, Brownville, and Lyme. Afterwards he added ten thousand acres more to his estate, the land being situated in the town of Antwerp, thus owning nearly thirty thousand acres in all. Mr. Copley made Chaumont his home, although business often called him elsewhere; he dealt largely in stone and grain, owned a grist-mill, employed vessels, was a director of the Union bank from the year of its organization till his death, February, 1871, and was also a merchant.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

Before leaving these statements concerning the hardy pioneers of Lyme, a sad story may be related, the substance of which is given in Dr. Hough's sketch of Clayton. In 1817, Simon and Jared White came from the vicinity of Depauville to Three-Mile Point, with the intention, probably, of making a settlement. After remaining here a short time they decided to go west; they had been trespassers in the township of Clayton, and may not have been cordially received here. The westward-bound party consisted of eleven persons,—the two fathers, their wives, mother, and children. The first night they put up a mile or two beyond Sacket's Harbor. They were never seen alive after leaving this spot. The men had several hundred dollars in money, and it is supposed that the dissolute sailors and soldiers lounging about the neighborhood robbed and murdered the whole party. The boat was found empty of household goods, and the bodies of the brothers showed unmistakable marks of violence. Search was made for the women, but they were never discovered. The children were found dead under the water.

MILITARY INTERESTS.

The first celebration of our national independence, in all this region of country, was held at Chaumont in 1802. The number in attendance was certainly more than a hundred persons. From Champion and Hounsfield, Watertown and Brownville, Sacket's Harbor and Cape Vincent, and other points of settlement, the forefathers and foremothers came to do homage to the old flag and the land of the brave. Several were Revolutionary soldiers. Food and drink were plenty. Indians and squaws must also have joined the festivities. Rum and maple-sugar, shooting at a mark and wrestling, stories and songs, and fife and drum, could hardly have been wanting on this occasion, although there is no published report of the proceedings to guide us in making out the history of that Fourth of July.

Considerable alarm was felt at Chaumont in 1812 lest the British should come, pillage their homes and burn them; nor did they know but hostile Indians might take advantage of the war to pounce upon them and carry off their scalps. General Brown therefore advised the building of a block-house for defense, and this was erected the same year, on the north shore of the bay. Not long after, a squad of English soldiers visited the place, and promised not to destroy any property if the inhabitants would take down the block-house. This was done, and the material afterwards used on Point Salubrious, in the erection of a building for school and religious purposes. The artillery of this block-house, or fort, consisted of an iron gun which Jonas Smith had purchased some time before for two gallons of rum. It was found on the isthmus of Point Peninsula. Afterwards this gun was taken to Sacket's Harbor, and from thence it went to Ogdensburgh, where it was captured by the enemy. The following Revolutionary pensioners were living in the town of Lyme in 1840; the ages of each are also annexed: Samuel J. Mills, aged eighty-one; Jacob H. Oves, eighty-three; Nicholas Smith, eighty-five; Prudence Hodges, seventy-three; Lucretia Marsh, eighty-four; and Felix Powell, seventy-seven.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REBELLION.

A full list of the names of the patriotic soldiers who

went from this town in defense of the nation against slavery is given in the military chapter of the county. Lyme was loyal. The citizens held public meetings from time to time during those anxious years, on Point Peninsula, Three-Mile Bay, and Chaumont, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments and raising money for her soldiers. In response to the several calls of the Government for troops, every quota was filled. A town-meeting was held in 1863, at which it was voted to borrow eight thousand two hundred dollars ($8200) for the purpose of paying one hundred dollars apiece to those volunteers who had enlisted from the town of Lyme since July 2, 1862. This was a just recognition of those men who would have served without it, and who had already smelt the powder of battle. At a special meeting of the township, held on the 15th of January, 1864, it was voted to pay each volunteer who had enlisted since October 17, 1863, the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars ($325). As in many other towns, some of the boys were maimed for life, some never saw home again, and others were never heard of after their last battle.

FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

The old State road which was extended from Brownville to Port Putnam, on the St. Lawrence, in 1803, crossed Chaumont river at Chaumont village. This was also true of the turnpike which Mr. James Le Ray was authorized, in 1815, to construct to Cape Vincent. (In 1831 this turnpike was surrendered to the public and laid out into road districts.) The crossing of the river during the early years of the town was by means of row-boats and scows; poling across was not an unusual method of navigation; afterwards a rope ferry was used; and in 1823 (March 12) Vincent Le Ray obtained the right to build a toll-bridge, with a draw for the passage of vessels, which should be not less than sixteen feet in width. It was also stated in the act of legislation that the proprietors should not prevent a crossing of the stream in the winter over the ice within five rods of the bridge. The bridge was to be completed before December, 1824. Several years after, the property fell into the hands of the State, because the parties had not complied with certain provisions of the law of authorization; and in 1849 it was impassable. Then legal power was given the Lyme commissioners of highways to borrow a sum of money, which should not exceed $5000, for the purpose of rebuilding the bridge; and to pay this loan the supervisors were instructed to levy a tax on the town in five annual instalments. The comptroller added to this five thousand dollars the sum of six thousand, and the commissioners of the land office released whatever interest the State had in the right of way, or in the old bridge, then just ready to fall into pieces. With the means thus secured a substantial stone bridge was at once erected, whose solid piers remain good at this writing, and look as if the town would never have occasion to bridge the stream again. There is also a draw for the passage of vessels as in the old structure.

THE FISHERIES.

Fishing in the waters bordering the town of Lyme has been a business of prime importance from its first settlement. Indeed, a year before any inhabitants permanently located, a law was passed protecting all the people of this region against the seine-fishing of the Canadians; no Canadian was allowed to obstruct the rivers or streams with seines at the east end of Lake Ontario, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars. In 1808, fishing with scoop-nets was introduced. This method is not *entirely* abandoned at the present time. A post is set firmly in the ground, at the edge of the water, and a strong pole poised on its top like an old well-sweep; crossing each other at right angles, and fastened to the end of the pole over the water, are two strong bows; to the four extremities of the bows is attached the scoop-net, about twelve feet square, and looking very much like a huge bag sieve. The fishing is done by letting the net down into the water, and suddenly raising it as the finny travelers attempt to pass over. Scores of fish have been caught in this way at a single haul.

Seines were introduced about the same time, perhaps a little earlier than 1808. These nets vary in size from a hundred and sixty feet in length to twenty in breadth, and from sixteen hundred in length to a hundred in breadth, being wider in the middle than at the ends. Along the edge of the net, which is designed to be kept at the surface of the water, are attached floats, and along the lower edge are fastened sinkers, which carry the seine down into the water; a rope several feet in length is found at each end. In fishing, the seine is taken into a boat, with the rope attached to one end fastened on shore. At once the boat is pushed off. When a few rods out the fishermen begin to let off the net, taking a wide circuit in their course; then they come ashore, fasten both ends of the rope to a windlass, and slowly draw in the net with leaping and struggling fish, unless it happens that none are caught, which is sometimes the case; but when five thousand are brought ashore at one time, the scene is an exciting and hilarious one. A horse is frequently used in turning the windlass, and two or three hours are required to haul the largest seines. This method of fishing is now given up.

In 1845 the gill-nets were brought into use, and are still employed. They are uniform in width, are sunk to the bottom or very near it, and their position is indicated by buoys at the surface of the water. The fish are caught in the meshes by the gills, which fact has given this net its peculiar name, and are invariably found dead; for this reason they are inferior as a market fish, being more liable to spoil. But the most successful fishing in Chaumont bay has been with the pound-net. This method of fishing was introduced in 1859. In the spring of that year Frederick Kirkland and Ralph Rogers set a pound-net off the shore of Point Peninsula, and about the middle of October another was set by O. H. Kirtland, Lucius P. Ingham, and D. W. Clark, who came on from Saybrook, Connecticut, for the purpose. The yields were enormous for the next two or three years, and it was sometimes impossible to care for the fish which were caught.

The average size of the pound-net is thirty feet square, and it is usually set in about thirty feet of water. This is securely fastened to four stakes driven firmly into the bottom, with the upper ends two or three feet out of water. From this pound or receiver, towards the shore, is a large heart-shaped net, with the apex terminating in the pound.

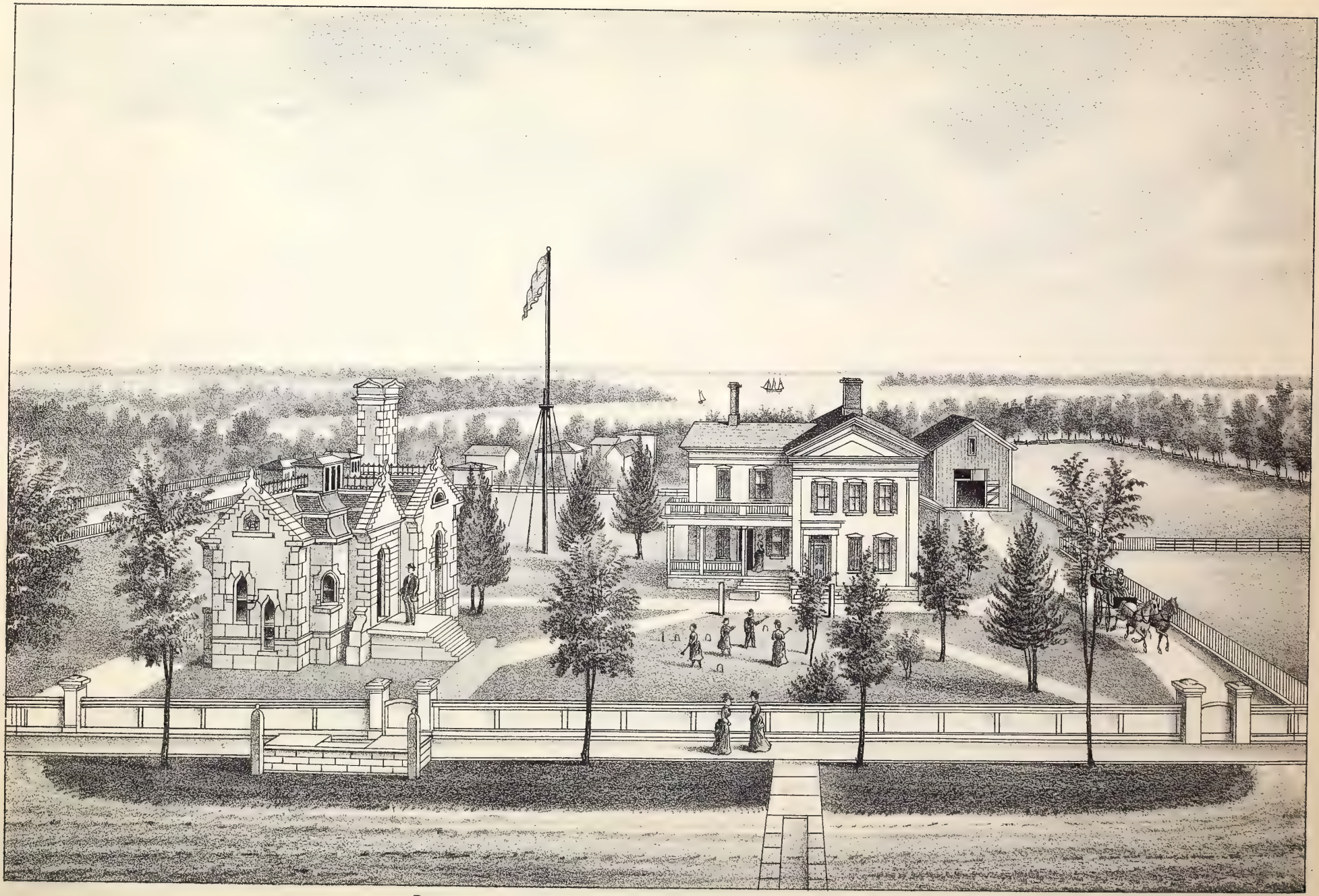


JERRY P. SHULER.



MRS. JERRY P. SHULER.





RESIDENCE of **HIRAM COPLEY**, CHAMOUNT, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

From the base of the heart is a leader, running back to the shore, and fastened to stakes a hundred feet apart; the average length of the leader is thirteen hundred feet, and the stakes, as in the other instance, are firmly driven into the bottom of the bay. The fish meet this long line of netting, follow it down into the heart, and work towards the apex, because of its peculiar shape. At the apex is a large funnel, in other words, a hoop-net, with a large circle for a passage out of the heart, and a small circle at the other end, which terminates in the pound or receiver. After the fish have once passed through the funnel into the large square pound,—reaching from the surface of the water to the bottom of the bay,—the chances of escape are very small. From a net of this kind a hundred barrels of fish have been taken at one time. They are now very extensively used.

The fish caught in the spring are chiefly pike, while the fall fish are lake herring (ciscoes) and white fish. The seasons vary in production; and, for this reason, and for others that at once suggest themselves to the reader, it is impossible to give an accurate statement of the quantity of fish taken from these waters. It has been safely estimated, however, that for thirty years, beginning with 1815 or 1816, ten thousand barrels of ciscoes and white fish were annually obtained. For ten years past the business has been lighter; and at Chaumont Station, for this time, the shipment has been about five thousand barrels each twelve months—three thousand barrels of salt fish and two thousand barrels of fresh. It is a business of thirty thousand dollars a year. The old inspection laws were abolished in 1836, much to the gratification of the fishermen, with whom they were never popular; in fact, they were never of much value.

Near the village of Chaumont are extensive stone quarries, which have furnished the finest of building-stone. A quarry was also opened at Three-Mile Bay a short time ago; there are six in all. The average business for the last ten years has been twenty-five thousand dollars annually. While there are months when very little is done in this line of labor, during the flush of business as many as two hundred men are employed. The stone lies in immense layers, evenly bedded, and is broken into long pillars by driving wedges into holes drilled about six inches apart, on a given line marked for the purpose. Powder is rarely used. A pillar was once broken off from a solid bed-stone, one hundred and twenty-seven feet long. These stones are dressed on the ground, and shipped upon vessels for their destination. Oswego has received a vast quantity for her piers, canal locks, and railroad bridges; loads have been taken to Charlotte. The light-house at the head of Lake Ontario was constructed from Chaumont stone, and some of the handsome pillars in the market building in the city of Kingston, Ontario, were once in these quarries.

SHIP-BUILDING.

This has been an important branch of business at Chaumont and Three-Mile Bay, especially at the latter place. From the Chaumont ship-yard have been launched the following vessels: *Stephen Girard*, 60 tons, built in 1832 by William Clark; *Alleghan*, 100 tons, built in 1835 by Robert Masters; *R. C. Smead*, 75 tons, 1839, by S. and A. Davis; Copley and Main built, in 1847, *Rip Van Winkle*, 235 tons; in 1848, *Oxford*, 244 tons, and the *Palmyra*, 180 tons; in 1851, *A. L. Hazleton*, 230 tons; in September, 1873, *Mary Copley*, 275 tons, owned by H. Copley, A. Wilcox, and J. Gilmore; in June, 1874, *Watertown*, owned by H. Copley, Folger Brothers, and W. W. Enos, of 309 tons burden; in October, 1874, *A. J. Dewey*, owned by H. Copley, A. J. Dewey, and W. W. Enos, 270 tons, Captain W. O. Vincent; in June, 1874, was also launched the small steamer *Edith Sewell*, built and owned by Pluche Brothers.

Since 1835 the following vessels have been launched at Three-Mile Bay, the larger proportion having been built by Asa Wilcox; the aggregate tonnage of the vessels constructed by Mr. Wilcox, between 1835 and 1852, amounted to 6410 tons, the largest having a measurement of 395 tons. In 1835, the *Florida* and *Elon Bronson;* 1836, *Pennsylvania* and *Kentucky;* 1837, *Missouri;* 1838, *Patriot;* 1841, *Asa Wilcox* and *Havana;* 1842, *D. D. Calvin* and *Rocky Mountains;* 1843, *Cambridge* (brig), *Empire*, and *Neptune;* 1844, *Cuba*, *Oregon*, and (brig) *Ontario;* in 1845, *Milan* and (brig) *Hampton;* 1846, (propellor) *Clifton*, *Champion* (brig), *Iroquois*, and *Rio Grande;* 1847, *Palmetto*, *Seminole*, *Portland*, *Acadia*, and (brig) *H. R. Seymour;* 1848 (brigs) *Saxton* and *Ocean;* 1849, *D. J. Scuyler;* 1852, *Melrose;* 1853 (three-master) *Hungarian;* Mr. Wilcox also built many club boats and fishing boats. A few of the list of the vessels built by him since 1853 have not been obtained; he constructed forty-eight vessels—at Three-Mile Bay, and other places—during his life-time; in 1836 he built the *Congress*, on Pillar Point. In 1843 Scuyler and Powers launched the *Col. Powers*, at Three-Mile Bay, of 80 tons burden; in the same year William Combs built the *Bogart*, having the same capacity. In 1845 E. Cline completed *The Rush*, of 52 tons, and Peter Estes the *Breeze*, of 100 tons. In 1832 S. Howard built the *New York*, of 80 tons, on Point Peninsula. In 1834 G. C. Rand built the *William Buckley*, 112 tons; in 1836 the *Bancroft*, and in 1837 the *G. C. Rand*, each of the same tonnage, and at the same place.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was started by Nancy Smith, in 1805, four years after the settlement of the town. This cultivation of ideas was carried forward on the south side of the bay. Mention is also made of a school which was held in the reconstructed block-house, erected on Point Salubrious, —the block-house or fort taken down by the inhabitants in 1812, at the demand of British soldiers. The first commissioners of schools were chosen in 1818, at the first town-meeting; the names of the commissioners were James M. Cran, R. M. Esselstyn, and Benjamin T. Bliss. Seven years later, James M. Cran and R. T. Lee were authorized to determine the boundaries of the school districts. (It will be remembered that these statements apply to the territory of Cape Vincent, as well as that of Lyme, until 1849.) Between the years 1824 and 1849, with two exceptions, the town annually voted to collect by tax double the sum of money appropriated by the State for school privi-

leges; in 1830 and 1831 the school tax only equaled the State appropriation. At a meeting of the present town of Lyme, held in February, 1857, a resolution was passed recommending the giving of $50,000 by the legislature of New York to the St. Lawrence University. Select schools have been maintained from time to time, some of which have been taught by men from college. At Three-Mile Bay a very handsome building has just been completed, at a cost of $3000. There are sixteen school districts in the town.

TEMPERANCE INTERESTS.

The first temperance organization was formed in a schoolhouse on Three-Mile Point, about 1833. Joshua Lawton was chosen president, and Zenas Ellis secretary; William McPherson, Sylvester Lawton, and a Mr. Johnson were other persons who are remembered as especially interested in its success. More than two hundred persons were induced to sign the pledge. After two or three years the organization held its meetings in Chaumont. The first pledge was very easy in its requirements, demanding an abstinence only from distilled liquors; all malt liquors, wines and ciders, new or old, could be used at each member's desire. But this accomplished little or nothing for the good of temperance, and the pledge was finally put upon the true basis of a total refraining from all strong drinks. In 1844 the session of the Presbyterian church unanimously passed a resolution, that all persons presenting themselves for membership should be required to sign a pledge of entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage; the session also voted to submit this resolution to the church for its approval.

In 1850 the Sons of Temperance had a lodge at Point Peninsula, called the "Polar Star," and numbered 545; at Three-Mile Bay was the "Northern Star," number 90, organized December 20, 1850; there was another named "Chaumont" at that village, with the number of 547. These gave place to the Good Templars, who organized a lodge on the 20th of December, 1866, and the nineteenth in the order of numbers. The Reform Club movement enlisted the community last spring (1877), with Chaumont and Three-Mile Bay as the centres of meeting; the club at the bay is especially in a flourishing condition. These societies have had their ebbings, like all others of the country, but each movement has marked a decided gain for both body and soul.

RELIGIOUS.

The first Sunday-school was opened on Point Salubrious at an early date, but given up after a short experience. In 1835 there was no regular Sabbath worship at Chaumont, and the Lord's day—to use the language of one who has written concerning the fact—was "signalized more by muscular Christianity,—a development of the muscles by athletic games,—than by the worship of God." This is more or less true of all new communities. There were three taverns at the village. In this state of things, Mr. Solon Massey moved to the place, and soon after started a Sabbath-school. Out of these Christian efforts grew the Presbyterian and Methodist churches; at least, the first impulse was here. The Baptist organization was holding services chiefly in the western part of the town. And this leads us to speak of the Baptist churches, one of which has been organized over sixty years.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1816 the Rev. Joseph Maltby, of Rodman, preached two or three months on Point Salubrious, and baptized eighteen persons. On August 12, of that year, a council of sister churches convened and recognized twenty-five constituent members as a Baptist church. Elder Elisha Morgan delivered the sermon. Among the original members were Stephen Fisher, Henry Horton, Abigail Horton, Amos Richards, Benjamin Bliss, George Coon, Nancy Coon, James Horton, and Nathan M. Kendall. Nathan Kendall, Stephen Fisher, and Eliphalet Peck were the first deacons, and were ordained May 2, 1822. Elder Thomas Morgan was the first pastor, but how long he served the people does not appear on the records.

On July 24, 1824, a branch society was formed on Point Peninsula, and meetings were held at the two above-named places, and at Chaumont, Pillar Point, North Shore, and Three-Mile Bay. Ashna Lawton was settled as pastor in 1832, and continued until November, 1837. In April, 1833, the name of the church was changed to the United church of Lyme. In 1834, eighteen members were dismissed to the branch on Point Peninsula, and that became an independent organization. In the fall of this year (1834) six other members withdrew from the mother church,—Nathan M. Kendall, Nathaniel Wells, Martha Woodruff, Ada Shaw, Anna Pratt, and Ahitabel Shaw,—and on the 11th of the following February were recognized by a council as the Second Baptist church of Lyme. This was done in order to better accommodate the members at Three-Mile Bay and the North Shore. The new organization started with twenty-six constituent members; and on February 10, 1838, the old church on Point Salubrious disbanded, and the new church took the name of the First Baptist church of Lyme, which it now bears.

John S. Whitman succeeded Elder Lawton in May, 1838; more than a hundred were added during his ministry of a little more than five years. The first house of worship was erected in the village of Three-Mile Bay, in 1840, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and dedicated December 24, 1840. In November, 1843, R. T. Smith, of Pulaski, was settled as pastor, and served the church until March, 1846; during his pastorate thirty-five were received by baptism. The parsonage was built in 1844, and was subsequently enlarged and improved. Elder Lorenzo Rice was called May 1, 1846, and continued as pastor for five years. In March, 1849, he was assisted in a series of meetings by Rev. John F. Bishop, of Belleville, and one hundred and twenty-four additions were made to the church as a result of these revival labors. The membership was then two hundred and ninety-three, larger than it has been at any other time during its history. B. C. Crandall was the next pastor for two years, closing his labors June 1, 1853. In October, 1854, E. G. Blount served the congregation for six months, and was succeeded in May, 1855, by Daniel Dye; he remained four years, and twenty-five were baptized. After Mr. Dye came G. N. Harmon, who preached until April, 1864. J. S. Blandon

was ordained pastor in October, 1864, and closed his labors in February, 1868. Then A. G. Dansford supplied the desk for five months, and was succeeded by D. C. Haynes, from May, 1869, to the following September. J. M. Beeman was next settled as pastor, in April, 1870; he died suddenly, Sept. 24, 1875, lamented by the community. The present pastor is Rev. E. F. Maine, who was called from Adams Centre, and settled March 1, 1876. Up to the present date,—October, 1877,—twenty-three persons have united with the church under Mr. Maine. During the summer of 1874 the house of worship was rebuilt and enlarged, at an expense of two thousand eight hundred dollars. Daniel J. Scuyler has been clerk of the church since 1859. Adrian Van Woert, Daniel Herrick, Daniel J. Borden, and Zenas Ellis are the present deacons. The number of persons received into the church since the original organization, in 1816, has been 747; the amount of money expended for religious purposes has been about $30,000.

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

Not far from 1827, Elder Amasa Dodge formed a Free Communion Baptist church at Three-Mile Bay; this was succeeded by the Free-will organization on July 6, 1841, under the direction of Mr. Dodge and with the greater portion of the members of the free-communion body. At a meeting held in the house of William Northop, Dec. 18, 1843, a society was formed, with Charles Leonard, R. H. Bartlett, Henry Leonard, William Northop, and Charles Caswell, as trustees. A church building was erected in 1844. Succeeding Mr. Dodge, as pastors, were Elders Overocker, McKoon, Samuel Padding, Hart, Griffith, Abbey Staples, and Hitchcock. Regular services have not been maintained for several of the later years, the pastor at Depauville making occasional visits and preaching. April 13, 1867, the society elected the following trustees to serve one year, or until their successors should be chosen: L. D. Ackerman, William Northop, A. J. Cooley, A. Hamilton, and James Reed. M. Hamilton is also clerk of the society, and these persons still hold (1877) their office.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

During the summer of 1831, Rev. Dexter Clary, John Hall, a licentiate, and a Mr. Wicks, who had the ministry in view, visited Chaumont, and went from house to house, talking and praying with the people concerning the great question of personal religion. Sincere in their efforts, the inhabitants received them with respect, a revival followed, and the Presbyterian church was at once organized. Two or three revival meetings each day were held for a little time, some in the school-house and the larger ones in a barn that is still standing on the north side of the bay. It was on September 22, 1831, that George S. Boardman and John Sessions met a number of the inhabitants in the school-house of the village, and organized the First Presbyterian church of Chaumont; these ministers were a committee sent out by the Presbytery of Watertown for the purpose, if they should find the way clear. The membership consisted of eighteen persons, fourteen of whom were women; eleven of the eighteen persons bore the name of McPherson, but were from three different families. The names of the original members were as follows: William McPherson, Mrs. Bathiah Williams, Hugh McPherson, James Horton, Adelia McPherson, Ellis Hill, Betsey McPherson, Fanny Hills, Jane McPherson, Sally McPherson, Lucy Hubbard, Lucinda McPherson, Nancy A. Mills, Mary McPherson, Betsey Trumbul, Hannah McPherson, Sarah McPherson, and May McPherson.

At this meeting of organization, Wm. McPherson was chosen a ruling elder. In November, 1835, Rev. George S. Boardman presided at a church meeting where Solon Massey was elected the second ruling elder, and when six persons made profession of their faith in Christ. This church struggled on for several years, with occasional preaching and the reading of sermons by Mr. Massey, together with remarks and prayer by the brethren. The first death was that of Fanny Hills, in 1831. Seven years after the formation of the church, on Sept. 25, 1838, a meeting was held of the male members and perhaps of some others, at the dwelling-house of Solon Massey, when a resolution, pledging themselves, as individuals and as a church, to raise $100 for the support of such Presbyterian minister as can be obtained, for one-half the time, for one year to come, was unanimously adopted.

This was signed by Solon Massey, Hugh McPherson, David Burnett, Philip Beasom, and William McPherson. In the following year the services of Samuel Leonard were secured one-half of the time, and William Chittenden preached a part of 1841. In 1842 J. A. Canfield, then a licentiate, lived at Dexter, and divided his services between the two congregations. In 1843 he moved to Chaumont, and made the wider division of his strength and labors between Chaumont, Three-Mile Bay, La Fargeville, and the neighboring school-houses; and afterwards at Depauville. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that some of the people called him the "Presbyterian bishop of all north of Black river."

Meetings were held in the stone school-house until the erection of a church building, which was begun in 1843; it was dedicated Sept. 17, 1845. At this dedicatiory service Mr. Canfield was ordained and installed over the flock. The first trustees of the society, which was formed March 20, 1844, were Philip Beasom, Ozias Bander, and Jeremiah Bennet. It is probable that a house of worship would not have been built, at the time above named, but for the perseverance of Robert McPherson. After the people had done themselves credit on the subscription book, only half enough money was pledged to meet the estimated expense. He decided, however, to go forward; framed the building himself; had the lumber sawed in his own saw-mill; and finally mortgaged his farm in order to obtain funds for the purchase of such material as paint, glass, and nails. When the church was done, the people willingly divided the debt with him, giving him their notes, to be paid in one year without interest.

Mr. Canfield preached in Chaumont twenty-one years, and was succeeded by William Campbell, who came in 1864; W. M. Hoyt in 1867; and E. G. Bickford in 1870. A large revival blessed the church under the Rev. Mr. Bickford; and in 1872, a fine parsonage was built. He left his charge in 1874, in order to become a foreign

missionary, and is now stationed at Marash, Turkey, as a theological professor. The present pastor is Rev. P. Barbour, who entered upon his work in the spring of 1874. The present prosperity and number of the membership has not been exceeded in the past. The elders of the church are William McPherson, Abram Van Doren, Morris J. Cary, John Dingman, and Charles M. Knapp; the trustees of the society are Peter Van Doren, Hiram Copley, and Daniel Fish.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

There are three churches of this denomination in the town of Lyme, the first being organized in 1834, on Point Peninsula. Hiram Shepherd and Freeman H. Stanton, then on the Cape Vincent charge, were appointed by the conference for this purpose; these ministers formed the class in the aforesaid year, with James Cooley as class-leader. This station was supplied for several years with preaching from the Cape Vincent pastors, but was subsequently made an independent charge. The society has never owned a house of worship, but good accommodations for religious services have been provided. The following are the names of the preachers who have cultivated this field; only the year when they entered upon their labors is given: Lyman Ackerman, 1835; Hiram Shepherd, 1837; O. Squires, 1838; Sylvester Bishop, 1839; Ira Corbin, 1841; Leonard Deckins, 1842; Silas Slater, 1844; George Plank, 1845; Thomas B. Brown and John R. Lewis, 1846; Thomas Brown, 1847; John B. Cocaigne, 1848; L. D. Ferguson, 1850; Josiah Zimmerman, 1852; Browning Nichols, 1854; Cyrus Phillips, 1856; Father Pennock, 1857; Peter G. Kenney, 1858; A. Fradenburgh, 1860; Ross C. Houghton, 1861; George W. Calkins, 1862; Chauncy Simmons, 1863; W. S. Lewis, 1864; Chauncy Simmons, 1865; Mr. Abbey, 1866; Chamberlain Phelps, 1867; W. W. Totheroh, 1869; Peter Bullis, 1870; Eugene Waugh, 1871; C. N. Higby, 1872; D. W. Aylesworth, 1873; U. S. Hubbell, 1874; D. W. Aylesworth, 1875. The present pastor is Peter La Clair, who entered upon his labors in 1876. The present officers of the church are Nelson L. Enders, leader; A. B. Dingman, Timothy Fox, James H. Wiggins, Abram Roof, Anson Hewitt, James W. Enders, D. C. Holbrook, and Aaron Brougham, stewards; N. L. Enders is recording steward.

The territory now embraced in "The Three-Mile Bay charge" was formerly included in the Cape Vincent circuit. The first class was formed at the bay in 1839, composed of the following-named persons: David McComber, Eliza McComber, Benjamin Manning, Abigail Manning, and Prudence Caswell, all of whom are now dead, except Mrs. McComber. Reverends William Tripp and —— Corbin were on the circuit when the class was formed. In 1846 the Three-Mile Bay circuit was formed, embracing Point Peninsula, North Shore, Fox Creek, Burnt Rock, Chaumont, and Three-Mile Bay. Reverends J. R. Lewis and Thomas Brown were the preachers in charge. They were followed by Rev. Wm. Tripp, who remained one year Under his pastorate the parsonage commenced by the society was finished. Succeeding him was Rev. Mr. Cocaigne, who remained two years. During his pastorate an arrangement was made with the Free-will Baptist society, by which the use of their church was obtained one-half the time for the Methodists. Mr. Cocaigne was followed by Rev. L. D. Ferguson, who also remained two years, when Rev. J. Zimmerman succeeded him, and likewise remained two years. During his time of service the society changed the place of meetings from the Baptist church to Union Hall, which had formerly been the ball-room of a hotel. Rev. B. Nichols came next, and had charge of the society for two years. Under his administration the society erected the church which it now occupies. Following Mr. Nichols were Rev. Cyrus Phillips, two years; Rev. —— Castle, two years; Rev. E. Wheeler, one year; Rev. S. Griffin, who died before his term expired; and Rev. Chauncy Simmonds, a local preacher, who filled Mr. Griffin's unexpired term. Succeeding him were Rev. G. D. Greenleaf, two years; Rev. Ross C. Houghton, two years; Rev. Chamberlain Phelps, two years; and Rev. Isaac Turney, who resigned his charge before his term had expired, and was succeeded by Rev. Chauncy Simmonds, who remained three years. During his term he commenced raising funds to build a church at Chaumont, which was erected by his successor, Rev. D. W. Aylesworth, who also remained three years, and was followed by Rev. L. B. Noulton, the present pastor. The charge has been reduced from time to time by the formation of new charges from its membership at Point Peninsula and St. Lawrence (formerly Crane's Corners). The present charge embraces Three-Mile Bay and Chaumont, and occupies a very respectable position among the various charges of the conference. The present trustees are Geo. McPherson, Le Roy Reed, Peter Bellinger, B. F. Lucas, Johnson Simmonds, and C. D. Hayes. The present class-leaders are C. H. Hamilton and Stephen Curtis.

On December 13, 1839, a Methodist class was formed at Chaumont with nineteen members. For many years meetings were held in the school-house, and the station was connected with the Depauville charge; afterwards, until 1874, services were conducted in the town hall by the preacher from the bay. On August 26, 1872, the church and congregation met in their accustomed place of worship and decided to enter upon the work of building a church. A society was formed at this meeting, with the following trustees: G. W. Pennock, Stephen Jaquay, Joshua Main, Jacob R. Horton, and Chester O'Connor. Stephen Jaquay was chosen secretary, and has held the office to the present date; the present stewards (1877) are R. E. Horton, G. W. Pennock, Chester O'Connor, and Charles Atwood; the class-leaders, Stephen Jaquay and Samuel Watrous. During the summer of 1874 the church building was erected, and on the 9th of September, with very interesting services, dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. It is valued at six thousand dollars, and, as already stated, the congregation is supplied each Sabbath with one preaching service by the resident pastor at Three-Mile Bay. The present trustees are as follows: G. W. Pennock, Riley Horton, R. W. Higgins, S. Jaquay, and Addison Van de Walker.

UNIVERSALIST.

The first Universalist society was organized on the 8th of September, 1850. David Bowman, Elijah Graves, and Andrew Inman were made trustees. Preaching has been

irregular. There is no church building, and at the present date there are no services of any kind.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial-ground near Three-Mile Bay was on a point of land east of the village and near the water. The present grounds are west of the village. There is also a burying-ground on Point Peninsula. At Chaumont the old burial-place is on the north side of the bay and several rods back from the turnpike. On June 14, 1873, at a meeting in the office of Hiram Copley, the Cedar Grove Cemetery Association was formed, with the following trustees: Ira Inman, A. J. Dewey, De Witt Copley, George Swind, O. C. Taft, Abram Van Doren, William Dillenbeck, J. C. Pluche, and Dr. E. B. Pratt. The grounds contain about two acres, and are pleasantly situated a little south of the village, overlooking the water of the bay. The first president was De Witt Copley. Dr. H. W. Jewett is the president at this date, and William Dillenbeck is secretary and sexton.

POINT SALUBRIOUS MINERAL SPRINGS.

About two years ago (in 1875) Mr. Alvah W. Warner discovered mineral water while drilling a well to obtain water for use in his family. Reaching a depth of seventy-four feet he obtained an abundant supply, but found it useless for cooking purposes. There was likewise a strong mineral smell and taste to the water. Its color also indicated its character. Many persons drank of it, and believed they were benefited by its medicinal properties. After about two years, the well seeming to be inexhaustible, Mr. Warner had Theodore Deeke, special pathologist of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, make a thorough chemical analysis of the water, in March, 1877, and the following result was reached (Mr. Deeke having visited the well in person):

"The mineral water is of excellent quality, as the chemical analysis shows, and belongs to the saline sulphur water. From the large amount of chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of soda, and sulphuretted hydrogen, and the small amount of sulphate of lime, its action upon the system, when taken in proper quantity, will be cathartic. The internal use of the water will be of value in the treatment of gout and chronic rheumatism, and in cases of engorgement of the liver. . . . Used both internally and externally, it will prove a trustworthy remedy in diseases of the skin. Temperature, 44° Fahrenheit."

The location of the springs is two miles from the village of Chaumont, on the shore of the bay, and in the neighborhood of good fishing. It may yet become an extensive summer resort. Mr. Warner has already made arrangements to put up a large house, ready for visitors and boarders next summer.

VILLAGES.

Wilcoxville is situated on Point Peninsula (the latter name being the post-office address), and contains mechanic-shops, a store, a hotel, and about fifteen dwelling-houses. The peninsula itself contains nearly 7000 acres of excellent farming soil, and is connected with the mainland by a neck 120 rods long. A portion of this isthmus is very narrow, and high water has been known to wash over it. Wilcox ville is thirteen miles from Three-Mile Bay by land, and about six miles by water.

Three-Mile Bay is three miles from Chaumont and seven from Cape Vincent. There are now 2 groceries, 4 stores, a steam-mill, a hotel, 3 churches, 3 physicians,—Chas. Parker, C. B. Walrad, and Dr. Loucks,—warehouses, wharves, and about 75 dwellings. It is a mile south of the railroad depot. The "Dominion Telegraph Company" opened an office at the village, Feb. 3, 1873, with John Combs as operator; the "Montreal Telegraph Company" opened their office at the railroad depot, about July 1, 1873, C. M. Van Woert, operator.

Chaumont contains 100 dwellings, 5 stores, shops, one hotel, excellent steam-mills, a warehouse and wharf, and the usual places of mechanical business found in villages of this size. On May 16, 1874, Chaumont was incorporated by a vote of 53 to 8, and covers a little less than 450 acres. The charter election was held in the following month, and resulted in electing J. E. Phelps, president; A. J. Dewey, W. W. Enos, and Daniel Fish, trustees; William Dillenbeck, treasurer; William Shall, collector; O. S. Wilcox, clerk; John W. Horton, commissioner; S. M. Byam and Thomas Dulmage, police constables; W. H. Main, police justice, and V. Getman, pound-master. In 1875, a tax of $350 was raised for the improvement of the village streets. The present officers are A. J. Dewey, president; W. Crumb, E. Dennison, and R. E. Horton, trustees; O. S. Wilcox, clerk; Daniel Fish, treasurer, and Childs McPherson, collector. The presidents of the village up to date have been J. E. Phelps, 1874; R. E. Horton, 1875; Hiram Copley, 1876, and A. J. Dewey, 1877. The "Montreal Telegraph Company" opened an office here in December, 1868,—Daniel Fish, operator. The "Dominion" line opened an office April 14, 1870,—Charles McPherson, operator.

MASONIC

Lodge, No. 172, F. & A. M., was instituted Jan. 30, 1850, with eleven charter members. The present officers are W. H. Main, W. M.; James Herrick, S. W.; G. W. Lucas, J. W.; G. W. Pennock, treasurer; F. C. Dewey, secretary; Levi Perry, S. D.; John Combs, J. D.; James Yoran, Tyler; Barney Graves and B. F. Lucas, Stewards; Rev. C. Simmons, Chaplain; S. M. Byam, Marshal; O. V. Hewett, O. C. Taft, and A. J. Dewey, Trustees. The Masters of the lodge from the date of organization have been as follows, the first year of election only being given: Frederick Bell, 1850; P. P. Gaige, 1851; Frederick Bell, 1852; G. W. Pennock, 1855; P. P. Gaige, 1856; Frederick Bell, 1857; James Yoran, 1858; Joshua Main, 1860; G. W. Pennock, 1863; Joshua Main, 1864; S. M. Byam, 1865; J. E. Phelps, 1866; George W. Pennock, 1867; J. E. Phelps, 1868; Joshua Main, 1869; James Yoran, 1870; J. L. Rogers, 1871; W. O. Thompson, 1872; W. H. Main, 1874; S. M. Byam, 1875, and W. H. Main, 1876. The lodge now numbers about one hundred members, and their room is fitted up over the town hall.

POPULATION.

In 1820 the town of Lyme had a population of 1724 persons; in 1830, 2882; in 1845, 6018; in 1850, the next year after the erection of Cape Vincent, the population was 2925, and in 1875 it was 2244. E. H. P.

ORLEANS.

IMPROVEMENTS commenced in this town about 1806 by persons who came on, without acquiring title, and took up lands; there being no resident agent, and a partial and imperfect history of the title having gained currency, the belief became general that there was no legal owner of the tract, which, for several years after the war, led great numbers, chiefly of the poorer classes, to select land and make locations. In this they were governed by nothing but their own choice, selecting some spring or stream of water for the vicinity of their dwellings, and appropriating such lands to their own use as they might choose to claim. These squatters, who had adopted a kind of regulation among themselves in relation to lands, were accustomed to make "possession lines" by lopping down bushes, and bought and sold "claims," giving quit-claim deeds for the same. Few permanent improvements were made, the settlers mostly living in log huts, and engaged in getting out oak staves and square timber, making potash, or in cultivating the soil in a most slovenly and careless manner. As a natural consequence, this unprincipled course invited thither crowds of adventurers from various quarters,—many from the Mohawk country; rough, hardy, and enterprising, with nothing to lose and everything to gain, accustomed to rough fare and rude accommodations, yet in many respects just the class to reduce a wilderness. Schools were established, and religious societies organized, a few years after settlement.

In 1807, John Wilkes, one of the proprietors, visited the tract, and is believed to have been the first of the owners who traversed it. Being unaccustomed to the fatigue of traveling in the forest, he returned home disgusted with it, and for several years there was no legalized agent in the county. In 1817 (October 17) the following settlers took contracts on lots numbers 66, 75, 86, 87, and 95, near Stone Mills, in which vicinity A. M. Prevost held lands, and had appointed Elisha Camp, of Sacket's Harbor, as his agent: Asa Hall, Richard Taylor, Frederick Avery, Benjamin and John Taylor, Wm. Collins, Samuel Linnel, Solomon Stowell, Lester White, Roderick C. Fraser, Wm. Collins, Jr., Leonard and Blake Baldwin, Isaac Mitchell, John B. Collins, John Smith, Ebenezer Eddy, Shepherd Lee, Thomas Lee, Thomas Lee, Jr., Ebenezer Scovil, Wm. Guile, Wm. Larrabe, Warren Hall, Henry Arnold, Ambrose Adams, and John Page. The contracts ran for seven years, and the lands were rated at $5 per acre.

In 1821, certain of the settlers, not being sure of the validity of Penet's title, petitioned the legislature to authorize the attorney-general to examine the title. We subjoin the attorney-general's report:

"The attorney-general, to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of that part of the town of Brownville, in the county of Jefferson, called Penet's Square, respectfully represents:

"That the petitioners state that the tract of land called Penet's Square is situate in great lot No. IV., of Macomb's Purchase, and contains 64,000 acres. That the title to these lands is 'to the public generally, and to the petitioners in particular, altogether uncertain;' and that there are on the said tract about 320 families, or those 'who have been induced to take contracts of the pretended agents of pretended proprietors;' and that great improvements have been made on the same tract of land, and that the inhabitants of the same tract are very solicitous to ascertain the real title to the same. The petitioners therefore pray, first, that some resolution or law may be passed that shall force those who lay claim to said tract of land, to put the evidence of their title on the records of the county of Jefferson; and, second, that the surveyor-general, or the commissioners of the land office, may be directed to report 'such information as they may possess relative to the title of the said lands.' As to the first request of the petitioners, it is presumed that it is not expected of the attorney-general that he should give any opinion as to the propriety or expediency of granting it; but, as to the second, the attorney-general has no means of ascertaining the true title to the land in question, any further than what may be derived from an examination of all records in the office of the secretary of state. The attorney-general finds in such examination that the said tract called Penet's Square is not, as the petitioners express, a part of Macomb's Purchase, but a separate tract, granted by the State to Peter Penet by letters patent, dated the 19th of November, 1789, and the whole of said tract, except 21,000, appears to have been conveyed by the said Penet to one John Duncan, formerly of Schenectady. How the title to the above lands have been subsequently conveyed, or whether the same remains with the said Duncan or his heirs, the attorney-general has no means of ascertaining.

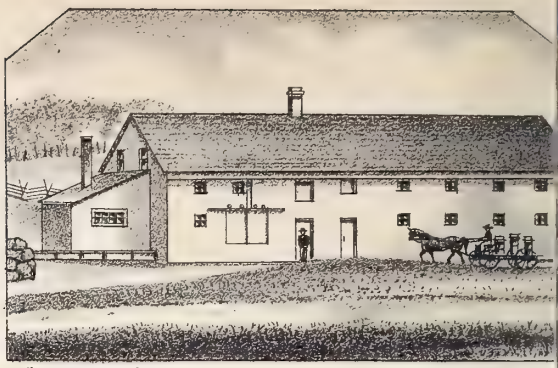
"All of which is respectfully submitted,

"THOMAS C. OAKLEY, *Attorney-General.*"

A considerable portion of Penet's Square had become the property of John La Farge, who had been engaged in the firm of Russell & La Farge, as a merchant in Havre, and in the course of his business had purchased a portion of these lands. He subsequently resided several years in New Orleans, and about 1824 came on to assert his title to this tract, but the settlers had, from the previous confusion of claims, at first but little confidence in his title. In 1824 a meeting was held at Stone Mills, at which a committee was appointed to investigate the question, in order to decide what reliance might be placed in his claims, which resulted in little good. In 1826, two or three persons claiming title under Hyppolite Penet, brother of Peter Penet, the original patentee, appeared at La Fargeville, called a meeting of citizens, and stated their claims, but with no further effect than to impair the confidence of some in the pretensions of others. After considerable more litigation, the lands again reverted to La Farge, who finally removed to New York, appointing Dr. John Binsse, of Watertown, his agent, and has since been engaged in heavy financial operations. After the dethronement of Louis Philippe he was made the agent of that unfortunate prince

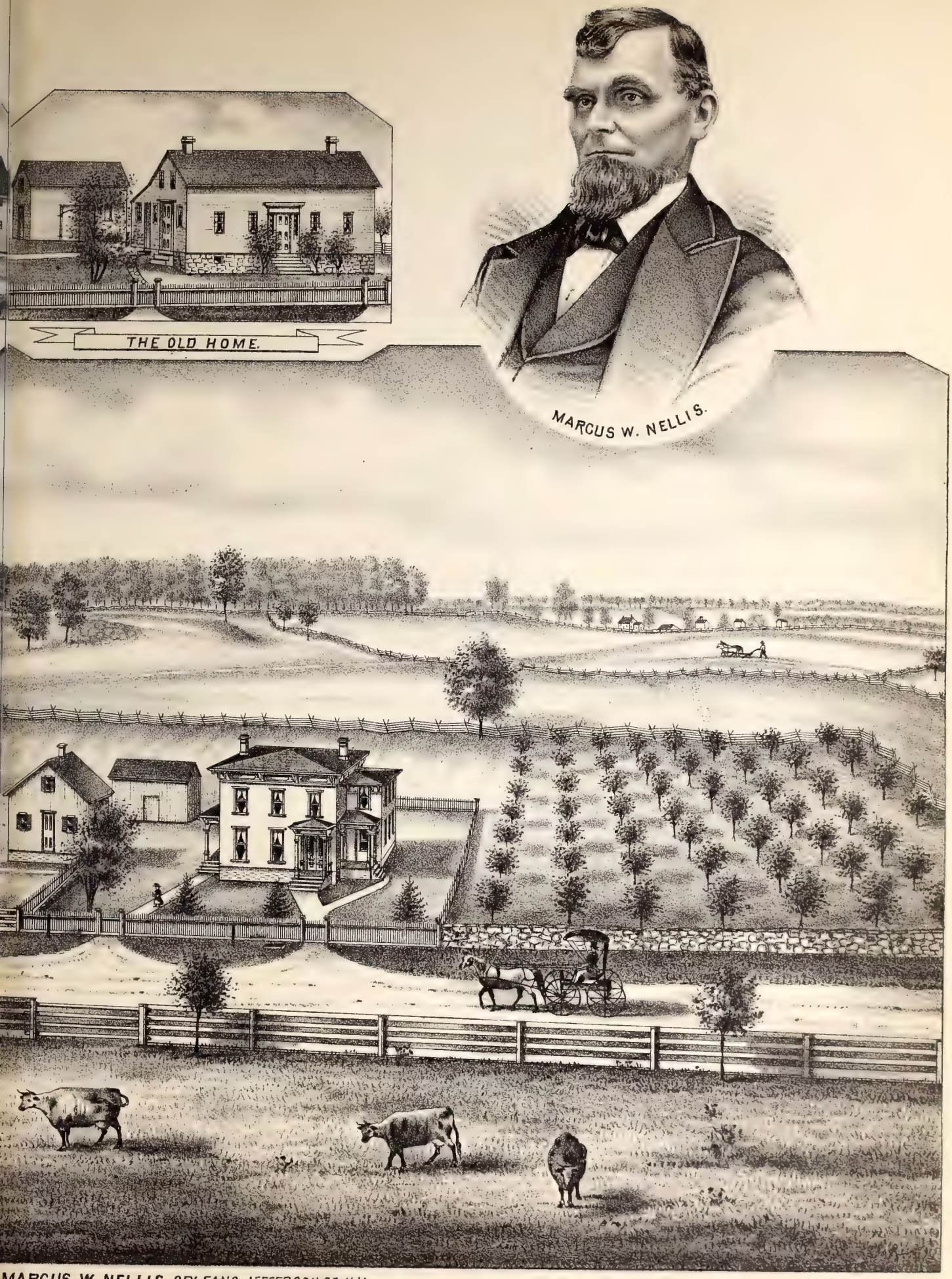


MRS. MARCUS W. NELLIS.



CHEESE FACTORY.

RESIDENCE & DAIRY FARM



MARCUS W. NELLIS, ORLEANS, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

for investing funds in American stocks. The surface of the town is level or slightly rolling; soil, clay and loam. Outcroppings of stone are found in some parts of the town; in spots the barren rock is exposed to view, although in most places covered with soil, which is generally fertile and productive.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT,

as stated above, was commenced in Orleans as early as 1806, but no records exist whereby we can determine who made permanent and legal locations prior to 1817. In that year Jonas Everett and his son Brainard, the present supervisor, came in and settled on the farm now occupied jointly by his son Brainard and his son-in-law, Judson Marshall. The same year Isaac Niles arrived and took up his residence on the farm now occupied by George Wilder and Michael J. Hughes, and known as the old La Farge place. James Gloyd also came in about this time, and after remaining some years removed to the town of Lyme. Also Ebenezer Eddy, who came from Connecticut, and settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Lee; and Leonard Baldwin, who settled on the place upon which he still resides.

In 1819 Peter Rhines came in, and was elected the first town clerk.* He also held several other town offices. He was the grandfather of Foster Rhines, of Watertown. The same year, Stephen Scovil came in and settled on the farm he now occupies, located two miles southeast of La Fargeville. His brothers, Ebenezer and Hamilton Scovil, also came at the same time. In 1820, Joseph L. Buskirk, accompanied by his wife and four sons, came in and settled on the farm now owned by Andrew Baltz and occupied by Singer H. Marsh. A. Buskirk, one of his sons, is now a resident of the town of Clayton. He has now lived in Jefferson County fifty-seven years. John W. McNett, Esq, agent for La Farge, arrived this year, accompanied by his brother, James C., who was the first elder of the Presbyterian church at La Fargeville. They located at Rixford's Corners, which was, at that time, *the* village.

A prominent pioneer, and one of the oldest in point of settlement, is Josiah L. Nash, who came in 1820 with his father, Henry S. Nash, and settled on the farm he now occupies, within sight of La Fargeville.

R. T. Jerome came in from Rutland, this county, where his father settled in the year 1800. He located, in 1823, on the farm now owned by John A. Snell. He now resides in La Fargeville.* Among other early settlers were M. S. Tanner, Henry Heyl, John Tallman, William Whaley, Peter P. Folts, Lyman Brittin and his sons, George S. and Otis N. Brittin, Thomas and Abner H. Evans, Merchant Carter, father of Taylor, Hiram, Byron, and John Carter, Nathan Halloway, David Gregg, *Joseph Rhoades, Adolphus Pickard, John Monk, Moses Lyman,* —— *Rixford, Nicholas Smith,* —— *Barrett, Caleb Willis, M. Contreman, William Collins.* The names in italics are those of persons who served in the War of 1776. We have been unable to glean information of any of them except William Collins, who was born in Stonington, Conn., in the year 1758. He entered the American service in 1774, being then 16 years of age. In 1806 he removed to Brownville, this county, and from thence in 1837 to Orleans, where he remained till his decease, which occurred in September, 1850, at the good old age of 92 years. Many of his relations are residents of this town; among them Mrs. A. Baxter, of La Fargeville, and several grandchildren in the vicinity of Stone Mills.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

This town was erected from Brownville, April 3, 1821,† embracing Penet's Square and all north of this and west of a continuation of the line between lots Nos. 6 and 7 of Penet's Square to the St. Lawrence. The first town-meeting was directed to be held at the house of Harvey Boutwell. Much difficulty and strife had existed for several years, with regard to the location of the town-meetings in Brownville, that led to the erection of Orleans, which name was suggested by the celebrity which New Orleans had acquired at the close of the war. By an act of February 6, 1840, all that part of Clayton north of Orleans and east of the north and south division line between Clayton and Orleans, extending from the northwest corner of Orleans to the St. Lawrence, was attached to the latter town, together with a part of Wellesley island and all the smaller islands which would be embraced by a line running from the termination of the aforesaid division line between Clayton and Orleans; thence through Eel bay, around the head of Well's island,‡ to the Canada line. All that part of Alexandria west of a line running N. 42° W. from the corner of Orleans was also annexed to the latter town. This last was restored to Alexandria, April 12, 1842.

The early records of the town having been destroyed, we are unable to give the first town-officers. The subjoined list contains the names of the supervisors, with exception of four years,—from 1828 to 1832,—which were unobtainable: 1822–23, Amos Reed; 1824–26, Wm. H. Angel; 1827, Woodbridge C. George; 1828, Jesse S. Woodward; 1833, Chesterfield Persons (at a special meeting); 1834, William Martin; 1835, Peter Dillenback; 1836, Chesterfield Persons; 1837, Daniel C. Rouse; 1838–39, John B. Collins; 1840, C. Persons; 1841, Peter P. Fults; 1842, James Green; 1843, Edmund M. Eldridge; 1844, Abram J. Smith; 1845, Loren Bushnell; 1846, A. J. Smith; 1847, D. C. Rouse; 1848–49, John N. Rottiers; 1850–55, Hiram Dewey; 1856–58, Luther Samson; 1859–60, John Tallman; 1861, Hiram Dewey; 1862–63, Jerome Bushnell; 1864, Pliny Newton; 1865, Russell B. Biddlecom; 1866, Jerome Bushnell (Sept. 24, R. B. Biddlecom, remainder of term by appointment); 1867–69, R. B. Biddlecom; 1870, Pliny Newton; 1871, Mayland F. Ford; 1872, Pliny Newton; 1873, Timothy D. Flansburgh; 1874–76, Pliny Newton; 1877, Brainard Everett.

The present town-officers are: Brainard Everett, supervisor; Rufus S. Linginfelter, clerk; E. Beckwith, William Rodgers, Jason Zimmerman, and Abram Smith, justices of the peace; John W. Caris, assessor; Michael J. Hughe, commissioner of highways; George Tucker, Elias Coon,

* See also list of land purchasers—*Ante.*

† Alexandria and Philadelphia were formed by the same act.

‡ Known also as Wellesley island.

Lucian Jerome, auditors; William Dean, Daniel Smith, Merrick Rouse, inspectors of election, Dist. No. 1; John Bents, William C. Beckwith, Singer Nash, inspectors, Dist. No. 2; Michael Fults, Samuel Sawyer, Reuben Zimmerman, inspectors, Dist. No. 3; Bradley J. Green, John Keech, Edgar A. Dewey, inspectors, Dist. No. 4; George P. Marsh, Nelson Bauter, John Bents, Edwin A. Gorner, and William Garlock, constables; Anson J. Kring, game constable; and Leonard Dean, commissioner of excise.

THE BURNING OF THE "SIR ROBERT PEEL."

On the night between the 29th and 30th of May, 1838, the British steamship *Sir Robert Peel* was plundered and burned at the upper end of Wellesley island, while taking in wood, by a party of twenty-two self-styled "patriots," led by one Bill Johnston. After driving the passengers ashore and plundering the boat, the brigands cast her off from the shore and set her on fire. Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of any of those engaged in the nefarious undertaking, and although several of the parties were arrested, none of them were at the time convicted. A considerable amount of international inquiry was instituted, and one man was subsequently executed at Kingston for the incendiarism.

ROCK ISLAND LIGHT,

opposite the mouth of Mullet creek, was erected as one of the three beacons authorized in the St. Lawrence by the act of March 3, 1853. Bill Johnston was appointed keeper of this light, which shines near the spot where the *Sir Robert Peel* was burned.

LA FARGEVILLE.

The point first selected as the site of a village in Orleans was Rixford's Corners, which is situated two miles south of the present village. It was named after Sabin Rixford, who settled there in 1817. A store was erected at the "Corners" in 1818 by one Morton, and a distillery and an ashery were established there prior to 1820. In 1825 the store was burned, and the town records were likewise destroyed. The early town-meetings were held at this store, and the general business of the inhabitants of the town was transacted there. But now the smiling grain grows and ripens where once the embryo village stood, and the activity that at one time characterized the spot is known there no more.

The first settlement at La Fargeville was made without title by Dr. Reuben Andrus, of Vermont, who in 1819 erected a log mill on Catfish creek, within the present limits of the village. From this the place acquired the name of "Log Mills," which it long retained. On the occasion of a Fourth of July celebration in 1823, a resolution was passed giving the place its present name of La Fargeville, in honor of John La Farge, the proprietor of the site.

THE FIRST LOG HOUSE

in the village was erected by Dr. Andrus, in 1819, and was quite a primitive affair. The first frame house was built by Horace Cook, in 1823. The first store was kept by Woodbridge C. George, in 1820, and business gradually centered at this point. The same year that the store was opened Alvah Goodwin erected a plain log tavern, which did good service for a number of years.

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL

that can rightly be considered as such was erected for La Farge, by William Larrabe, about 1825. It is still standing, and is a venerable landmark of "ye olden time." It has two run of stone (as at first), and is now owned by R. T. Jerome, Jr.

The next important feature in the development of the place was the

FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE,

which was erected in 1821. Among those now remembered who attended this primitive "temple of learning" were Emory Nash, three of Peter Cook's children, three of Dr. Andrus', and some of the Townsends. In 1837 the

FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE

was erected, by Colonel Wright, of Depauville, for the Baptist society, which still stands, a monument to the durability and antiquated architecture of the past.

The village has improved gradually. In 1850 it contained, according to the census of Mr. Rottiers, fifty dwellings, sixty-one families, and 312 inhabitants. It now contains two general stores, kept respectively by Russell B. Biddlecom and D. J. Dewey; two drug- and grocery-stores, by Lucius and Byron Stow and G. Marshall; a tavern, billiard-saloon, tailor-shop, three blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, one grist- and one saw-mill. It has four churches, namely, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist, and Catholic, and an Episcopalian society, which contemplates the erection of a house of worship the ensuing year (1878). There are two resident physicians, two lawyers, and three ministers.

La Fargeville is on the Utica and Black River railroad, 18 miles from Watertown, and 17 from Clayton. It has a depot, express- and telegraph-offices, is a post-village, and has a population fairly estimated at 375.

Attempts, attended with but indifferent success, have been made at La Fargeville to establish educational institutions other than the common schools, notably the

ORLEANS ACADEMY.

The project of establishing an academy first began to be discussed in August, 1850, on the 12th of which month a meeting was convened at the Baptist church in La Fargeville, several plans were proposed, and a room was temporarily fitted up for a school, Mr. Burton B. Townsend being the first teacher. In the summer of 1851 a wooden building, 50 by 70 feet, and two stories high, was commenced and partly finished, when, on July 16, 1851, it was blown down in a gale, but rebuilt the same season. It stands on a lot of one acre, and is now used by the Methodists as a house of worship. It cost about $2500 in subscriptions of $10 each.

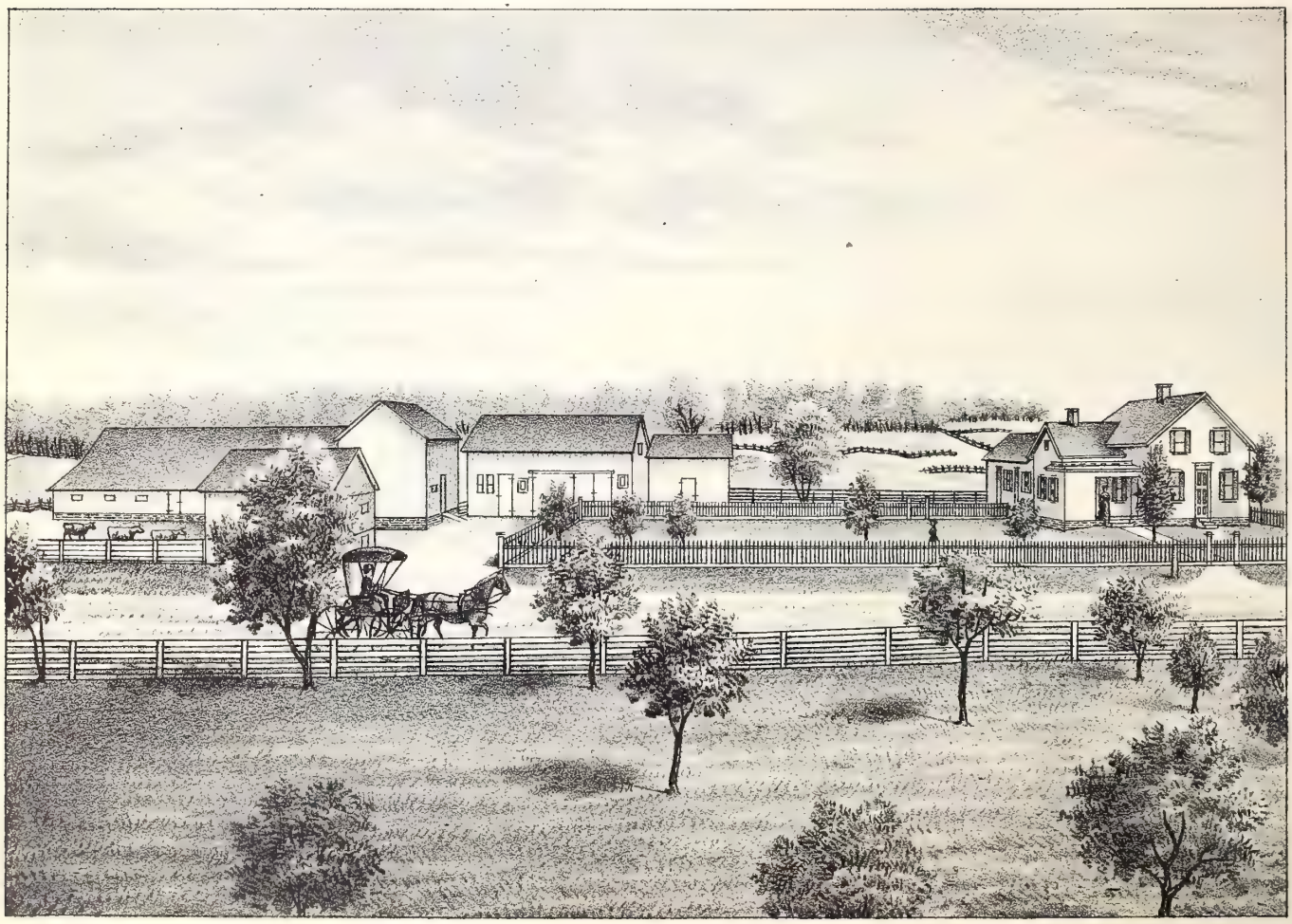
An application to the regents was made Jan. 27, 1852, and on Feb. 5 a charter was granted, allowing the school to share in the literature fund upon freeing itself from debt and acquiring an estate of not less than $2500. The trustees first named were Lewis T. Ford, Loren Bushnell, John



MRS. GIDEON BUDLONG.



GIDEON BUDLONG.



FARM-RESIDENCE OF GIDEON BUDLONG, ORLEANS, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

N. Rottiers, Elisha Sawyer, John Tallman, Hiram Dewey, Brainard Everett, John Foot, Hiram Mitchell, Eldridge G. Merrick, Luther Samson, Edgar W. Beedle, Daniel Richardson, David J. Dewey, Hiram P. Dillenback, John Hill, Henry Erwin, Russell B. Biddlecom, Nathan Elmer, Ashley Tanner, James Green, Rufus Smith, Parley Brown, and David Joy. The trustees never reported, we believe, or became entitled to a share of the literature fund. The academy, after a long struggle to free itself from debt, and owing to the meagre support extended to it, passed into private hands by sale on execution; and, finally, it was purchased by the Methodist Episcopal society, and converted into a house of worship, and is now owned and used by them as such. No school was held in the building subsequent to 1855.

THE LA FARGE MANSION.

In 1838 the mansion and farm of Mr. La Farge, one mile south of La Fargeville, was purchased by Bishop Dubois, and a Catholic seminary, named "St. Vincent de Paul," was opened under Rev. Francis Guth and several assistants. It was designed to combine in this a theological seminary for the education of priests, and a classical boarding-school, —the more advanced candidates for holy orders serving as teachers during part of the time. Most of the boarders came from New York, and very few only being from the vicinity; but, after a trial of two and a half years, it was found that its location was too remote, and Bishop Hughes, who succeeded Dubois, removed it to the vicinity of New York, where St. John's College (Fordham) was founded soon after. The greatest number of scholars at La Fargeville was fifteen, and that of persons more or less employed in teaching nearly as many. The old mansion is now occupied by Michael J. Hughes, a nephew of the bishop, as a farm-house.

LA FARGEVILLE LODGE, NO. 171, F. & A. M.,

was chartered June 21, 1850, with the following officers: John C. Young, W. M.; James Green, S. W.; Allen Dean, J. W. It was at first known as "Stone Mills Lodge," and was located at that village until February, 1867, when it was moved to La Fargeville, and the name changed by the Grand Lodge, as above. The present officers of the lodge are: B. J. Strough, W. M.; R. Soucks, S. W.; W. C. Hill, J. W. The present membership is 67. The hall in which the lodge meets is owned by B. J. and L. S. Strough.

OMAR

is pleasantly situated on Mullet creek, one and a half miles from its mouth. It was formerly named from the stream, afterwards "Mudge's Mills," and since the establishment of a post-office in 1842, by its present name, Omar, being taken, it is said, from the personage of Dr. Johnson's allegorical tale in the English Reader. The first settlement in the vicinity was by William Tanner, about 1818, and in 1820 William and Treat Mudge erected the first grist- and saw-mill, a primitive affair, but sufficient for the requirements of the time. For several years the place contained nothing else, and in 1837 embraced but six buildings. The first store was opened under the copartnership of Truesdell & Stackhouse, in 1841. They also erected an ashery the same year. The present grist-mill was erected by Samuel Newton. It is now owned and operated by Dewey & Rood. On the present site of the saw-mill erected by the Mudges in 1820 stands a saw-mill built by Samuel Stackhouse and Samuel Newton. This is operated by Dewey & Rood. In 1841, Messrs. Samuel N. Stackhouse and Samuel P. Newton erected the lower saw-mill, and later Samuel Stackhouse built the one on the east side of the creek.

Among the oldest inhabitants now residing in and near the village are Ralph Gurnee, Esq., Timothy R. Stackhouse, Samuel P. Newton, John W. Collins, Otis N. Brittin, and others.

THE POST-OFFICE

was established May 17, 1840, and T. R. Stackhouse appointed the first postmaster. The present incumbent is James C. Lee, who, besides being the only merchant in the place, officiates also as the telegraph-operator.

The first district school was taught by Miss Kate Stackhouse. There are now six common schools taught within a radius of three miles of the village. The first and only church building was erected by Truesdell & Stackhouse, Samuel Newton, and Samuel Stackhouse, in 1841.

Omar now contains one extensive general store, a tavern, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, two shingle-machines, two blacksmithies, two wagon-shops, one cabinet-shop, a telegraph-office, post-office, a public school, and a Methodist Episcopal church. It has a population of 100.

STONE MILLS

is a small village, which was formerly called Collins' Mills, from the Collins family, that settled there at an early day. They are descendants of William Collins, who was a soldier in the war of 1776, of whom we shall write more fully in the military history of the county. Stone Mills is included in Penet's Square, and settlements were made by squatters in its vicinity as early as 1806. The first of these was Roderick C. Frasier. In 1807 Peter Pratt made the second location, and soon after, Benajah and Merchant Carter, Samuel and David Ellis, Robert Bruner, and others, some of whom, during the war of 1812, removed to denser settlements.

In 1813 a young man was taken up in the neighborhood on the suspicion that he was a spy, and on his attempting to escape was shot and mortally wounded, when he confessed that he was a deserter from Sacket's Harbor. About 1820 a small stone grist-mill was built by J. B. Collins and Peter Pratt, which suggested the present name of the place. A plat of one acre was here surveyed by De Rham to the town, for the site of public buildings, upon which, in 1838, a fine stone school house was erected (which still remains), and the year previous a Union church building, also of stone.

Stone Mills now contains one general store, blacksmith- and wagon-shops, a saw-mill and a grist-mill, two churches (Lutheran and Protestant Methodist), a public school and a select school, taught very successfully by Miss Nellie F. Everest, a post-office, and about 75 inhabitants.

ORLEANS FOUR CORNERS

is a small hamlet on the Utica and Black River railroad.

containing a post-office, and a conglomerate of a few dwellings.

RELIGIOUS.

Quite a lively interest was manifested in religious matters at an early day, in Orleans. Several church organizations were formed which do not now exist, notably the "First Presbyterian Church," which was organized at La Fargeville in February, 1823, by the Rev. Wm. Bliss. Worship was first had in the old school-house at what was then Rixford's Corners. April 29, 1839, a society was formed, with Johnson Mason, Abram I. Smith, Thomas E. Drake, Amasa Johnson, and Robert T. Jerome, as trustees. In 1840 a church edifice was erected, at a cost of about $3000. December 30, 1848, the society adopted the accommodation plan, and became a united Congregational and Presbyterian body. In 1854–55 a Union society was formed by Elders Gregg, Perrine, and Taft, and most of the members of the old Presbyterian church, with many of other denominations, joined that movement. This society ceased to exist about 1861, and the church building remained unoccupied until it passed into the possession of the Protestant Methodists, by whom it is now occupied.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LA FARGEVILLE

was formed at the house of Thomas Evans, Sept. 9, 1821, by Elder Sardis, assisted by Elders Timothy Brewster and Emory Osgood, who were casually present. The original members were Thomas Evans, Warren Wilson, Benjamin Ward, Thomas Barrett, Reuben Hungerford, Benjamin Farmer, Phineas Osborn, Nathan Elmer, Daniel C. Hamley, Lucy Wilson, Ruth Hungerford, Mercy Evans, Sophia Elmer, Patty Burtwell, Lucy Elmer, Deborah Burtwell, Betsy Childs, and Susannah Rhodes. The first deacons were B. B. Sheldon, —— Noyes, and Thomas Evans. The first regular pastor was Elder Geary.

The following, copied from the records, lays down the rules and regulations of the church:

> "New rules we do not mean to make,
> The Bible rules we mean to take,
> And so by these our 'Scriptural' creed
> In Bible truths we are agreed."

The pastors following Elder Geary have been Elder Stettson, a young man, the first minister ordained by the church, who preached acceptably, and had good success in a revival. He afterwards returned to college, and, during a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide. Elder Knapp, who subsequently developed into a great revivalist, was the next pastor over this church. Then Elders Brown, Ford, Warner, Clark, Reed, Sawyer, Dye, Ward, Weed, Wilder, Byrne, Bates, Blount, and the present incumbent, D. S. Mulhern.

The "First Baptist Society" was formed June 11, 1836, with Francis Eppes, Abijah Fisher, Charles Sexton, Joseph Marshall, and Orlando W. Cushman, trustees. A church edifice was erected at La Fargeville, in 1837, during the pastorate of Elder Ford. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder Larned, of Hamilton. It is of wood, and cost $3200. Its present value is $5000. That of the parsonage, $1000. The present membership is 51; deacons, Volney Barden and Malvin Tanner; trustees, Levi Soucks, Robert Smith, and Lewis Vincent. The Sabbath-school has a membership of 80 scholars and 12 teachers. The superintendent is D. J. Dewey. Both church and Sabbath-school are in a prosperous condition.

THE FRANKEAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS.

In the year 1838, the synod of the Frankean Evangelical Lutheran church sent the Rev. Henry L. Dox as their missionary, to select any portion of Jefferson County as his field of labor as he might think most likely to yield the peaceful fruits of righteousness in return for his labors. Acting under this commission, he located at Perch River and Stone Mills. He was but a youth, and ruddy, but God wrought most astonishing changes through his ministry. Churches were soon organized at Perch River and Stone Mills. On May 15, 1840, a church was formed at Orleans Four Corners, and at about the same time one at Stone Mills and Perch River. The two last named were blended into one, by mutual agreement, May 23, 1840, and 60 members were enrolled as constituting the church at Stone Mills. On Nov. 13, 1852, a church was organized at Perch River, consisting of 32 members, leaving 66 remaining at Stone Mills. Mr. Dox also preached with great success at Shantyville (now Orleans Four Corners), and organized a church, as above stated, of 33 members.

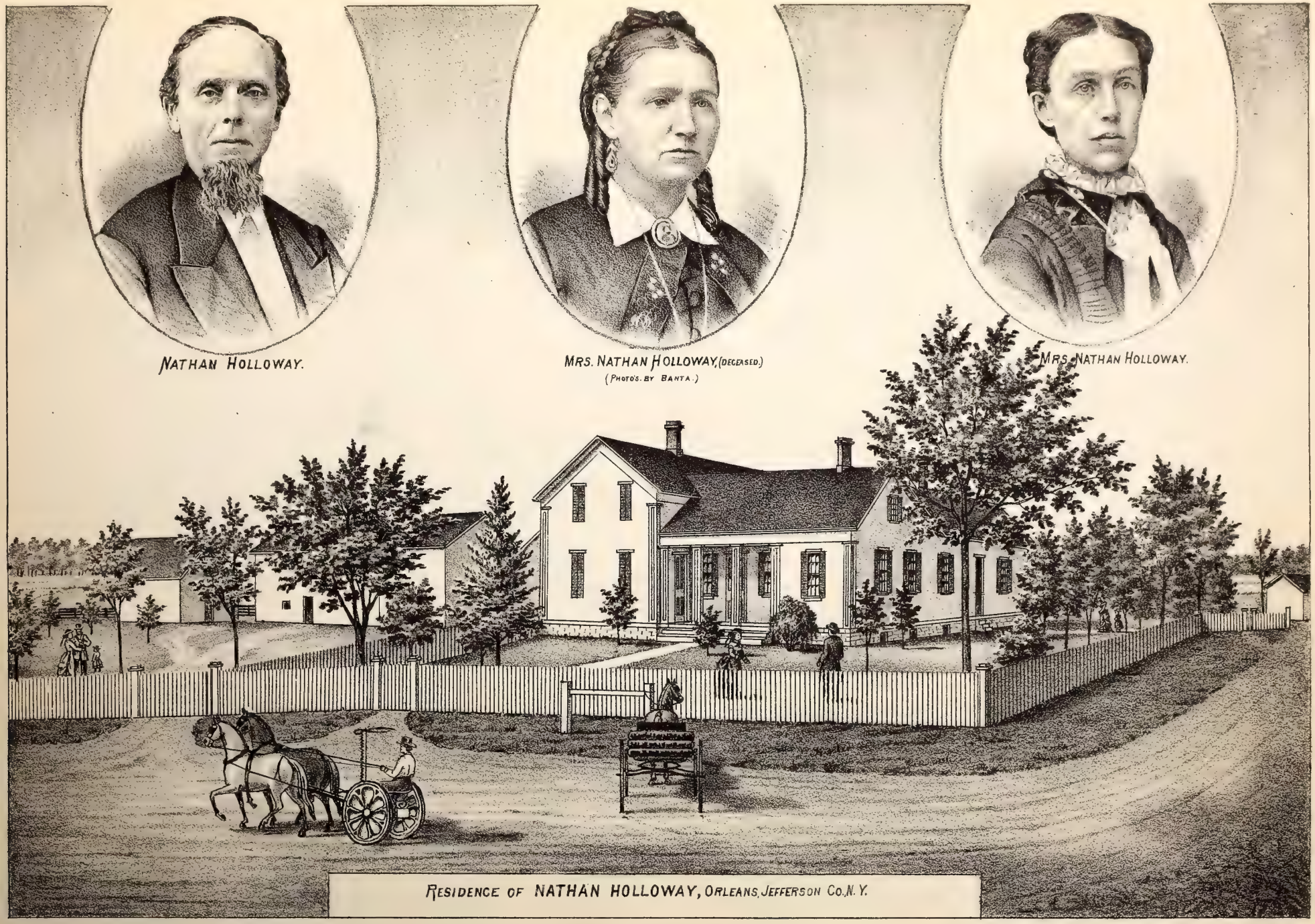
The list of pastors over these churches comprises the following names: Revs. Henry L. Dox, Geo. W. Hemperly, Geo. W. Porter, Geo. W. Hemperly (from 1844 to 1851, second time), Fayette Shepard, M. W. Empie, M. Graves, William H. Shellard, O. D. S. Marcley, Nellis Klock. A church edifice of stone was erected at Stone Mills, on the union plan, and one at Perch River about the same time. And a church was also built at Orleans Four Corners, by the Lutherans exclusively, at a cost of $1250. The present church officers of the Orleans Four Corners' church are Reuben Zimmerman, Grandison C. Zimmerman, and Geo. W. Vancoughant, deacons; Benjamin D. Edmonds, Geo. House, and Alexander Ford, trustees. The present membership is 87; teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 30; superintendent, Reuben Zimmerman. The deacons of the Stone Mills church are Leonard Dean and Henry Lingenfelter. Membership, 20; Sunday-school scholars, 25; superintendent, Sylvester Green.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF LA FARGEVILLE.

All that can be learned of the history of the Methodist Episcopal church of La Fargeville is contained in the subjoined, which we obtain from the pastor, Rev. Daniel Marvin, Jr.:

> "The M. E. church remodeled its house of worship in 1872–73, through the patient and laborious work of Rev. W. P. Hall, its pastor. The societies at Omar and 'the Block' united with that at La Fargeville and formed a circuit. Since 1852 the pastors have been Revs. G. W. Elwood, J. P. Jennings, H. M. Church, J. De Larme, William Empey, W. Merrifield, W. Y. Smedley, F. Dewitt, E. E. Hall, O. Witters, W. P. Hall, Josiah Fletcher, and Daniel Marvin, Jr., present incumbent. The church edifice, as remodeled, was rededicated in 1873, Rev. D. D. Gore, D.D., of Syracuse, preaching the sermon on the occasion."

The present membership of the circuit is 92; probationers, 12; scholars in Sunday-school, La Fargeville, 60;



NATHAN HOLLOWAY.

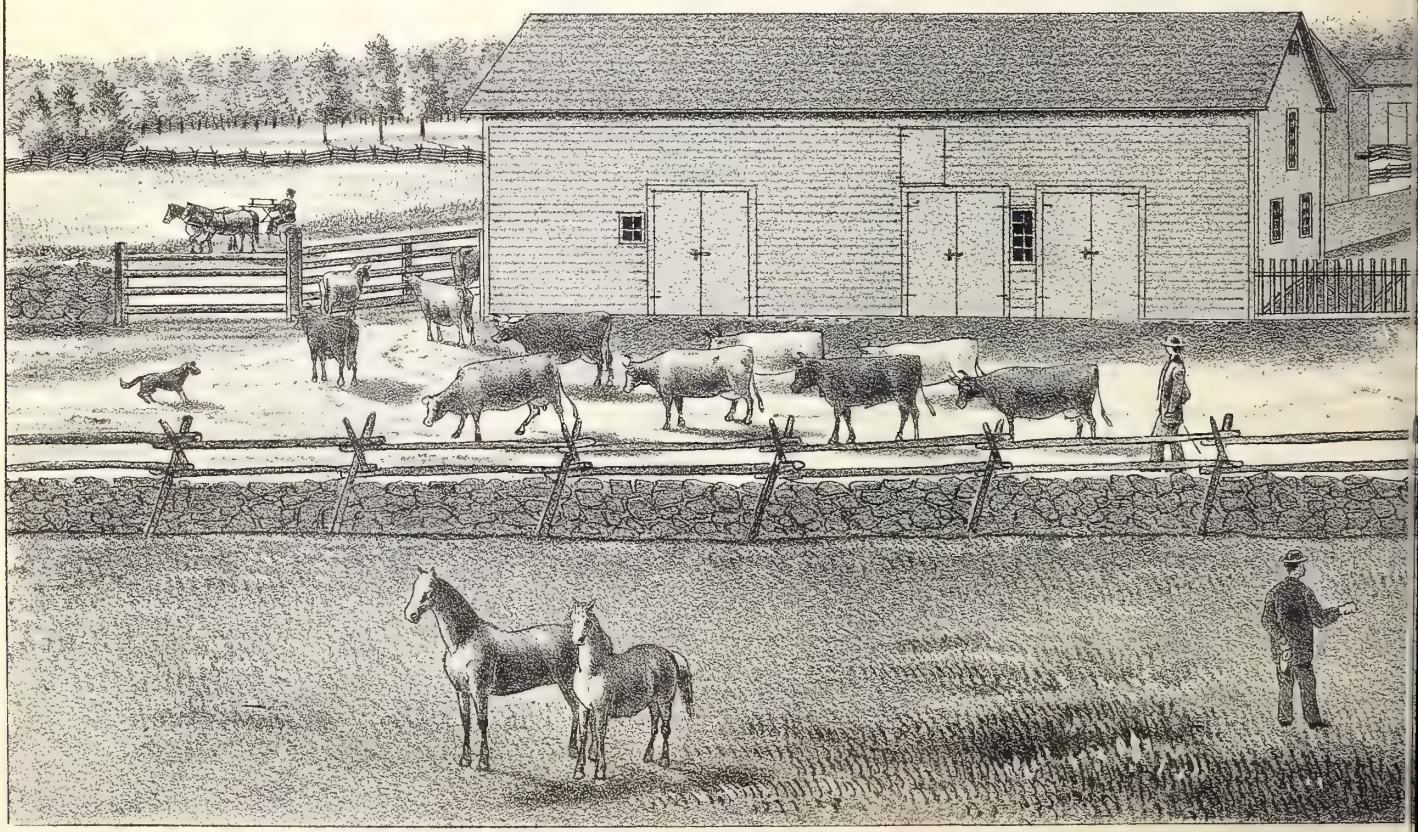
MRS. NATHAN HOLLOWAY, (DECEASED.)
(PHOTO'S. BY BANTA.)

MRS. NATHAN HOLLOWAY.

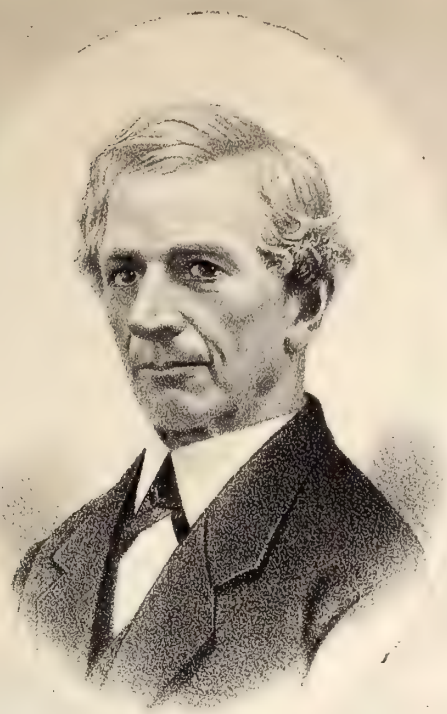
RESIDENCE OF NATHAN HOLLOWAY, ORLEANS, JEFFERSON CO. N. Y.



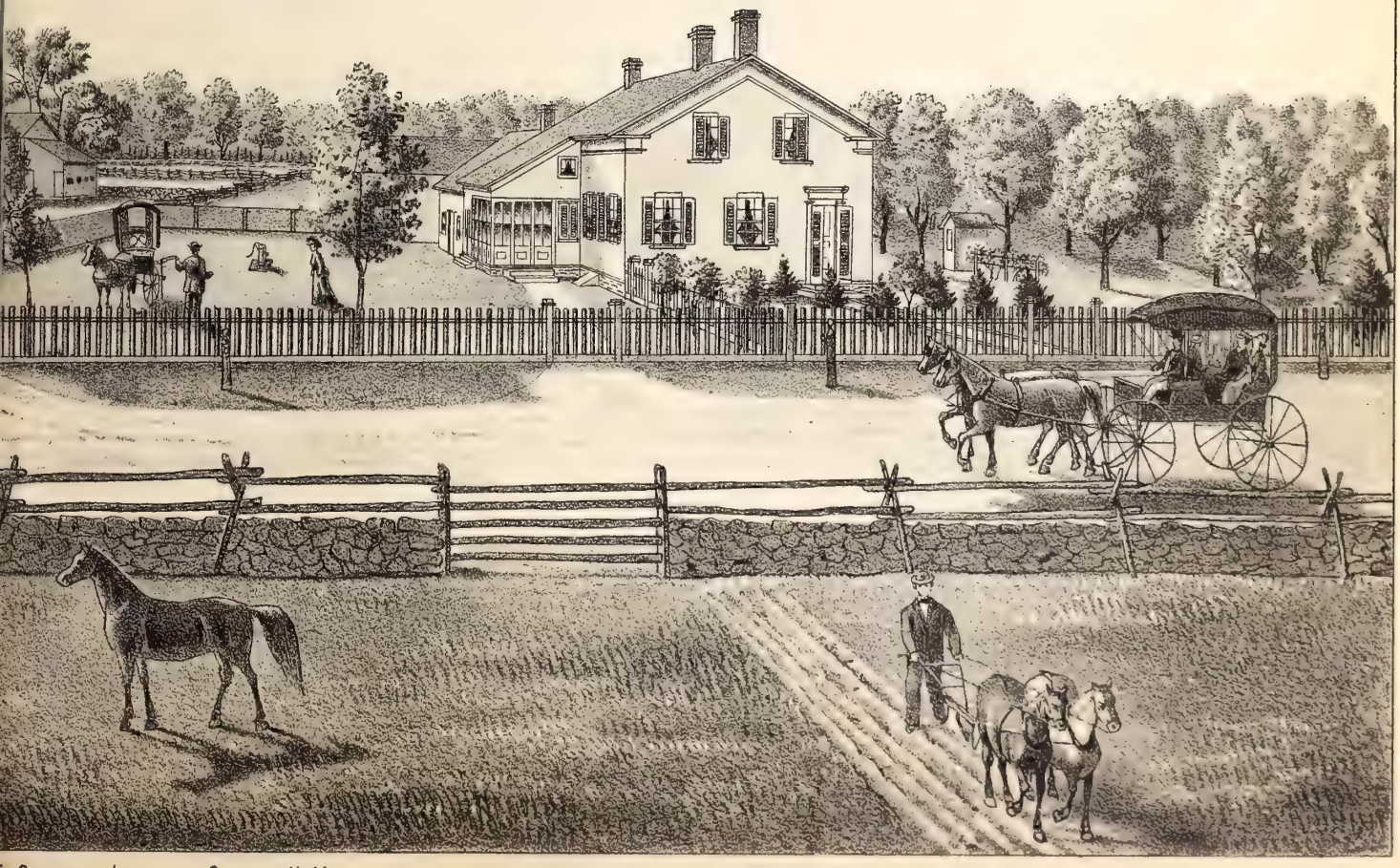
MRS. SANFORD PETRIE.



RES. AND DAIRY FARM OF SANFORD PET



SANFORD PETRIE.



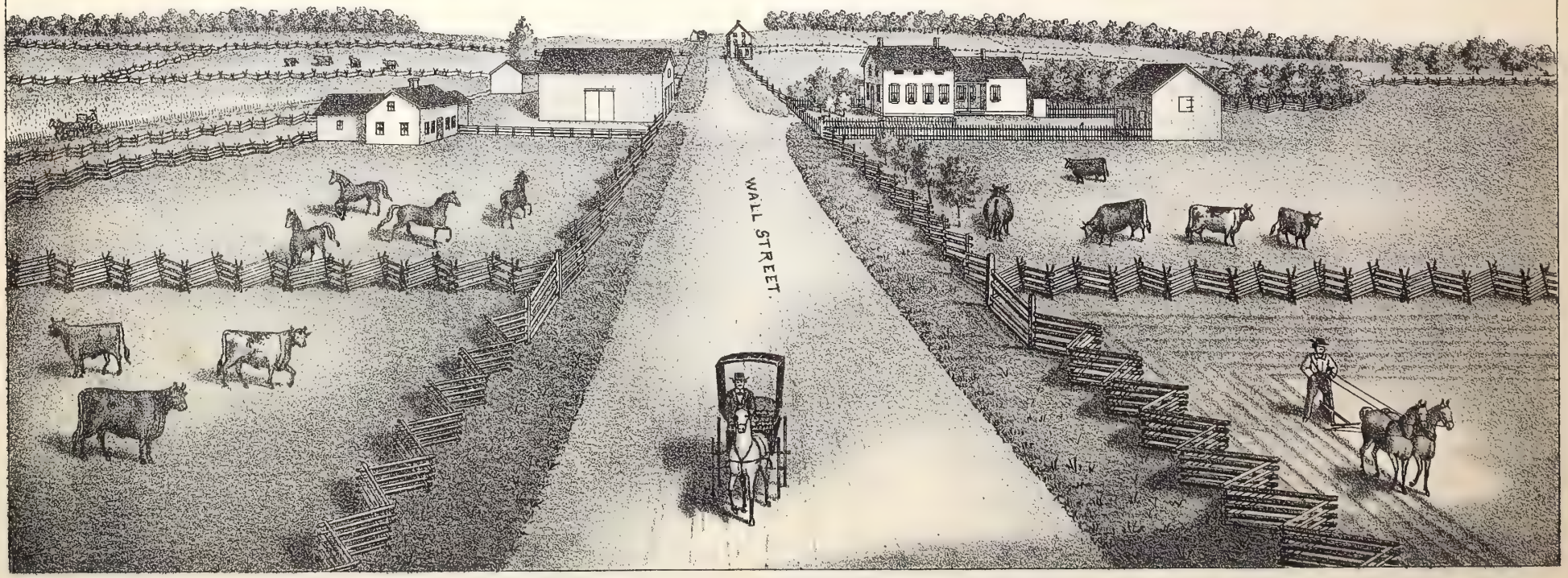
, ORLEANS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.



SIMON FOLTS.



MRS. S. FOLTS.



RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM OF SIMON FOLTS, ORLEANS, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

teachers, 6; pastor, superintendent; scholars in balance of circuit, 20; teachers, 4; value of church property in circuit, $3800; condition of societies reported flourishing.

THE FIRST METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

of Orleans was organized at La Fargeville in May, 1869. The names of the constituent members were Daniel Eddy, Mary Eddy, Gotleib Bents, H. Singer Nash, Helena Nash, Valvert Fox, Roby Fox, John Hunter, Malvina Fox, Nettie Fox, Daniel Miller, Jacob Getman, Jacob Snell, Jason Eddy, Maggie Eddy, Sophia E. Graham, Eleanor Graham, Adelaide Nash, Kate Nash, Ebenezer Gardner, Ella Sloat, and Frank Shaw.

The society occupied the Union church, and their first pastor was Rev. Philip Swift; then Lansing Snell, who was followed by George D. Ellis, T. B. Dodd, and then the present incumbent, Rev. Charles Kidrig. In 1872 the society purchased the Union church building, which is a good, substantial frame structure, 48 by 34 feet, with a bell, and worth about $2500. It will comfortably seat about 250 persons. A neat parsonage has been since erected, which was first occupied in 1875. It is valued at $1500, including the lot. The present membership of the church is about 40, and Mr. Daniel Eddy, one of its prominent members (to whom we are indebted for the above facts), reports the society in a generally flourishing condition.

"THE THOUSAND ISLANDS PARK."

This name has been given to a tract of land at the upper end of Wellesley (or Wells) island, in the St. Lawrence river, between the villages of Clayton and Alexandria Bay, and embracing about a thousand acres. Several hundred acres are regularly laid out in the form of a village, which has a post office and several public buildings and residences, though but few of them are occupied except in the summer, when also hundreds of tents or temporary residences are erected for a summer watering-place. It is divided into several hundred lots, which are permanently leased, or sold to owners, subject to certain regulations specified in the leases, which are designed to secure co-operation and good order, so as to afford to the residents and visitors the advantages of spending the warm season in this salubrious and delightful climate. It is the custom also to hold in this place during every summer a series of meetings of a religious, scientific, and literary character, so as to blend instruction and recreation with the business that would naturally grow out of the assembling of a large population. Several institutions of a similar character exist in various parts of the country, the oldest of which is on Martha's Vineyard, an island on the coast of Massachusetts.

The Thousand Islands Park is under the charge of an incorporated body, called "The Thousand Islands Camp-meeting Association," who have made it a study to combine all the possible advantages of such an enterprise, and to avoid such mistakes as experience had exposed in some previous efforts of the kind. In 1874, Rev. J. F. Dayan, of Watertown, devoted much time and attention to the advancing of this enterprise, and in response to his urgent request a company of gentlemen formed themselves into an organization, and obtained incorporation as above mentioned. The first board of trustees, elected in January, 1875, consisted of the following persons: Rev. E. O. Haven, LL.D., of Syracuse, president; Hon. Willard Ives, of Watertown, vice-president; Rev. J. F. Dayan, of Watertown, secretary; J. F. Moffett, of Watertown, treasurer; E. Remington, of Ilion, Rev. D. D. Love, D.D., of Syracuse, Rev. E. C. Curtis, of Syracuse, Rev. M. D. Kinney, of Watertown, Hon. A. D. Shaw, of Toronto, Canada, and Hon. James Johnson, of Clayton. The board in 1877 consisted of the same persons, except that Rev. Fred. Widmer was elected in place of James Johnson, and that Rev. D. D. Love had deceased.

After exploring the Thousand Islands region the spot which was unanimously preferred to all others was the magnificent plateau now called "The Thousand Islands Park." Elevated, well covered with trees, dry, and receiving directly from a wide sweep over the waters the prevailing west winds, it is cool and comfortable in the warmest weather, and from the greater part of the whole thousand acres a clear view of the river may be seen. In the rear of the park the land rises to an eminence of 150 feet above the water, in a beautiful hill which has received the appropriate name of Sunrise Mountain. It is proposed to surmount this with a tower, from which altogether the best panoramic view of the Thousand Isles will be visible. The avenues and streets are broad; none of the lots are less than 40 by 80 feet in dimensions. Deep water comes to the shore, so that the largest steamers can land at its wharf. One of the finest docks, with a convenient store-house, has been built, with a long line of boat-houses, surmounted with a promenade roof, all making a picturesque appearance, and happily blending the beautiful with the useful. A large dining-hall, which is really a hotel, a smaller hall of the kind, a trustees' office, a general store, book-store, with various other buildings belonging to the association, give an air of solidity to the place, while scattered promiscuously over the broad territory are various cottages—some small and primitive, others large and ornamented—which, with the tabernacle, where the public meetings are held, presents in the summer season a picture not likely to be soon forgotten by any who see it. Many thousands of people visit the place every summer, and hundreds of families are there all the time from July to September.

Much wisdom is required to manage such an institution so as to secure the best results. It is of prime importance that the laws of health should be obeyed. This subject has received careful attention here. The grounds are naturally well drained. The water, whether from the St. Lawrence or from wells, is pure. Every precaution is taken to secure cleanliness and salubrity. The air is invigorating, and experience has demonstrated that it is one of the most healthful watering-places in the world.

There are also many advantages in such a place over a residence in a city or a compact town, on the one hand, and over the complete solitude of being alone on a small island or in the forest, on the other hand. The post-office, the telegraph, police regulations, the pleasures of society, can be commanded; while the dwellers in the cottages or tents have all the freedom from restraint, and the healthful in-

fluences, that could be commanded in the forest. Steamboats are landing and leaving at the wharf at all hours of the day. Indeed, the great majority of all the people who go up or down the far-famed St. Lawrence river in the summer call at least once at the Thousand Islands Park.

As a specimen of the meetings held in a single season, we may refer to those of the summer of 1877. From July 17 to the close of the month, a regular camp-meeting was held, under the direction of Chancellor Haven, president of the association. Several eminent preachers from various parts of Canada and the United States took part in this meeting. This was followed by a series of meetings on temperance from August 1 to 7, over which Prof. George E. Foster, of the University of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, presided. The most celebrated promoters of temperance were there. From August 10 to 17, a series of meetings in the interest of science and art were held, addressed by professors from some of the American and Canadian universities. A regular "Thousand Island Park Scientific and Æsthetic Association" was organized, and similar meetings may be expected every summer. This was followed by a Sunday-school Parliament of ten days, under the supervision of Rev. W. F. Crofts, addressed by many of the best-known workers of the Sunday-school cause. Indeed, the proceedings of the Sunday-school Parliament held here in 1876, having been published in a volume entitled "The Bible and the Sunday-school," by Rev. W. F. Crofts, the volume has passed through several editions, and been widely circulated in Canada and the United States.

The influence of this park in bringing together leading men of influence from the United States and Canada is worthy of notice. It is probably doing more to promote the mutual acquaintance of the two peoples than any other one institution. The St. Lawrence is, indeed, not "a narnow firth," nor do the "lands" on the opposite side "abhor each other;" still, it is noticeable that the streams of travel, and largely of social intermingling, follow the course of the sun, and there is proportionately but little movement northward and southward. The intercourse of the Canadians and New Yorkers and other Americans on opposite sides of this broad river and these wonderful lakes, is exceedingly limited. The natural tendency is toward foolish prejudices, which intercourse would dissipate. Business intercourse is not enough. What is needed is the mingling in social life.

At this park several thousand people meet every summer. They are about equally divided among Canadians and Americans. The religious and literary meetings, scientific discussions, and social intercourse tend to create friendship and harmony, and are on that especial account highly esteemed by many.

There are some dangers connected with such a place of temporary residence that need to be guarded against. The celebrity of the speakers engaged, and curiosity to see the place, would attract large crowds there on Sundays, which would tend to defeat the quiet and good order desired. Therefore, the associations shut their gates and forbid the landing of boats at their wharf on Sundays.

This is pre-eminently an American institution. Nothing like it is known in any other country. It remains to be seen into what it may be developed. Already there are some hundreds of cottages on the grounds, occupied only in the summer. During the bleak winters only one or two families remain to watch over the property. It may yet develop into a permanent village, with a thousand or more elegant cottages for summer residents. The literary and scientific and religious exercises may yet become systematized so as to afford the highest educational advantages. Certain it is that there is no more salubrious region in the world in summer, and that "The Thousand Islands Park" is one of the greatest attractions in this region.

We tender our acknowledgments for assistance to the following gentlemen: Hon. Russell B. Biddlecom, Joshua L. Nash, R. T. Jerome, the Waltons, Timothy R. Stackhouse, A. J. Snell, Daniel Eddy, William Whaley, the Robinsons, William Rogers, Esq., Rufus S. Lingenfelter, D. J. Dewey, and others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ADAM J. SNELL.

The subject of this biography is the son of Joshua and Nancy Snell, of Manheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He was born Feb. 22, 1828, in the town and county above named. His father is still living in Herkimer county, and is engaged in farming. He remained at home on the old farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, at which time he concluded to locate in Jefferson County, which he did by purchasing the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of 127 acres, and situated in the town of Orleans. He has added to the original purchase until he now has 227 acres, with good outbuildings, a view of which can be seen by reference to another page of this work.

On Sept. 13, 1854, he united in marriage with Juliette Snell, of the same town, in Herkimer county, from whence he came. The result of this marriage was one daughter, Carrie, wife of Frederick Resh, now residing in the town of Orleans. Mrs. Snell died April 10, 1861. On March 18, 1862, he was married to his present wife, Catharine M., daughter of Henry Heyl, who emigrated to this country from Germany in the year 1832, and settled in Orleans. They have one daughter, Emma E., aged thirteen years, who is quite an interesting child.

Mr. Snell is in the prime of life, one of the most active and intelligent practical farmers of his town, and among the best in the county. He is surrounded with all the comforts of life, and is apparently enjoying the fruits of his industry and thrift. In politics he is a Democrat, having always acted with that party. Both he and his estimable wife are members of church, and both take an active interest in the welfare of the community in which they reside.



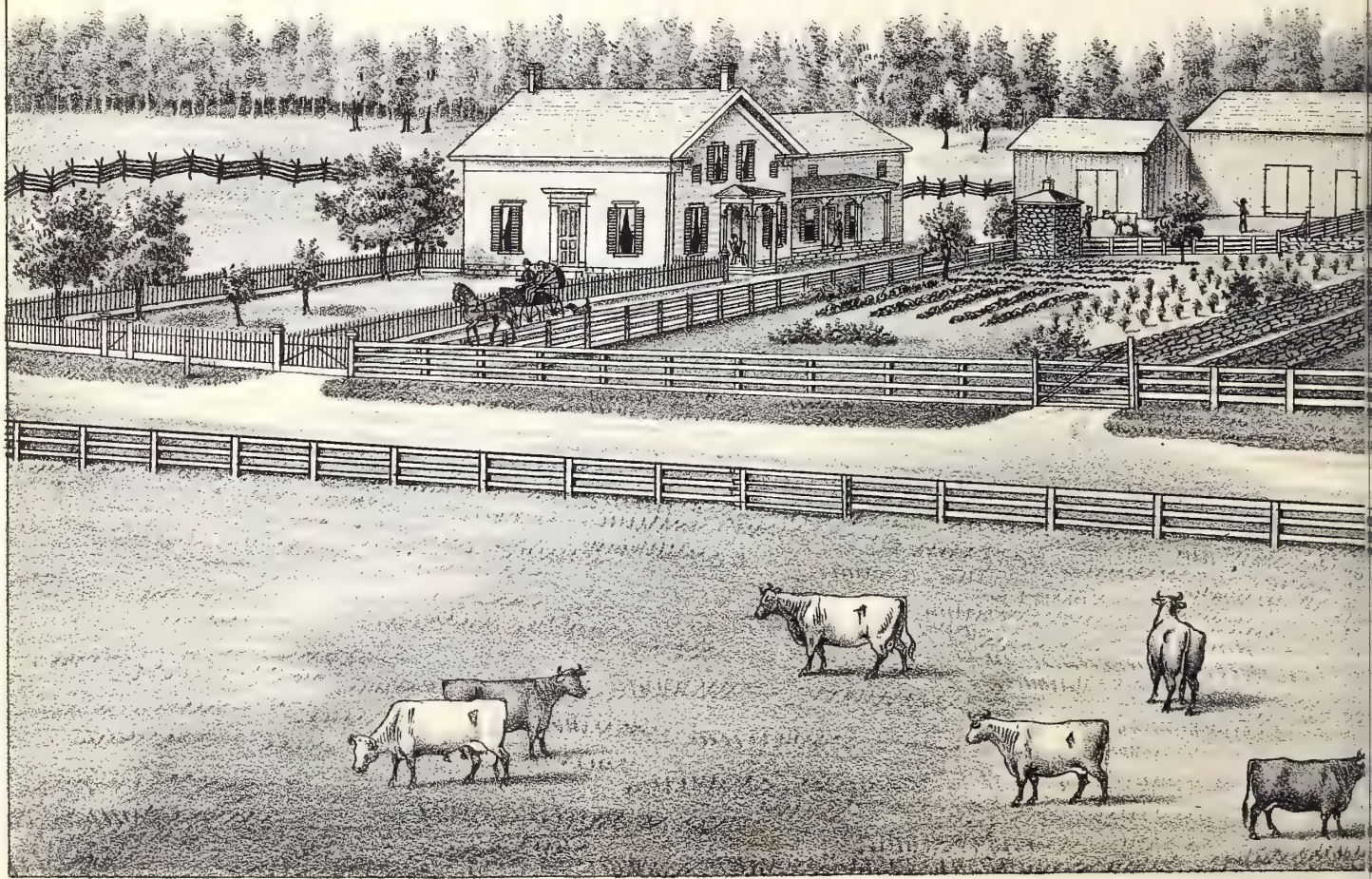
MRS. EDMUND SARGENT.



EDMUND SARGENT.



MRS. ADAM J. SNELL.



RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM OF ADAM J. SNEL



ADAM J. SNELL.

ORLEANS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

H. B. WHITMAN, DEL.



HON. R. B. BIDDLECOM.



MRS. MARTHA A. BIDDLECOM.

HON. RUSSELL B. BIDDLECOM,

son of Charles and Rhoda Biddlecom, was born in Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 18, 1822. At the age of thirteen he emigrated to Orleans, Jefferson County, where he has since resided, except during the years 1859–61. He received a common school education, and for thirteen years taught school, commencing at the age of seventeen, during which time he acquired a knowledge of the higher branches (except the languages), without a master; and subsequently taught in the high schools and academies. He has been one of the most successful educators of the county. In 1842, as a recognition of his qualifications as an educator, he was chosen town superintendent of common schools of Orleans, which position he filled faithfully and well for eight years.

September 18, 1845, he married Martha Ann Richardson. From 1851 to 1858 inclusive, he held the office of justice of the peace, and few cases that came before him were appealed, and those that were invariably resulted in an affirmation of his judgment.

During the years 1859–61, he held the office of clerk of Jefferson County, and in that position gave eminent and general satisfaction to the people. He resided in Watertown during his term of office, so the better to attend to the duties thereof. In 1848 he became one of the founders of the Orleans Academy, and labored for its success until its property finally passed into private hands in 1855.

He was colonel during the organization and raising of the regiment or battalion of about 2300 men, during the months of August and September, 1862; and captain in the Tenth New York Artillery from the date of its organization, September 2, 1862, till the 31st day of July, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability.

In 1865, Mr. Biddlecom represented the Third Assembly District of Jefferson County in the State Legislature, and the Second Assembly District in the same body in 1866, acting as Chairman of the Committee on Claims the latter year. Was elected supervisor of the town of Orleans in 1866, and re-elected to the same office the three succeeding years, during the last of which he served as chairman of the Board.

In 1871 Mr. Biddlecom became interested as one of the stockholders of the Clayton and Theresa railroad, and was prominently engaged in its construction for three years. He has held the office of secretary, treasurer, and general superintendent of the Clayton and Theresa Railroad Company since its organization, in 1871. He was instrumental in bonding the town of Orleans as a means for building the road, meeting with great opposition, especially in the courts. The question of the validity of the bonds is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. In politics Mr. Biddlecom was a Whig until 1854, when he became a Republican, and assisted in organizing the Republican party in Jefferson County, and has since strenuously labored for that party and its best interests. In 1868, 1869, and 1876 he acted as chairman of the Republican county committee, with general satisfaction. He was a firm supporter of the administration during the War of the Rebellion, and assisted with his means, labor, and influence, to fill any quota called for by the President.

Mr. Biddlecom is now engaged in the mercantile business at La Fargeville. He is a gentleman of sterling integrity, and while he has many who differ with him politically, and who entertain a bitter animosity against him on account of his connection with the construction of the Clayton and Theresa railroad, yet we never heard a breath against his character for honesty. He thought, and, doubtless, correctly, too, that the construction of that road would be a public benefit, and believing this, worked for the success of the enterprise; and though there be some who view the matter from a different standpoint,—actuated, as he was, by a desire to promote the best interests of the town,—his conduct was, in the estimation of the writer, commendable.

WILLIAM WHALEY.

Prominent among the self-made men of Orleans is the subject of this sketch, who is the son of John and Sophia Whaley, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he was born on the 21st of May, 1819. His father being a man of limited means, he was bound out when he was five years old to one Hiram Skiff, with whom it was purposed he should remain until he attained his majority. On account of the ill usage he received at the hands of the man Skiff, his mother objected to the completion of his servitude. When eleven years of age he went to live with John Tallman, who immediately removed to Jefferson County, and settled in the town of Orleans. His educational advantages were quite limited. At the age of eighteen he left Mr. Tallman, with no early capital but his health, industry, and a desire to succeed. He at once engaged to work for Caleb Willis, and remained in his employ for seven years, and for other parties for the same length of time. He purchased his first land in 1845, being one hundred acres, nearly all in its natural state. This is now known as the old homestead farm, of which an illustration is given elsewhere in this work, in connection with his present residence, the old farm being now occupied by a tenant. Mr. Whaley has added to his first purchase until he now owns 774 acres, being the largest landholder in the town.

On the 23d of March, 1852, he united in marriage with Lovina Folts, of Orleans. She was the daughter of Peter P. and Betsey Folts, and was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 2, 1821. Her father moved to Jefferson County in 1834, and settled in the town of Orleans. At the age of twenty-nine she married Mr. Whaley, and has had two children, Arminda A., now living at home, and Armina A., wife of Jerome Snell, now residing in the town of Theresa.

Mr. Whaley is now in his fifty-ninth year, as vigorous and active as ever, possessing a robust constitution, which, coupled with a clear conscience, is one of the best gifts of Providence. He is a man very generally respected by his fellows. A good neighbor, firm friend, and capital business man, he is well known throughout the county, and enjoys the confidence of the community as a man whose word is as good as his bond. By industry, prudence, and economy, he has accumulated a considerable fortune, owning as he does much valuable personal property, besides his extensive real estate. Mr. Whaley is in every respect a model citizen.

SIMON FOLTS.

This gentleman, one of the most extensive and best practical farmers of Jefferson County, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in the year 1814. He emigrated to Jefferson County in 1834, and settled in Orleans; worked for his father for almost ten years, until he attained his majority. In 1844 he married Jane, daughter of John C. Zimmerman, of the town of Pamelia, formerly from Herkimer county. Commenced business for himself in 1845, receiving 60 acres of land from his father, Peter P. Folts. The first purchase he made himself was 58 acres, from La Farge. By subsequent purchases he has accumulated about 600 acres, all in one body. He is a man very generally respected by his fellow-townsmen, as an honest and upright business man, an accommodating neighbor, and a good citizen. (See illustration, etc.)

NATHAN HOLLOWAY

was born in the town of Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1817. His father, Samuel Holloway, was one of the pioneers of this county. He remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty-one years of age. On Nov. 24, 1839, he married Cynthia Lee, who died March 21, 1847. This union was blessed with two children, of whom one, a daughter, Melissa S., survives. Jan. 13, 1848, he married Hannah Gifford, by whom he had a son, Harmon M., who is married and resides on a farm adjoining the old homestead, which his father deeded him. The daughter above mentioned is also married, and resides on a farm on one side of the home-place, which her father gave her. Mr. Holloway lost his second wife Sept. 30, 1875, and, on the 6th of the same month, in 1876, married Mrs. Cynthia (Spaulding) Steenburgh.

He commenced life by working out by the month, and by industry and judicious management succeeded in getting a fine farm for himself and each of his children, and now enjoys all the comforts of an independent farmer. He has always evinced an interest in public affairs, and was instrumental in building the Clayton and Philadelphia railroad, of which he is a director, and also a member of the finance committee of that corporation. He has held several town offices, and is one of the most enterprising citizens of Jefferson County, and one of the substantial men of the town of Orleans. An illustration of his farm, and portraits of himself and his two last wives, can be seen in the department of illustrations of Orleans elsewhere in this work.



MRS. A. A. HUGHES.



A. A. HUGHES.



RESIDENCE & DAIRY FARM OF A. A. HUGHES. ORLEANS JEFFERSON CO. N.Y.

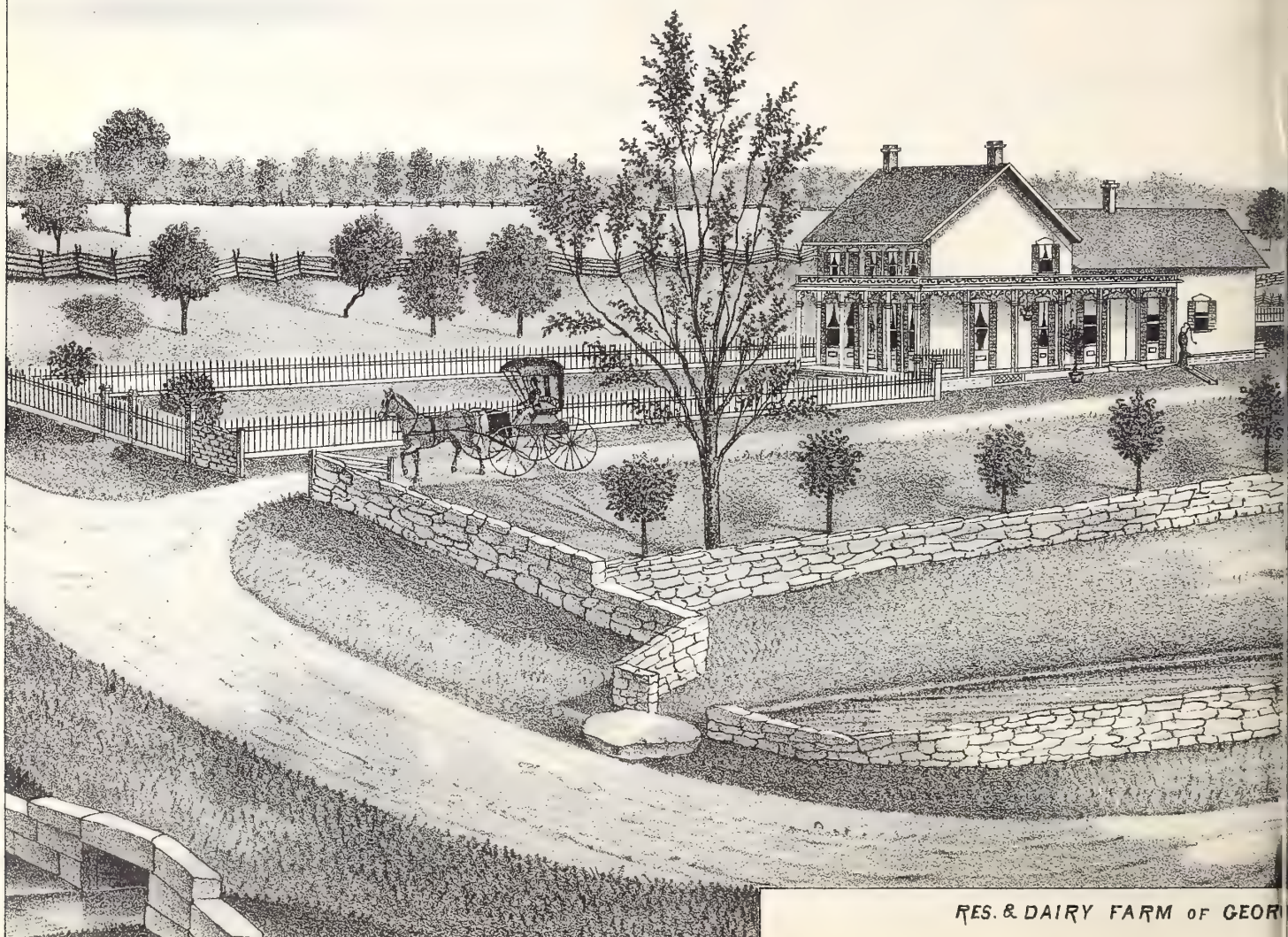


BANTA. PHOTO

GEO. ECKERT.

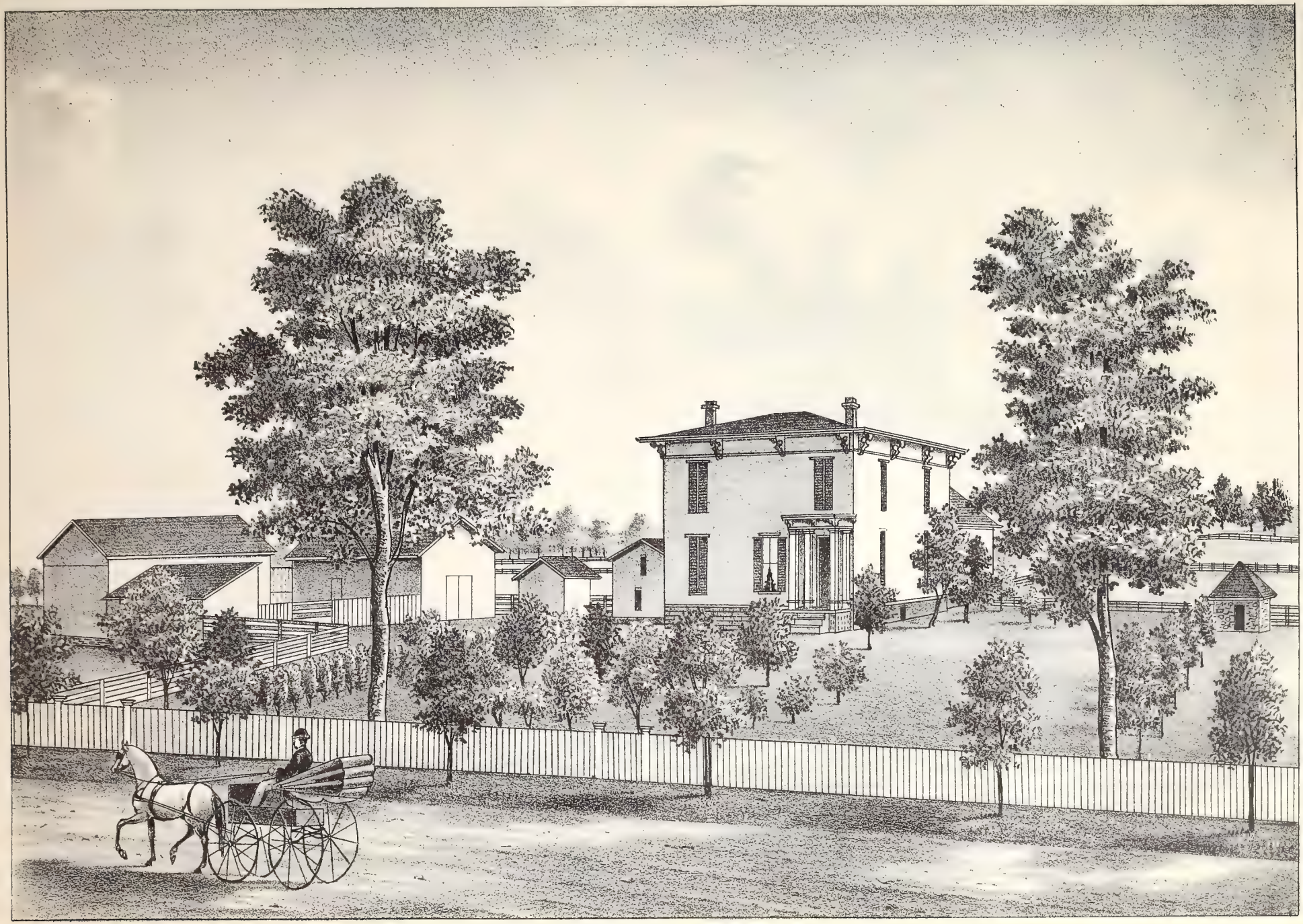


MRS. GEO. E



RES. & DAIRY FARM OF GEOR


BANTA. PHOTO.
RT.
BANTA PHOTO.
MISS LYDIA GOODRICH.
CKERT, ORLEANS, N.Y.



RES. OF EDMUND SARGENT, ORLEANS, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y

PAMELIA.

THE first attempt at settlement in the territory now constituting this town was made in 1799, the same year that Jacob Brown and his party located in Brownville. In that year two men, named Boshart and Kitts, established themselves with their families about three miles northeast from Watertown, near where Le Ray street now runs, erected log houses, and began clearings. Their families, however, were dissatisfied, and on the approach of winter they all removed to Lewis county; that is, they went to the territory now called Lewis county, for at that time both Lewis and Jefferson were a part of Oneida county. The present Pamelia, together with all the rest of Jefferson County north of Black river, was then embraced in the town of Leyden.

In 1799 the south part of the territory afterwards called Pamelia was owned by Pierre Chassanis, a French gentleman, it being a portion of what has been known as "Castorland," "the Chassanis Tract," or "The French Company's Land." The central and northern portions were a part of "Great Tract No. Four" of Macomb's purchase, except the territory east and northeast of Perch lake, which was embraced in Penet Square. Tract No. Four was then actually owned by the Antwerp Company, an association of Holland gentlemen residing in the city of Antwerp, though being foreigners the title was held by others for them. The origin and transfers of titles previous to the beginning of settlement have been sufficiently set forth in the general history of the county.

In the year 1800 the southwest half of Tract No. Four (which included the Pamelia portion) was conveyed in trust for the Antwerp Company to the celebrated James Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont. He was made the agent of the company for the sale of the territory thus conveyed, and ten years later he purchased all the unsold land in Tract No. Four. Le Ray soon acquired an interest in the Chassanis tract also, and made all the sales after 1801, either as principal or agent. Thus it will be seen that all land-titles in Pamelia (except in the small tract embraced in Penet Square) may be traced back to Le Ray de Chaumont, acting either for himself or others.

On the first day of April, 1802, the territory which is our present subject was transferred from Leyden to the new town of Brownville, of which it formed a part for seventeen years. On the 28th of March, 1805, it became a part of the county of Jefferson, which was formed from Oneida on that day.

The territory of Pamelia was a comparatively level tract, slightly rolling, entirely underlaid with limestone, which frequently came to the top of the ground. It was heavily timbered, the principal growths being elm and maple, with considerable beech, basswood, and oak, and occasional patches of black ash on the wet ground. Besides the limestone, which frequently cropped out in low ledges, there were a few large bowlders of granite scattered though the forest, which had apparently drifted from other regions.

At the northern extremity of the yet unformed town lay Perch lake, a beautiful little body of water, nearly three miles long and three-fourths of a mile in width at the widest place, renowned for the fish whose name it bears. Along the southeastern and southwestern corners ran the turbulent Black river. This description, being confined to the territory which now constitutes Pamelia, excludes consideration of the tract bordering on Black river, which has lately been annexed to Watertown, and the history and description of which are given in the chapters devoted to that city. The territory of Pamelia was also drained by several small streams, of which Perch river (the outlet of Perch lake), Philomel creek, and Cowen's creek were the principal, all three running in a southwesterly direction, and all, previous to the clearing off of the forest, containing a considerable quantity of water.

EARLY SETTLERS.

After the feeble attempt of Boshart and Kitts we cannot learn exactly who were the first settlers within the present limits of Pamelia. All who located there during the first ten years of this century have died or moved away, including those who were children at that time. One of the very earliest was Mr. Makepeace, grandfather of Elliott Makepeace, Esq., who settled on the farm now occupied by Daniel Augsbury, in the north part of the present town. He built the first frame house within the present limits of Pamelia.

As early as 1804 a few settlers located on the north shore of Black river, in what is now Watertown. In 1805, Mr. Haven settled a mile from the river, just inside the present city limits, and it is fair to presume that as early as that year some emigrants located in the present Pamelia. Possibly there were a few at a still earlier date. Previous to 1812, some twenty or thirty families came into town. Among these were John Gould and J. M. Parish, who both settled in the northwest part of the present town, on farms still owned by their sons. Elijah Ainsworth, Philip Ainsworth, —— Brintnall, Caleb J. Bates, Isaac and Jacob Meacham, William Morse, and Jacob Lowell all settled in the northwest part of the town before 1812. Benjamin Cole, Obadiah Rhodes, and Stephen Farr settled during the same period, near Pamelia Four Corners, while Aaron Dresser, Curtis Goulding, Henry Becker, and Alvin Twing were the founders of that village itself.

John Folts located in the southwest part of the town before 1812, and probably Simeon Woodruff, Peter Acker, and David and Belshazzar Tillipaugh. Two families, named Bacon and Cooper, were among the earliest settlers in the southeast part of the present town. Smith Scoville located himself previous to 1811, near the hotel now kept by his son, John Scoville. Mr. John Scoville was born in 1811, and is the oldest native of the town, now residing in it, whom we have been able to discover.*

In 1811, David Augsbury with his family settled in the northwest part of the town. He was followed, in 1812, by his father, John Augsbury, with his three youngest sons, Benjamin, Nicholas, and Daniel. Two other sons, John and Abraham, already men of family, did not come until after the war. Of all these the youngest son, Daniel, then eleven years old, is now the only survivor. He is the only person we have been able to find who was a resident of Pamelia and old enough to recollect events previous to the War of 1812. It is to him we are principally indebted for the names of settlers earlier than himself. His father purchased the farm of Mr. Makepeace, who, however, removed but a short distance. The house was still the only frame one in town, and is yet standing on the same farm. Mr. Augsbury says it appeared in 1812 to be seven or eight years old, by which we infer that Mr. Makepeace settled there as early as 1804 or 1805.

The road from Brownville running past Mr. Augsbury's, and thence northeastward on the east side of Perch lake, was then cut out and used on the same ground it now occupies. Another road, running northeast from Brownville, ran nearly, though not exactly, on the line of the present "Military road." Deer were very abundant, frequently showing themselves close to the houses of the settlers, but wolves do not appear to have been as troublesome as in many other new regions. Their warning voices were sometimes heard, however, up till the War of 1812, but after that time they almost entirely disappeared. Large numbers of Indians frequently visited Perch lake for the purpose of fishing, but they always behaved themselves peaceably towards the settlers.

Otters were numerous about the lake. Mr. Augsbury mentions going thither shortly after he came into town, and seeing seven otter together, swimming for life towards the mouth of a creek, in the bank of which they were seeking shelter. His dog plunged in and caught hold of one, but the animal, in his own element, was too strong for his canine assailant, and quickly broke loose and gained a place of safety.

In Pamelia, as elsewhere throughout the country, potash was the principal article produced by the settlers which brought cash. The people of Pamelia were favorably situated for sending it to Canada, and many were the loads which, during the non-intercourse days previous to the War of 1812, found their way to the St. Lawrence by the secret road, cut through the forests of Brownville and Cape Vincent, and known only to the initiated.

* Thomas Brown, then twenty-one years old, moved from the territory of Brownville into that of Pamelia in 1812. He survived until about a year ago. His was the first frame house in that part of the tract now forming Pamelia.

During that war the few residents of Pamelia were kept in a state of continuous alarm by the hostile operations along the border, and every man capable of bearing arms was again and again called out to repel invasion. No foeman, however, found his way thus far eastward, and at the conclusion of the war old settlers and new immigrants recommenced the task of felling the great elm forests of Pamelia.

Theron Converse had put up a log house in the winter of 1814–15, on what is now called Le Ray street, just north of the present city line. In the spring of 1815 he moved thither with his family from Watertown. His son, Hiram Converse, then thirteen, is now one of the earliest settlers of Pamelia, though at present residing just within the city line. He states that at that time it was all a dense wilderness eastward almost to Carthage. Deer were still numerous, and were often shot at a deer-lick only two or three miles north from the county-seat.

William McGinnis settled in the southwest part of the town in 1815. He was then thirty years of age, with a wife and four children, yet he is still surviving, a resident of the same locality, at the venerable age of ninety-one years, though not appearing to be much over seventy. He thinks there were thirty or forty families in the present town of Pamelia when he came.

Among those who located there before 1819 were the following, most of whom came after the war, though a few may have been there before: Elijah Wright, William Wafful, John Wafful, Russel Weaver, Benjamin Still, John Stewart, Captain Joseph Mayo, —— Nichols, John Stewart, Joel Nims, James Wright, Isaac C. Pettit, Daniel Pettit, Osman Banister, Nehemiah Van Nest, John N. Gunn, —— Gardner, Conrad Wafful, Benjamin Pease, William Sixbury, John Sixbury, Isaac Sixbury, Elias Wager, —— Combs, Charles Brown, Thomas Goodrich, and Abram Spalsbury.

Soon after the war Aaron Dresser opened a tavern at Pamelia Four Corners, being the first in town. In 1816, John N. Gunn began keeping a small store in the western part of the town, north of the centre, being also the first establishment of its kind within the present territory of Pamelia. It was kept open only five or six years. Schoolhouses were also erected in various parts of the town,—one at Pamelia Four Corners, one in the Augsbury neighborhood, one in the Brown neighborhood, and one near Elias Wager's, somewhat east and south of the centre of the town.

THE FIRST SAW-MILL

was built just after the war, on Philomel creek, at the crossing of the Clayton road, by —— Abbey, father of the Abbey brothers, who were noted as printers in the early days. The mill has long since passed away, and the creek itself is sadly diminished in volume.

The increase of population and the consequent clearing away of the forest speedily drove away the wild game, and thenceforth it was only occasionally that a deer strayed into Pamelia from the woods still farther north. Pigeons, however, were for a few years numerous almost beyond conception. They had a great roosting-place near Perch river, whence they used to go forth every morning and return at night,



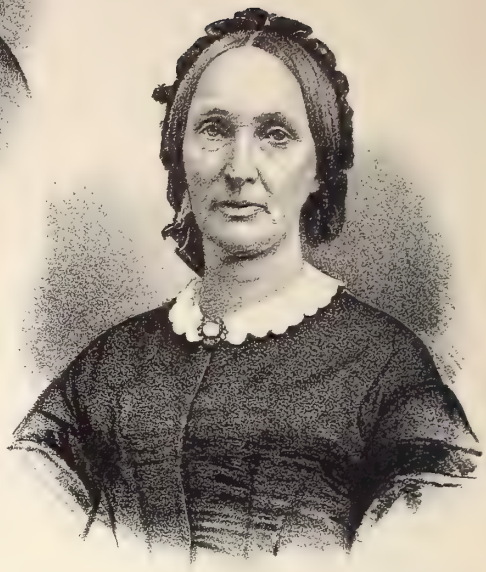
RESIDENCE OF M. GOULDING, PAMELIA. (FOUR CORNERS) JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



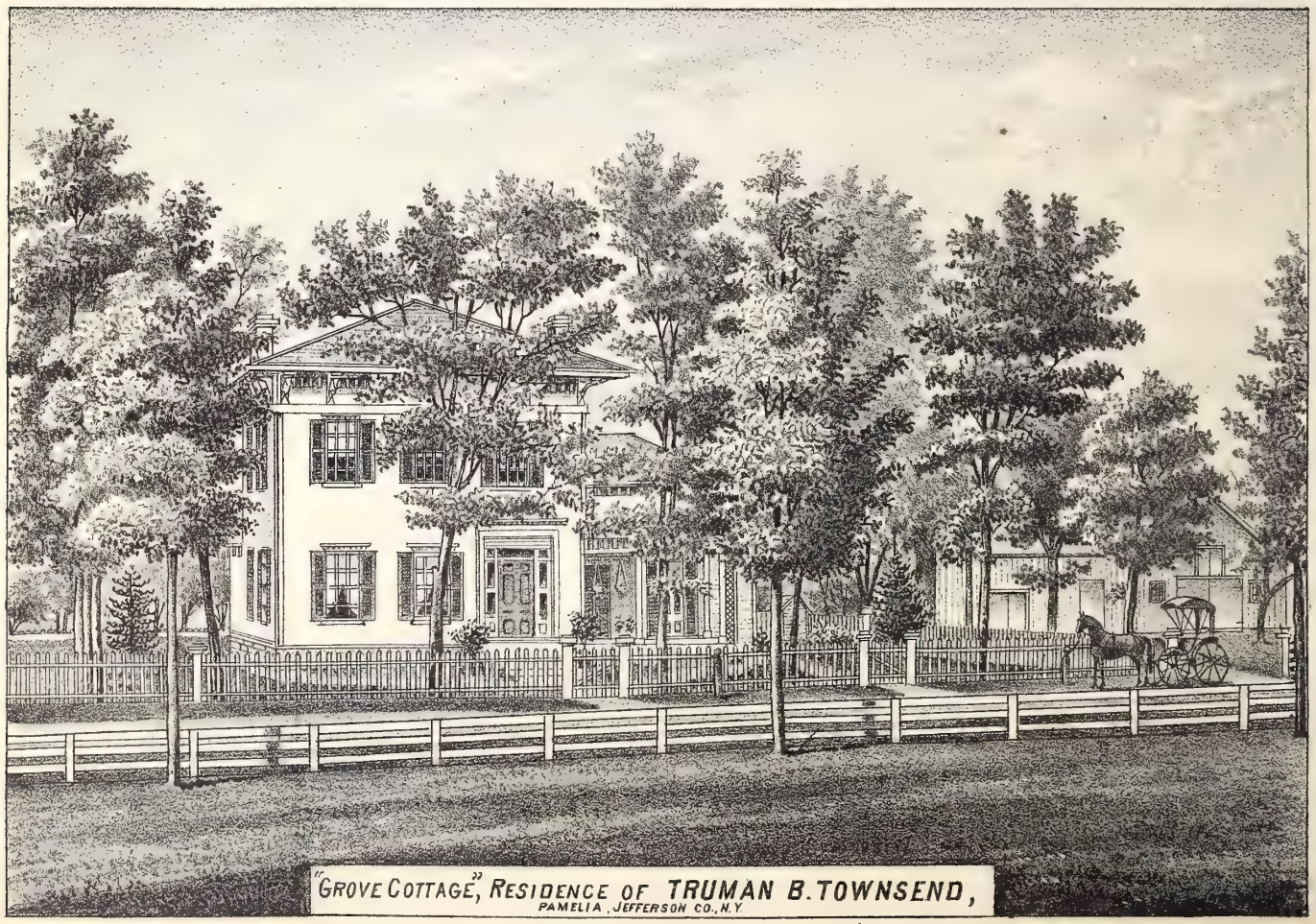
JONATHAN TOWNSEND.



TRUMAN B. TOWNSEND.



MRS. TRUMAN B. TOWNSEND.



"GROVE COTTAGE," RESIDENCE OF TRUMAN B. TOWNSEND,
PAMELIA, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

spreading over the surrounding country in clouds so thick as to shut out the sky for ten minutes at a time. Mr. Daniel Augsbury relates that his oldest brother killed forty with one raking shot as they sat in line upon a fence. Immense numbers of them were killed for their feathers. Mr. Elijah Ainsworth had a small net in which by successive hauls he frequently caught over twelve hundred in a single day. No stool-pigeon was necessary; there were places where they were in the habit of alighting, and a net spread there was sure to capture them.

Joel Nims settled in the Thomas Brown neighborhood in 1818, buying the "betterments," as improvements were then commonly called, of William Wafful. His son Allen, then five years old, now resides in North Watertown, and we are indebted to him for many facts relative to the town and people in the pioneer days. There was a considerable increase in population that year, and thenceforth the numbers were too great to permit us to give the names of individual settlers unconnected with anything of a public nature.

Log houses were still almost universal, but in 1818 a large number of frame barns were built, giving the country quite a civilized appearance, and the people began to think they were far enough advanced to have a town by themselves. Petitions were accordingly sent to the legislature, and on the 12th of April, 1819, an act was passed forming the town of Pamelia. This name was derived from that of the wife of Jacob Brown, of Brownville, then a major-general in the United States army, and the foremost man in all this part of the country. It is worthy of note that this lady, although she had reached middle age when her name was thus conferred upon the town of Pamelia, is still living, having attained the age of nearly a century.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

was held at "the school-house near Elias Wager's," in the spring of 1820, when the following town officers were elected: Supervisor, John Stewart; clerk, Henry Gotham; assessors, Russel Weaver, Benjamin Still, and Simeon Woodruff; overseers of the poor, Simeon Woodruff and Benjamin Still; commissioners of highways, Alfred Comins, Simeon Woodruff, and Benjamin Still; collector, Horace Mather; commissioners of schools, Osman Banister, Nehemiah Van Nest, and Joseph Mayo; inspectors of schools, Amos Eames, William Usher, Russel Weaver, John N. Gunn, Baker Massey, and Charles Brown; constables, Jacob J. Greene, Benjamin Pease, and Horace Mather.

The southern boundary of the new town was the centre of Black river; the northern was the south line of Penet Square. The eastern boundary began on the river at the intersection of the east line of range Twenty-seven, west of the Chassanis Tract, running north along that line to the south bounds of that tract, and thence onward in prolongation of that line to the southeast corner of Penet Square; the whole distance being a trifle over eight miles. The western boundary of the town ran north from the river along the west line of range Thirty-one, and thence in a similar prolongation to Penet Square; the entire length being about six and two-thirds miles. The width of the new town was about four and a fourth miles. It will be seen that its limits were the same then as now, except that a small tract was afterwards added on the north and a still smaller one taken off on the south.

The same year of the formation of the town (1819) the "Military road" was built through to Plattsburg by the United States government. The labor was performed by successive detachments of soldiers sent out from Sacket's Harbor. One of these detachments was commanded by a young lieutenant known to fame forty years later as Major-General Edwin V. Sumner.

By this time people began to find themselves in a position to replace their old log houses by something better. A few frame ones were erected, and in 1821, Simeon Woodruff built a substantial stone house, the date being engraved on the stone over the door, where it is still plainly to be seen. This was nearly, if not quite, the first stone house in town. About the same time, however, Mr. Thomas Goodrich built another, and a little later Abram M. Harger erected the stone hotel at Pamelia Four Corners. Still later, Captain Mayo built the stone hotel in the southwestern part of the town, now occupied by Mr. John Scovill.

Stone was so abundant that a building of that material was almost as cheap as one of wood. Between stone and frame the log houses were rapidly superseded, and by 1830 they had mostly disappeared, at least on the main roads.

Another improvement of considerable note in its day was the "Pamelia Farmers' Scientific Library," which was incorporated April 1, 1822, having for its first trustees John Stewart, Russel Weaver, Joel Nims, Simeon Woodruff, Ansel Mills, Thomas Goodrich, and William Cole. There were about sixty shares, each costing two dollars and a half. Each man could draw books to the amount of his investment. Every three months all books were required to be returned, and a new draw was made. If two or more persons desired the same book they had to bid for the privilege of drawing it. The library was always kept at Simeon Woodruff's, and sometimes quite a spirited scene ensued when two or three farmer boys in pursuit of knowledge were struggling for a drink at the same fountain.

"How much for this book?" would be the inquiry of Librarian Woodruff.

"I bid five cents," would probably be the reply of some youthful son of Pamelia, for the financial condition of the people was not such as to gratify any extravagance.

"Eight cents," would be the response of a rival.

"Ten cents."

"A shilling."

These were high notches, and unless the volume was in great request, or the spirit of rivalry was very strong, it was "knocked down" on reaching the latter bid. Sometimes, however, fifteen cents was bid, and in a few extraordinary cases the enormous sum of twenty cents was reached. Good, solid mental food, too, was afforded by the little library,—Volney's Ruins, the works of Josephus, and Stewart's Intellectual Philosophy being a portion of its contents. But ere long district school libraries began to be formed, some of the stockholders moved to more distant localities, the interest fell off, and about 1830 the Pamelia Farmers' Scientific Library was, by mutual consent, divided among its owners.

By an act passed April 1, 1824, a small part of Penet Square, east of Perch lake, was taken from Orleans and annexed to Pamelia. It was from one to two miles wide east and west, and three miles north and south, making the total length of Pamelia a little over eleven miles. The same act directed the name of the town to be changed to "Leander" after the first of the following March, but this clause was repealed before it went into effect.

There is little to record in the quiet life of a farming community after the hardships and dangers of pioneer life are passed. A few mills and factories were erected on Black river, opposite Watertown, where a small village gradually grew up, but this having lately been united to that city, its history is necessarily given in the chapters devoted to the city. Within the present town the forest receded still more before the farmer's axe. In even the backwoods the log houses were superseded by frame or stone ones. It was soon ascertained that the soil was admirably adapted to the production of grass, and stock-raising and dairying consequently became the principal business of the inhabitants.

POST-OFFICES

were established both at Pamelia (in the present city district) and Pamelia Four Corners, as early as 1830. In 1831 the postmaster at the latter place was S. Comstock. In 1837 it was Abram M. Harger. In 1840 the population of the town (including the present city district) had risen to two thousand one hundred and four. The county poor-house was erected in this town, on the north bank of Black river, just below the present city line, in 1834. A full description of the various buildings erected there is given in the general history of the county.

It was not until 1847 that there was any separate religious organization in the town, in which year a Methodist Episcopal class was organized at Pamelia Four Corners. The next year a house of worship was erected at the Corners by that denomination, and another about two miles southwest, by the Universalists, Protestant Methodists, and "Christian Order."

The Potsdam and Watertown railroad was finished in 1850, running for about two miles through the southeast corner of the present town of Pamelia. It afterwards became a part of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh road. In April, 1852, the Cape Vincent branch of the latter road was completed, of which about a mile and a quarter is in the southwest corner of Pamelia.

In 1850 the population of the town, as then constituted, was 2204, and in 1860 it was 2554. In the war for the Union, Pamelia played her part as zealously as any of her stronger sisters, as will be seen by the many names of her gallant sons to be found in the military record of the county.

On the 8th of May, 1869, the city of Watertown was incorporated, including within its borders about 700 acres of the territory of Pamelia, over 1200 of its population, and all its principal business establishments. This reduced the population of Pamelia so that in 1870 it was only 1292. In 1875, according to the State census, it was 1055.

Considering the especial adaptability of the town to dairying, it was a matter of course that, on the introduction of cheese-factories into the country, they should soon become numerous in Pamelia. But what distinguishes this from the large majority of cheese-making localities is the extent to which it is devoted to the manufacture of "Limburger" cheese. The milk of two thousand cows is used for the production of this peculiar article of diet, and a few years since there were no less than eleven Limburger cheese-factories in town. There are now two or three less. This cheese, made by merely drawing off the whey, letting the curd dry in moulds about the size of a brick, and curing it by repeatedly rubbing salt on the outside, finds ready market wherever Germans reside, and great quantities of it are shipped from Pamelia to New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. When the traveler in that town meets a wagon headed towards Watertown, laden with wooden boxes from which comes a powerful odor (very fragrant to those who like it), then he may know that another load of Pamelia's favorite product is on its way to gladden the hearts of our Teutonic fellow-citizens.

There is also an English cheese-factory at Pamelia Four Corners, using the milk of about four hundred cows. This little village, the only one in the town, contains one small store, two wagon-shops, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, one cooper-shop, one harness-shop, a post-office, and about twenty-five houses. It is eight miles from Watertown, about four from the northern extremity of Pamelia, and adjoins the line of Le Ray, two or three of the easternmost houses being in the latter town.

Although the most of Pamelia is used as meadow- or pasture-land, yet small quantities of wheat, barley, oats, corn, and potatoes are raised every year, and there are numerous orchards of apple-trees in the town. Other fruit is not found adapted to the soil and climate. Butter and cheese, however, are usually remunerative products, and good buildings on almost every farm, many of them of stone, denote the existence of a prosperous community.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the supervisors of Pamelia from its organization to the present time, with the years of their service: John Stewart, 1820 to 1826, inclusive; Russel Weaver, 1827 and '28; Gustavus A. Foster, 1829 and '30; Bernard Bagley, 1831 to '35, inclusive; Chillingsworth Colwell, 1836; Bernard Bagley, 1837 to '41, inclusive; William Wilson, 1842; Henderson Hawk, 1843, '44, and '45; Josiah Bonney, Jr., 1846 and '47; Bernard Bagley, 1848 and '49; Abram M. Harger, 1850; Chas. D. Wright, 1851 and '52; Josiah Bonney, 1853; Isaac McGinnis, 1854 to '57, inclusive; Charles W. Burdick, 1858 and '59; James Jones, 1860; C. W. Burdick, 1861, '62, and '63; Elliott Makepeace, 1864; C. W. Burdick, 1865, '66, and '67; Dexter W. Haven, 1868 to '72, inclusive; Jason T. Millard, 1873; Justus B. Leavitt, 1874, '75, and '76; George Henry Countryman, 1877.

The present officers of the town are as follows: Supervisor, George Henry Countryman; Town Clerk, George M. Haven; Justices of the Peace, Truman B. Townsend, William C. Gould, and Lorenzo Rogers; Commissioner of



— J. L. PARRISH. —



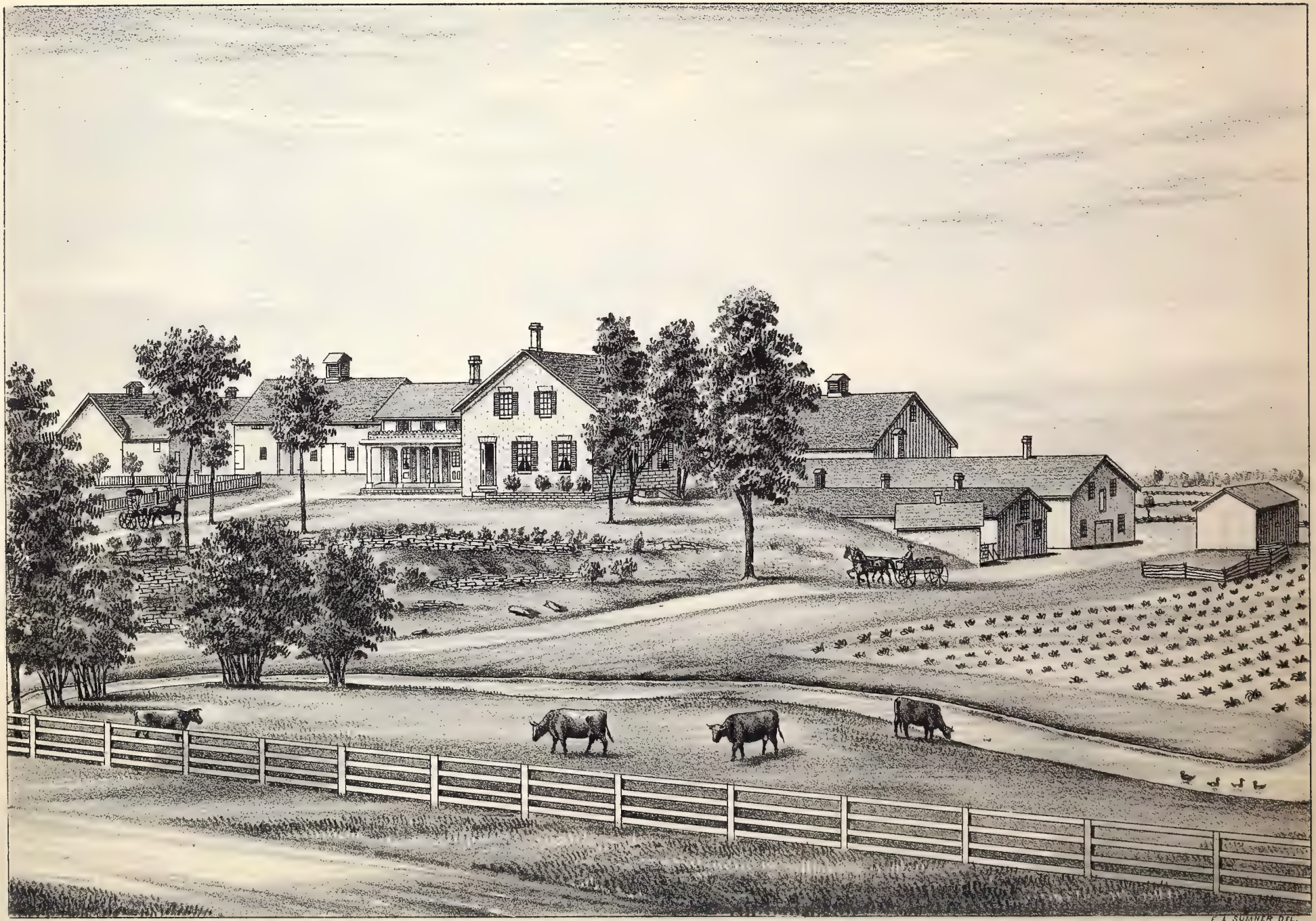
— JOHN PARRISH. —



— MRS. J. L. PARRISH. —



RESIDENCE OF J. L. PARRISH, PAMELIA, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



E. A. SUMNER, DEL.

FARM RESIDENCE AND CHEESE FACTORY OF **A. P. BALTZ**, PAMELIA, JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Highways, Reuben H. Fuller; Assessors, Geo. A. Fenner, Jerome Howland, and Peter Nellis; Collector, Daniel Fox; Auditors, Dexter W. Haven, William H. Miller, and Seth P. Cole; Constables, Alonzo Hose, Jacob E. Folts, and Benjamin Sixbury.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PAMELIA.

As before stated, a Methodist class was organized at Pamelia Four Corners on Feb. 28, 1847. It consisted of seven members, among whom were Curtis Goulding, Rachel Goulding, Asa Barnes, and Betsey Barnes. The class was at first connected in a circuit with another at Evans' Mills, in the town of Le Ray, but in 1849 it was organized into a separate church with the title given above. In Feb., 1848, a society was organized for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a house of worship, the first trustees being Jas. Jones, Charles G. Harger, Orvis Goulding, Curtis Goulding, Asa Barnes, Daniel Gould, Joseph Countryman, Abram Augsbury, and Jacob Harwick. In 1848 a church edifice was erected at Pamelia Four Corners, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars.

The following have been the pastors, with their terms of service, so far as given by the church record: O. C. Cole, 1848; Hiram Woodruff, 1849; W. W. Hunt, 1850; H. O. Tilden, 1851–52; T. B. Brown, 1853; Samuel Papple, 1854 (died in December); S. Slater, 1855; William Tripp, ——; G. C. Wood, ——; Lewis Whitcomb, 1861 (died in December); Ross C. Houghton (the celebrated traveler in Asia), 1862; J. H. Burnett, 1863; G. W. Calkins, 1864 (after six months' service enlisted in the Union army); William Empey, 1865 and '66; S. M. Warn, 1867; J. Turney, 1868; G. W. Gibson, 1869 and '70; Lester Brown, 1871, '72, and '73; D. D. Parker, 1874, '75, and '76; Charles G. Matteson, 1877.

The present stewards of the church are Madison Goulding, Orrin Barnes, Brayton Brown, D. H. Nellis, A. Walrath, A. Bowman, A. Vandewalker, H. Gould, and A. F. Gould. The present trustees are David Bass, A. F. Gould, O. Barnes, B. Brown, M. Goulding, G. W. Slack, and Elias Countryman.

The little class of seven members in 1847 has increased, by a steady and healthy growth, to a church of sixty-six members, in full communion, and twenty probationers. There is also a flourishing Sabbath-school of about seventy-five members, of which Dr. William Burdick is superintendent.

THE UNION CHURCH SOCIETY.

This society was organized November 16, 1847, with Reuben Lock, Jacob H. Zoller, and Peter M. Salisbury as trustees. Each of these gentlemen represented one of the three denominations which united for the purpose of erecting a house of worship,—the Protestant Methodists, the Universalists, and the Christian Order. A convenient church edifice was erected in 1848, on the Military road, two miles southwest of Pamelia Four Corners. At first all the denominations named held meetings in the new church. Rev. J. H. Stewart, a prominent Universalist minister of Watertown, preached there for several years. The increase of the Methodist church at Pamelia Four Corners, however, drew away the attendants at the Union meeting-house, the frequency of the services diminished, and when the Protestant Methodists built an edifice of their own near Perch lake the services at the Union house entirely stopped. It remained unoccupied for several years, but in 1874 a few members of the Christian Order procured the services of Rev. George Warren, who preached there once a fortnight for one year. Since then Rev. James Hayes has held services at similar intervals. The present trustees are Martin Armstrong, G. H. Countryman, and Peter Busler.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

For thirty-five or forty years there has been a small class of Protestant Methodists in this town. It was connected with Perch Lake circuit, the greater portion of whose members reside in Le Ray. Among the early preachers were N. R. Swift, Simon B. Loomis, Michael Prindle, and Lorenzo Wheeler. In 1867 a neat and pleasant church edifice was erected about two miles and a half north of Pamelia Four Corners. Rev. Philip Swift was the pastor of the Perch Lake circuit at that time, and continued so until 1870. The pastors since then have been George Ellis, in 1871; N. R. Cook, in 1872; Michael Prindle, in 1873; ———, in 1874; George Ellis, in 1875, and J. T. Willard in 1876 and 1877. The class is still small, and Peter Busler is the only steward in Pamelia. The present trustees are Peter Nellis, Peter Busler, and Hiram Walts.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EBENEZER WILLIAMS.

The Williams family is of Welsh descent, the great-grandfather, Jonathan W. Williams, having emigrated from Wales many years ago. The subject of this sketch is the youngest son of Ebenezer Williams, Peter O. being the elder. He was born at Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 5, 1823. He received a good common-school education. In 1831 his father settled on the farm upon which he now resides, in the town of Pamelia. An illustration of the old homestead can be seen elsewhere in this work. He married Miss Harriet M., daughter of Fabius and Catharine Lawton. This union was blessed with four children, namely, Ebenezer F., who died in infancy; Hattie C., born May 16, 1857; Stedman, born Dec. 11, 1862; and George O., April 5, 1867.

Mr. Williams is a Republican. He is a good, practical farmer; a man of good, sound judgment, great industry, and indomitable energy. By his upright and honorable character he has made many friends, and is very generally respected wherever known.



HENRY COUNTRYMAN.



MRS. HENRY COUNTRYMAN.

HENRY AND ELIZABETH COUNTRYMAN.

Henry Countryman was born in the town of Danube, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 7, 1797. He was the third child and first son in the family of George and Rahena Countryman, which consisted of four boys and seven girls. The Countryman family have always been firm believers in the adage, "The rolling stone gathers no moss," and two generations had lived and died in Herkimer previous to the time our subject came to Jefferson County,—in 1823. George and Rahena were noble specimens of "ye olde folke," and the first and last lessons taught their children were honesty, economy, and integrity. Rahena was sister of the Hon. Robt. Spraker, who was at one time president of the New York Central railroad. Henry remained a member of his father's family, contributing his earnings to its maintenance, until May, 1823, when he came to Jefferson County, in the mean time receiving a limited common-school education, and learning the trade of carriage-making, which he followed during his entire life. He came to this county in indigent circumstances, being compelled to borrow cooking utensils for the use of his family. He purchased one and three-fourths acres of land at Pamelia Four Corners, where he first located; and from this small beginning, by industry, energy, and careful, judicious management, he was able to give his children the advantages denied himself, and amassed a large property,—being the possessor, at his death, of 600 acres of land. He was not only a successful business man, but a kind father, an indulgent husband, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died, June 16, 1875, of asthma.

On Oct. 19, 1819, Mr. Countryman was united in marriage to Elizabeth Walrath, of his native town. Mrs. Countryman was an excellent helpmeet, devotedly attached to her husband and children, and was all that is expressed in the terms amiable and intelligent. She passed to a higher existence, deeply lamented. Mr. and Mrs. Countryman were blessed with a family of five boys and four girls, who were early taught the same lessons which had so largely contributed to their parents' success in life, and which has done much towards giving the children the honorable positions they enjoy in business and society. Alexander, the eldest, was born in Herkimer county, July 9, 1820, and came to this county with his parents when three years of age. He has always resided at Pamelia Four Corners. He is associated with his brother, Geo. H., in the business of carriage-making, and is also one of the prominent farmers of the town. He married Miss Catherine Smith, daughter of Selah and Catherine Smith, one of the old families of Pamelia. He has three children. Catherine was born March 22, 1823, is the wife of Samuel Zuller, of Pamelia; Geo. H. was born Jan. 1, 1826, and is connected with his brother, Alexander, in the business of carriage-making, and, like him, is also a large and successful farmer. He is the present supervisor of the town. He married Louisa, daughter of Ansel and Betsey Mills, who were among the first settlers of the town. She died in 1858, and he married Miss Olive Eddy. Louisa was born Nov. 13, 1829, and is the wife of Abram Zuller, a prominent farmer of St. Lawrence county. Ludentia was born Sept. 22, 1831. Lucy E. was born Aug. 21, 1831, and is the wife of Joseph Baum, a prominent merchant of Potsdam, N. Y. Amos B. was born April 3, 1838, and is in company with his brother-in-law, Joseph Baum. Wilson H. was born Aug. 15, 1840, and is one of the wide-awake farmers of the town. Oscar was born Sept. 7, 1843,—deceased. Thus concludes the history and genealogy of one of the old and respectable families of the town of Pamelia; and from such sources the people of to-day are indebted for what is of worth in the early history of this county.



OREN BARNES.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Pamelia, July 15, 1819. He was the eldest child in the family of Asa and Dolly (Cronkhite) Barnes. The elder Barnes was a native of the town of Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he was born in the year 1795. In 1813 he emigrated with his family to Pamelia, and purchased 80 acres of land, where he lived until he died, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. He was widely known for his high social qualities, and sterling worth as a citizen. Prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, none did more for its support, both financially and otherwise.

Oren lived with his father until he was twenty-eight years of age, receiving what was considered at that day a good common-school education. At about this time he married Miss Maria L. Jewett, of Le Ray. He then purchased the farm on which he now resides, and commenced life for himself, and his success is evidence of what can be done by industry, economy, and good management. About the year 1850 Mr. Barnes commenced his experiments in fruit-growing, which have been so eminently successful. Previous to 1850 it was the opinion of "fruit-men" that fruit could not be grown successfully north of the Black river. Mr. Barnes held an opposite opinion, and commenced its demonstration. He went into the forest and studied the growth and character of forest-trees, and application was made of the results obtained. He first set out a small orchard of 50 trees. He has now of all varieties over 700 thrifty, bearing trees, and is considered by all as the pioneer in the fruit interest, and one of the best pomologists of the county.

He has written several very valuable articles on fruit-growing, which have been republished and extensively copied, and the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, in recognition of his services to the county as a fruit-grower, and the material aid rendered this important interest, have awarded him premiums on his fruit and orchards aggregating over $200. Mrs. Barnes died Aug. 28, 1865. She was an estimable woman, beloved by all who knew her. He subsequently married Miss Jennie Spicer, of Perch river, daughter of Silas Spicer, Esq., one of the pioneers of Brownville.



Paul Anthony



Hannah Anthony

PAUL ANTHONY,

one of the pioneer citizens of Le Ray, and subsequently an early settler of Pamelia, was born in Rhode Island in 1782. He removed to New York when twenty-one years of age, making the journey by foot, coming by way of Booneville, at which place there was but one log shanty. He settled in Le Ray, about one mile and a half from Evans Mills, on the old plank-road, and remained there until 1837, when he removed to Pamelia and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Thomas H. Anthony. He had no opportunity for securing an education, and was pre-eminently a self-taught man, learning to read, write, and cipher after he was married. In early life he learned the stone-mason's trade, at which he worked considerably for some years. Among the existing evidences of his handiwork we might mention the glass-works at Redwood, the large stone hotel at Brownville, the Catholic church at Gravel Point, and other public and private buildings.

Mr. Anthony was united in marriage with Hannah Eddy, a native of Rutland, Vt., and daughter of Enoch Eddy, one of the first pioneers of the town of Rutland, this county. This union was blessed with six children, namely, Jerusha, Thomas H., Amy E., Willard E., Phebe, and Helen M.; of these, two, Willard and Phebe, are deceased. Mrs. Anthony was a kind-hearted, humane, and benevolent lady, always ready to assist the afflicted. Her services were in frequent requisition as a nurse, in which capacity she was eminently successful. She was a true and loving wife and an affectionate mother. She died August 7, 1873, beloved and respected by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Mr. Anthony's entire life was characterized by remarkable industry. Brought up amid scenes that required hard work and indomitable energy, he early inculcated the qualities most needed in a new country. He retained his faculties to the last; and a few years prior to his death, which occurred Feb. 4, 1873, at the age of ninety-one, he, in company with his son, Thomas H., erected the largest barn in the county, and one of the largest in the State. Its dimensions are 250 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 51 feet deep, and it has a capacity for 750 tons of hay. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anthony were consistent members of the society of Friends. In business, Mr. Anthony was upright and honest, and it is said of him that in the whole course of his long business career he neither sued another, nor was himself sued. Being faithful to every trust, loving and affable in his domestic relations, true and honest in all his dealings, he enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him, and the respect of all who ever heard his name.

Portraits of this worthy couple and of their son, Thomas H., can be seen in this work, also an illustration of the old homestead, all caused to be inserted by their son Thomas H. as a token of affectionate regard.



Thos H Anthony



LENGTH OF BARN 250 ft.
WIDTH " - 40 ".
DEPTH " - 51 ".

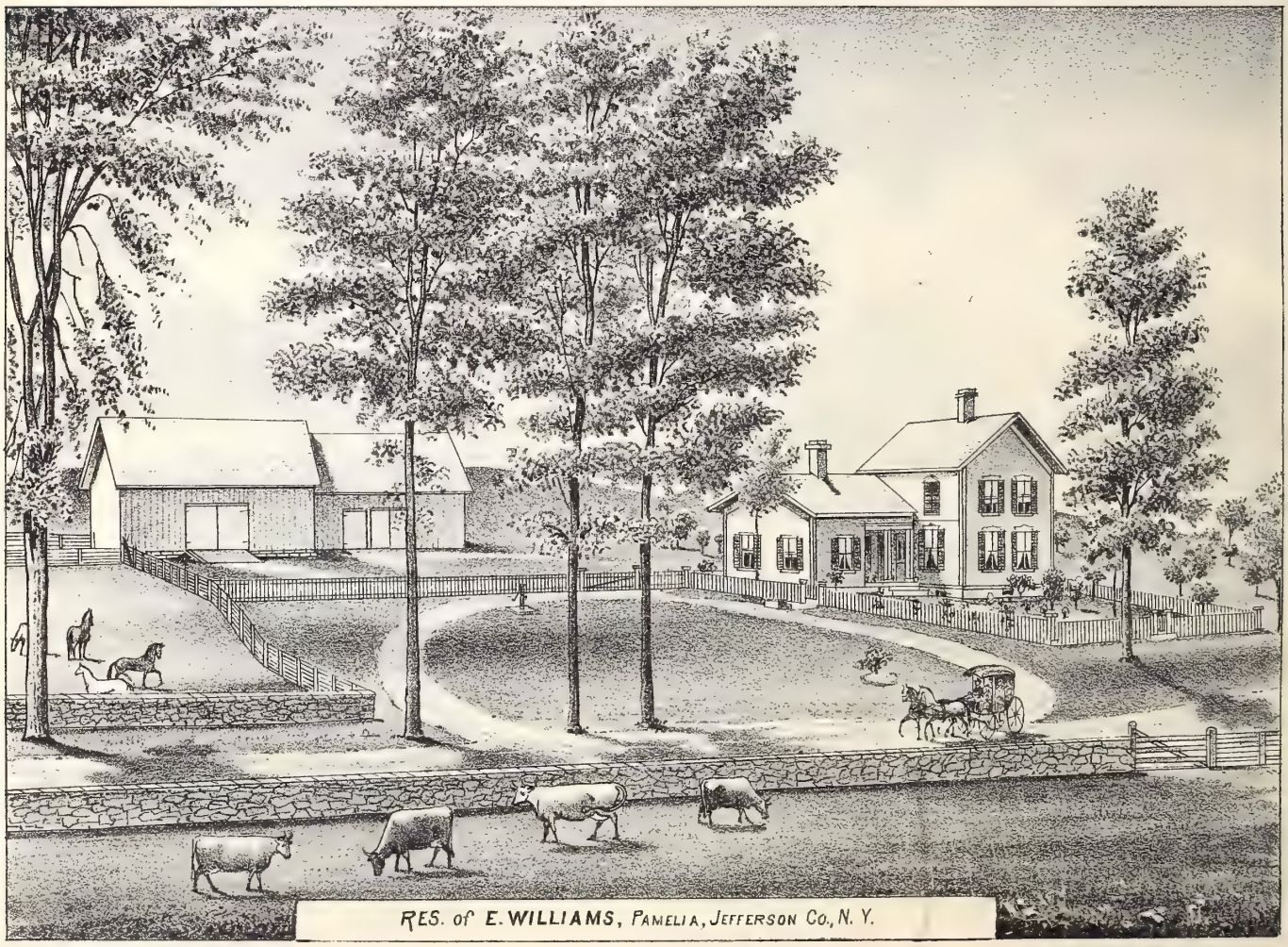
RES. of THOS. H. ANTHONY, PAMELIA, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



MRS. E. WILLIAMS.

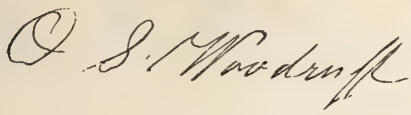


E. WILLIAMS.



RES. of E. WILLIAMS, PAMELIA, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.





The subject of this sketch was the oldest son of the late Benjamin Woodruff, a pioneer of Watertown, having purchased the farm upon which he lived and died in 1799. The father, with two brothers, Simon and Frederick, accompanied by their parents, moved into this town in the spring of 1800, and all located upon adjoining lands purchased the previous fall. Other settlers soon surrounded them, and the neighborhood soon became identified by the appropriate appellation of "The Woodruff Settlement." Here, in 1805, Col. Woodruff was born and received a good common-school education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching. Educated a farmer, he spent several years teaching in the winter and farming during the summer. In both avocations he was eminently successful. He, however, abandoned the profession, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a permanent business. In harmony with this decision, he purchased the farm in Pamelia upon which he lived and prospered the remainder of his life. In 1824 he enlisted in the "Watertown Rifle Company," then commanded by Capt. Albert S. Massey, a company in which his father served his time, rendering essential service at the battle of Sacket's Harbor, in 1813, while commanded by the late Capt. Wm. Sampson. The military acumen of Col. Woodruff soon made him a favorite with his company, and he was speedily promoted until he became captain, from which position he was elevated to the command of the regiment. He was a thorough tactician and strict disciplinarian, and had the love and esteem of his officers and fellow-soldiers. As a farmer he took an active part in promoting progress in agriculture; was an active member of the county agricultural society. As a man he was positive—acted upon reflection—but was decisive in his convictions when reached. Destitute of ostentation and vanity, he was of that class that must be known to be appreciated. He died Dec. 10, 1872. In 1832 he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Hale, of Rutland, who still survives him. One child was born to them—Frances J., wife of Reuben H. Fuller, Esq., of Pamelia. Mrs. Fuller was born, Aug. 30, 1843, upon the old farm, where she now resides, with two sprightly boys to gladden the hearts of their parents, viz., Orlin W., born Oct., 1865; Willie L., Sept., 1868.

With this slight tribute to the memory of this esteemed pioneer, we close this brief sketch.

JOHN L. PARRISH.

The Parrish family are of English extraction, the original ancestor having come from England previous to the War of the Revolution. In 1793 John Parrish, our subject's grandfather, who was a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Washington county. John Parrish, father of John L., was born in Columbia county, in June, 1777; he lived with his father, who was a farmer, until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he married Miss Ruth Farr, who was a native of Massachusetts, where she was born in July, 1783. In the spring of 1803 Mr. Parrish left his home in Fort Ann, Washington county, for Jefferson County, to locate upon his purchase previously made of 60 acres, of big lot No. 4, in the town of Pamelia. He started with his family, which consisted of his wife and two children, his household goods and two yoke of oxen constituting his worldly effects. Fifteen days were occupied in making the journey. His location was a very fortunate one, as there is to-day no better farm in the town. Here his family were born excepting the two eldest, and here he lived and died. He was a successful farmer and a great hunter. He was a very active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his house was the rendezvous for all the itinerant Methodist ministers of the circuit. He was also a consistent member of the Masonic fraternity in the early days of that order. He was a thorough, energetic business man, and his name was a synonym for honor and integrity wherever known. Genial, whole-souled, no one loved a good joke better than he, and no one possessed to a greater extent the faculty of making every one about him happy. In December, 1842, his wife died, in her fifty-ninth year. She was an estimable woman, and all that is expressed in the terms amiable and intelligent. She was the mother of ten children, two of whom died in infancy.

John L. Parrish was born May 1, 1819. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm. In 1841 he married Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Ruel and Margaret Randall, who were among the early settlers of the town of Rutland, where she was born February 19, 1819. Mr. Parrish has succeeded his father in the possession of the old farm, which has grown under his good management to 183 acres. He is regarded as one of the most thorough and successful farmers of the town, and his farm (a view of which, in connection with the portraits of his father, his wife, and himself, can be seen in another part of this book) bears evidence of its careful and judicious management. He is also ex-

tensively engaged in the manufacture of "Limburger" cheese, and for the last twenty years has been extensively engaged in the cattle trade. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish have five children: Oscar F., the eldest, was born October 24, 1843, and is a resident of Virginia City, Nevada; Warren R. is with his brother, and was born July 19, 1846; Diana B. is the wife of Scott W. Blodgett, of the town of Lyme, and was born March 6, 1848; Albert W. was born March 5, 1850; George B. was born January 22, 1852. All are living but the youngest, who died September 4, 1877.

TRUMAN B. TOWNSEND.

Jonathan Townsend, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in the year 1765. In 1803, in company with his brother Josiah, he came to Jefferson County and settled in the town of Champion. Here he purchased a farm upon which he lived until 1812, when he sold it and removed to the town of Boonville, Oneida Co., where he purchased a farm, with some slight improvements. Upon this farm he remained about four years, in which time he built a house and barn and set out a large orchard; but the land not being adapted to grain-raising, and hearing glowing accounts of the "Genesee Country," which was at this time considered the Eldorado of western New York, he resolved to satisfy himself in regard to the fertility of the soil and the advantages offered to settlers. He accordingly sold it, and spent the summer of 1816 in looking for land; but, like many others, he was disappointed, and returned to Jefferson County and purchased a small farm in the town of Le Ray. Shortly after the purchase he was offered $200 for his bargain. He accepted the offer, and bought the farm now owned by his grandson, George K. Townsend, which was known at the time as the "McOmber Job." Here he resolved to make a home. He had settled upon six new farms, and had cleared with his own hands 160 acres of land, and, although a hardy, robust man, toil and privation had begun to tell upon him. In clearing these new farms, by the time he had begun to live comfortably, the interest upon the purchase-money had so accumulated that he was obliged to sell his "betterments" and begin again; but each succeeding sale left him better off than before, and by dint of energy and perseverance he was able to hold this last purchase, which became one of the model farms, and was awarded two premiums by the county agricultural society. Upon this farm he resided until 1853, when he went to live with son Truman. The following year (1854) he passed to a higher existence, with full faith in a blessed immortality. His worthy wife, who was all that is expressed in the terms amiable and intelligent, died in the forty-seventh year of her age. In 1820 he was again married, to Miss Mary Van Amber; she died in 1833.

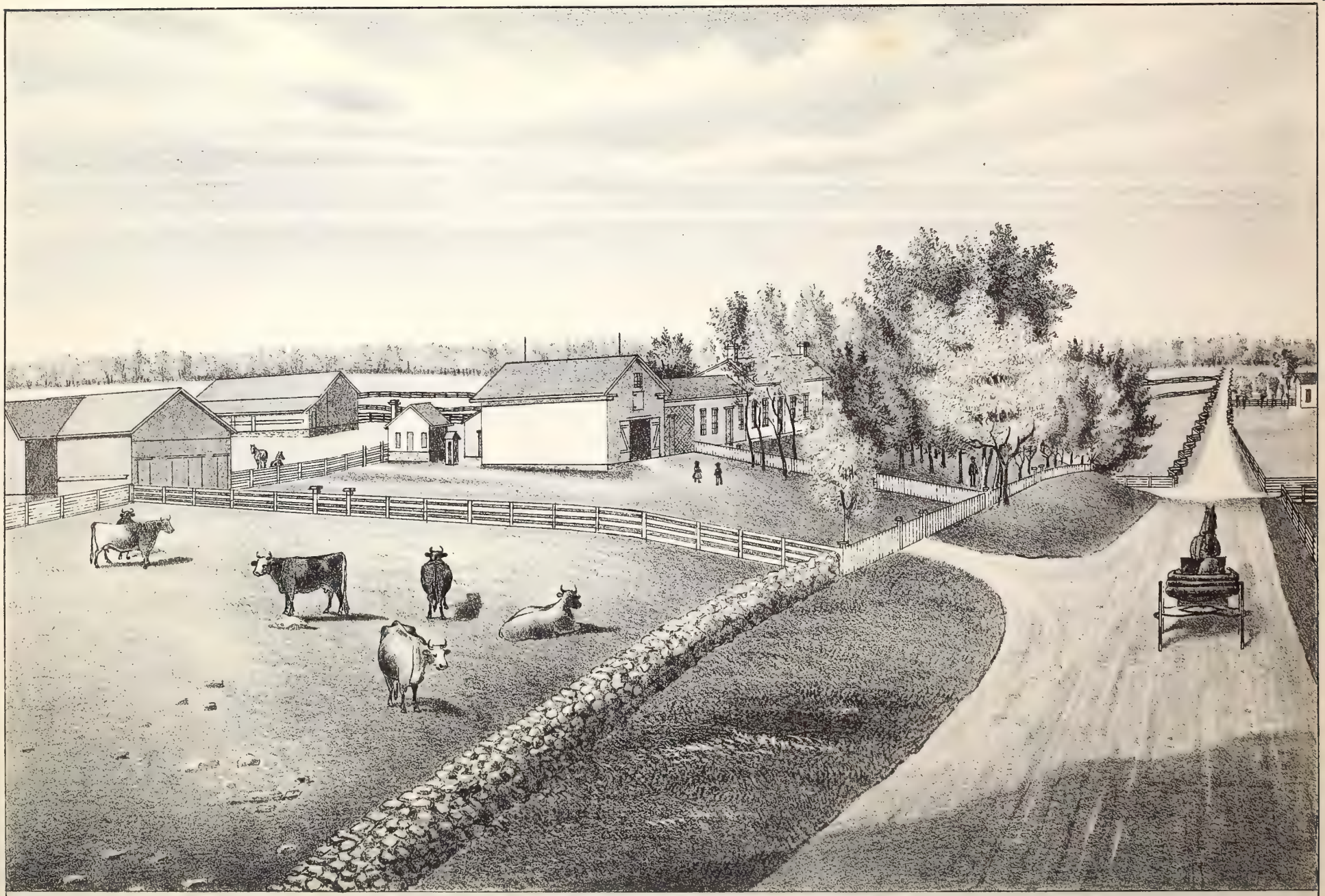
Truman B., the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Champion in 1806. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, receiving a limited education. After attaining his majority he purchased 35 acres of land, which is a part of the farm he owns, a view of which, in connection with these portraits, can be seen elsewhere in this work. January 2, 1828, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Elisha and Betsey (Edwards) Allen. Having now secured a wife and a home, he commenced life with that zeal and energy which he has since evinced in every undertaking of his life. Having a natural adaptation for the trade of a carpenter and joiner, he carried on this trade in connection with farming until about 1860. Having always been an examplar of the scriptural injunction of "whatsoever your hand findeth to do, do it with your might," he has been successful not only in business, but in obtaining an enviable position in society and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Having no desire for political preferment, he has avoided rather than sought office. He has, however, been called to fill several offices, and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Nov. 20, 1873, Mrs. Townsend died, in her sixty-sixth year. Sept. 23, 1875, he was again married, to Mrs. Margaret Copeland, of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend were blessed with five children,—two boys and three girls: Priscilla K., born Jan. 12, 1831, and the wife of J. W. Smith; George K., born Nov. 28, 1832, and owns the old farm of his grandfather; Erastus E., born Aug. 17, 1834, and died Feb. 28, 1844; Florence A., born April 6, 1845, and wife of A. W. Weeks; Mary E., born July 28, 1848, and wife of Fred. Delong.

Thus concludes the history of one of the prominent families of Pamelia, a brief sketch of which is entitled to its place in the history of Jefferson County.

PHILADELPHIA.

The territory embraced in this town—which, prior to February 17, 1806, formed a part of Brownville, and from that time until April 3, 1821, was included with the town of Le Ray—is rectangular in form; its length—lying nearly northwest and southeast—being about one-quarter greater than its breadth. On the southwest it joins Le Ray, and on the other three sides are Theresa, Antwerp, and Wilna. It comprehends fifty-four "great lots" of tract No. 4 of the Macomb purchase, being six ranges of nine lots each. In the southern and western portions of the town the surface is rolling, and in the opposite parts, towards Antwerp and Theresa, it becomes rough and hilly. Its waters are the Indian river, entering from Antwerp and flowing nearly west across the town into Le Ray; Black creek, entering near

RESIDENCE of OLIVER CHILD, PHILADELPHIA, JEFFERSON Co, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF W. M. WHITNEY, PHILADELPHIA, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

the southern corner from Wilna, flowing in a general northern course, and joining the river above the village of Philadelphia; several small streams which fall into these from the east, and Otter creek, which passes westwardly through the northern corner of the town into Theresa.

THE FRIENDS' PURCHASE AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

These lands being included in Le Ray's purchase of January 4, 1800, that proprietor, on February 16, 1804, entered into an agreement with a company, composed of Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, of Burlington, N. J. (then Le Ray's place of residence), and Mordecai Taylor, Thomas Townsend, John Townsend, Robert Comfort, Cadwallader Child, Moses Comfort, Israel Knight, Benjamin Rowland, David Evans, John Jones, and Jason Merrick, of the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, in Pennsylvania, —all of whom (save the last named) were Quakers,—to sell them sixteen lots (7040 acres) at the rate of $3 per acre, payable in five instalments, with six per cent. annual interest, and ten per cent. was to be discounted for cash. In consideration of the sale they were also to receive, as a gift from Le Ray, a central lot (440 acres) "for the promotion of religion and learning; that is to say, for the purpose of erecting thereon and supporting a meeting-house for the society of the people called Quakers, and a school or schools for the education of children in useful learning, to be under the care and direction of said society, and of a monthly meeting of said people, when such meeting shall be there established." It was stipulated that these lands should be of a quality equal to the four lots Nos. 629, 630, 631, and 632, near Le Raysville, which had been purchased the previous year by Joseph Child, Sr., and Moses Comfort, whose favorable accounts of the advantages of the section in soil and climate had brought about the present purchase. In case these lands should not, in the opinion of Richard Coxe, Jacob Brown, and Jonas Smith, prove to be equal to those named, an additional quantity should be given to make good the deficiency. The seller also agreed to make a wagon-road from the St. Lawrence river, running through the conveyed tract to the post-road at Champion, before the first of the following December. The purchasers were required to agree on a division of the lots among themselves before the 25th of the next April. This being done, the lands were conveyed to them by deed from Le Ray in May, 1804.

The central lot, donated for religious and educational purposes, was No. 611, embracing the present village of Philadelphia and all the water-power of the river at that point. The lots sold were Nos. 539, 540, 542, 543, 575, 576, 578, 579, 643, 644, 646, 647, 674, 675, 677, and 678. Eight lots were reserved by the proprietor, viz.: Nos. 541, 577, 609, 610, 612, 613, 645, and 676. All the above-named lots, twenty-five in number, together formed a rectangular tract five lots in length and the same number in width, of which tract lot 611 was the exact territorial centre; the conveyed lots lying in four blocks of four lots each, one in each of the four corners of the tract, while the reserved lots lay between these in the form of a cross.

All that is now the town of Philadelphia was at that time a wilderness, in which no blow of white man's axe had been struck, except by the surveying parties of Brodhead; and it was to explore this and to examine their purchase that Cadwallader Child and Mordecai Taylor started northward in May, 1804. In their company came Samuel Evans, who had visited Le Raysville and vicinity in 1803. On leaving Albany they traveled on horseback to Brownville for a conference with Jacob Brown in reference to projected roads, after which, early in June, Mr. Child, with Michael Coffeen, Solomon Parker, Robert Sixbury, the hunter, and another assistant, but without Mr. Taylor and Mr. Evans, who remained at Brownville, set out from Le Raysville to follow Brodhead's marked lot-lines towards his objective point, lot No. 611. He struck it at the south corner, then followed down Black creek to its junction with Indian river, and down the latter to the falls, where his party made a halt, and built a rude cabin as a base of operations, near the spot where the Philadelphia flour-mill now stands. From here he soon proceeded to explore and survey a route for a road to the St. Lawrence, which he reached at a point above Alexandria bay, and, passing down the river, noted the advantages of that place as an eligible site for a settlement, and for the river terminus of the proposed road. On his way down he had passed a considerable distance to the southwest of the High Falls of Indian river, but on his return he passed these falls, crossing the river where now is the lower bridge and dam in Theresa village. Here he examined the immense water-power, marked it as a favorable site for the establishment of mills and the building of a village, and so reported it to Mr. Le Ray. Returning to lot 611, he proceeded thence to continue his road survey to the Great Bend of Black river, in accordance with the original plan agreed on between Le Ray and the thirteen purchasers. When this was completed, the season being then well advanced, he entered upon lot 644, which had been drawn* by him in the assignment of tracts, and here, with the assistance of Samuel Child (his nephew) and Thomas Ward (whose widow is still living, at Carthage), he made the first clearing and erected the first dwelling in the bounds of Philadelphia. This was but a small log cabin, and the clearing was about two acres, located about one and a half miles south of the present village, on the bank of the small creek now in the southern part of the farm of his son Oliver Child. Towards the end of the same year John Petty, who had settled in 1802 or 1803, in the present town of Le Ray, removed thence with his family to lot 672 in Philadelphia, he thus being the first actual settler in the town, and the only one who remained through the winter of 1804–5. The land had been purchased by him in 1803, and was afterwards embraced in the farm of John T. Strickland, at Strickland's Corners, near Sterlingville. Daniel Coffeen commenced improvements on a tract adjoining or near Petty's during the same fall, removing upon it early the following year.

On the 1st of February, 1805, a meeting of the persons who had been named as trustees of the central lot was held at the house of Israel Knight, in Pennsylvania, at which meeting it was agreed and directed "that a part of the said

* In the division of the purchase, the lots had been assigned to the different purchasers by ballots drawn at random from a hat.

tract be laid out in lots of ten acres each, and that any person or persons, on condition of settling or clearing the same, and building a log or frame house of 18 feet square on each of the lots within the term of four years, shall be entitled to the said lot for the term of ten years as a compensation for their improvements; and it is likewise agreed that the whole transaction of the business relative to the aforementioned tract be intrusted with Robert Comfort, Cadwallader Child, Thomas Townsend, John Townsend, and Jason Merrick, who are to act for and on behalf of the whole." And it was especially agreed that Thomas and John Townsend should have the use for 20 years, rent free, of a tract of fifteen or twenty acres, sufficient to cover the falls of the Indian river, and for the erection of the necessary buildings, upon the condition that they should erect thereon a mill for the general benefit of the prospective village and surrounding country.

In the spring of 1805 the Townsends arrived upon the lot, prepared to commence operations. With them came Robert Comfort, Josiah Walton, Thomas Coxe, Benjamin Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, and Daniel Roberts. Walton and the two Gilberts were in the employ of the Townsends, as were also Warren Foster and his brother Andrew, who had arrived about the same time. With this force they set to work, made a clearing at the site of the proposed mill, built a dwelling-house on this clearing, commenced work on the dam, and built a bridge across the river, some 20 rods below where it is now spanned by the new iron bridges. During the summer and fall they completed the saw-mill and grist-mill,—both being under the same roof,—and also built a log house for John Townsend, nearly where the Eagle Hotel now stands. The millwright employed in the construction of the mills was James Parker. The grist-mill had one run of stones, manufactured from stone quarried in the vicinity.

Robert Comfort built a log house on the bank of Indian river near the easterly end of Townsend's bridge, and this he opened as a house of entertainment,—the first public-house in the town,—which he kept until 1807. Josiah Walton purchased on the reserved lot No. 645, upon which he employed John Hoover and John Coffeen, of Le Ray, to make a clearing at a point near the north corner of the Curtis farm, and upon this clearing Cadwallader Child sowed wheat the same fall (1805). Another piece of wheat was put in by John Townsend, and it is not known which of these two were first sown, but Mr. Child's was the first *harvested* in town (July, 1806). Mr. Child, in addition to his four hundred and forty acres, took eight acres in the centre lot, upon the rise of ground embracing the spot where the post-office now stands. Upon this he caused a clearing to be made and a house of hewed legs to be erected in the spring and summer of 1805, intending to make this his residence; but his plans were soon after changed, and he sold the improvement to Silas Walton. The block-house which he (Child) had built was sold to Thomas Townsend, who removed and re-erected it upon a spot now directly in front of the residence of George E. Tucker, Esq. To this he moved his family early in the following year. Upon the improvement purchased from Mr. Child by Silas Walton the latter erected a small building, from lumber cut by the Townsend mill. It was the first frame building in town, and stood near the spot now occupied by the store of Martin E. Aldrich. John Townsend moved his family in the same autumn, and these, with the family of Robert Comfort, Walton, Roberts, and the men in the employ of the Townsend brothers, were the only inhabitants of the centre lot during the winter of 1805–6.

Jason Merrick came in 1806, and located on his lot—No. 675—at the westerly end, directly opposite the place to which Cadwallader Child removed, upon the easterly end of 644; this removal from his first clearing being on account of the laying out of the road running on lot-lines northeast from Strickland's Corners into Antwerp. The families of Benjamin Gilbert and Stephen Roberts also came in the spring of 1806. John Strickland, Jr., came in 1807, but did not bring his family until the next year. Robert Comfort removed from his inn on the centre lot to his farm in 1807, and in the summer of that year lost two young daughters by death from a prevailing fever. John, a son of Jason Merrick, died from the same cause, and these were the first deaths which occurred among the settlers of the town.

The first births were those of John, son of John and Asenath Townsend, February 14, 1807, and on the 16th of the same month, Oliver, a son of Cadwallader and Elizabeth Child.

Joseph Bolton came with his family in the fall of 1807, took the house which had been built by Robert Comfort, and continued it as a place of public entertainment. In the spring of 1809, Ezra Comley settled on reserved lot 645, his farm being that afterwards owned by Seth Strickland. John Strickland, Sr., one of the wealthiest of the settlers, arrived and purchased the property of the Townsends at the settlement, John Townsend removing thence to his farm, and Thomas purchasing lands a short distance south of the village, now the farm of Joshua Roberts. Mr. Strickland took possession of the mills, and made his residence in the block-house built by Thomas Townsend, to which, however, he was soon obliged to build an addition larger than the original house. This was the first frame dwelling-house in the settlement and town, though there were other buildings of that construction built earlier. Mr. Strickland had a family of eleven children, of whom but two are now living, though ten reached maturity and married. He became a very large land-owner, first exchanging with Le Ray his farm of 300 acres in Bucks county, Pa., for a much larger tract here, to which he added by purchase until he became the possessor of fully 5000 acres.

MEETING-HOUSE—CENTRE LOT—INCREASE.

The first meeting-house of the society of Friends, a small frame structure, was erected in 1810. Its site (the same now occupied by the residence of Mr. John Allis) was cleared of timber and prepared for the building by Eli Kent in July, 1809. Robert Comfort became the first minister of the society, and continued in that relation till his departure for the west in 1822. The new meeting-house, now used as the school-house of district No. 3, was built on its present site in 1828.

The settlements on the centre lot were not rapid under

the system of leasing in subdivisions, and during the first ten years an average of less than 10 acres per year were taken up. The trustees became wearied or disheartened, and on the formation of the Le Ray monthly meeting, in 1815, they requested that body to relieve them of their trust, which could not, however, be effected without an act of incorporation, and for this the meeting would not petition. On April 11, 1816, a committee, consisting of Daniel Child, Richard Hallock, William Barber, Joseph Child, Jr., John Strickland, Jr., and Joel Haworth, were appointed by the meeting to confer with and assist the trustees in the management of the lot, which was, in reality, an assumption of the direction of its affairs by the meeting. Four of the trustees were reappointed, and the fifth, Jason Merrick, who was not a member of the Friends' society, continued to exercise the functions without reappointment. Energetic efforts were made to lease the remaining portions of the central lot, and the system of leases in perpetuity was adopted; but, notwithstanding this, very little was accomplished, and it was fully thirty years from the adoption of the short-lease system before the last of these subdivisions was disposed of. The lands outside the central lot, however, being open to absolute purchase, were settled with reasonable rapidity, and generally with a very excellent class of immigrants, who, at the end of seventeen years from the time of the first arrivals, had become ready, and sufficiently numerous, to assume the responsibilities of separate township organization.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A PIONEER,

as related by Cornelius W. Inglehart, of Sacket's Harbor:

In the fall of 1813, Mr. Inglehart's father, then residing about two miles from the so-called Quaker Settlement, now the village of Philadelphia, discovered that some animals, which he supposed were raccoons, were destroying his corn. Thereupon he set a steel trap near a brush fence on the back of the field separating the same from the forest. The house was on a rise of ground, and commanded a view of the entire field, and was distant from the trap some forty rods, between which points a highway, inclosed on either side by a new and high rail-fence, intervened. One crisp, cool night in October, shortly after setting the trap, Mr. Inglehart heard a series of screeches, yells, groans, and growls, commingled, issuing from that section of his cornfield where his trap was fixed, and which indications of distress and anger were kept up at intervals during the night. As soon as it was sufficiently light to discern objects with distinctness, the senior Inglehart, taking his gun (an old musket loaded with buckshot and several bullets), started out for an interview with the disturbers of his night's rest. Mrs. Inglehart also took the relator of this incident, then a boy of some two and a half years old, and followed her husband to the fence bordering the road, to observe the proceedings. The father, carefully creeping to a sure shooting-distance, discovered a half-grown cub in the trap, and, taking deliberate aim at the head of the animal, fired; but the cub, being constantly in motion, received the contents of the musket in his shoulder. This served to increase instead of stopping the cries of the cub, and brought, at the same instant, another actor, or rather actress, on the scene, the same being the shaggy mother of the wounded cub, who had lain concealed just in the edge of the forest. The entrance of the enraged brute upon the scene was terrific, and, with a growl that set the corn-leaves a-quiver, she charged upon the would-be slayer of her cub, struggling desperately through the brush fence. Mr. Inglehart endeavored to reload his musket; but it becoming evident that before he was ready for the reception the ferocious animal would be in close quarters, and deeming that just then, at least, "discretion was the better part of valor," he prepared for retreat. And here, perhaps, occurred one of the most remarkable races ever witnessed in Jefferson County,—a race inspired by a desire for vengeance on the one side, and for life on the other. Mr. Inglehart was a slightly-formed man and a good runner, and had some five or six rods the advantage in starting, but had to make twenty-five rods more before reaching the fence at the road. The bear gained on the runner, as they sped through the cornfield and among the shocks, so much that when the pursued rose from the ground to leap the fence the pursuer struck at him a savage blow, her claws just grazing the heel of his shoe. In the parlance of the cue, the bear made the "scratch," but the man "counted." The pursued cleared the fence at a bound, but the bear had her attention so intently fixed upon the object of her rage, she struck the fence with her full weight and impetus, and immediately performed some wonderful acrobatic feats, turning several somersaults and demolishing the fence. This ended the race, as, before the bear could recover herself, the man and his wife and boy were safe in the house, and discomfited Bruin retired from the field of her defeat, leaving her cub to the mercies of the pioneer.

THE ERECTION OF THE TOWN.

The present domain of Philadelphia, which, until April 3, 1821, had formed a part of Le Ray, was, at that date, detached, and erected a separate town. The name of Elizabethtown had been first selected, but as there was already one of that name in the State, it was abandoned, and the name Benezet was proposed in honor of Anthony Benezet, the distinguished Quaker; but this in turn was dropped, when the name Philadelphia was suggested by John Strickland, and was easily agreed to by the inhabitants, very many of whom had come hither either from the city of Brotherly Love or its vicinity.

The first annual town-meeting was held at the public-house of Harvey Hamblin, in Philadelphia village, March 5, 1822. The first officers elected were Alden Bucklin, supervisor; John Strickland, Jr., clerk; Thomas Bones, Alden Bucklin, and Abiel Shurtliff, assessors; Wm. Bones, collector; Cadwallader Child, John Townsend, and Abiel Shurtliff, commissioners of highways; John Strickland, Jr., David Mosher, and James Bones, commissioners of schools; James Bones, Cadwallader Child, and J. B. Taylor, inspectors of schools, and William Bones, constable.

The list of persons elected to the office of supervisor in the succeeding years until the present time, is as follows: Harvey Hamblin, 1823 to 1826, inclusive; John R. Taylor, 1827; Benjamin Jackman, 1829, '30, '31; Hiram Hinman, 1832; Henry W. Marshall, 1833; Jesse Smith,

1834, '35, '36, and 1841; Miles Strickland, 1837, 1839, 1842; William Skinner, 1838 and 1851; George Walton, 1840; John F. Latimer, 1843; Azel W. Danforth, 1844, '45, '46; Lyman Wilson, 1847; Smith Bockus, 1848–49; George Frazier, 1850; Alden Adams, 1852–53; Seth Strickland, 1854 to 1858, inclusive, and also in 1866; John Allis, 1859, '60, '61; Lansing Becker, 1862–63; John S. Peck, 1864–65; Loren Fuller, 1867 to 1872, inclusive; and George E. Tucker, from 1873 continuously, until the present time. The other town officers for 1877 are: A. C. Comstock, clerk; Geo. E. Tucker, Wm. Whiting, Lansing Becker, and Luke Sherman, justices of the peace; Russell Washburn, James Clark, and Arnon Comstock, assessors; Robert M. Cooper, collector, and Silas Monroe, commissioner of highways.

Philadelphia having never erected a town-hall, the elections and special meetings have been held in the public-houses. The places of holding the annual meetings have been as follows: At Harvey Hamblin's in 1822 and 1823; at house of Samuel C. Frey in 1824 and in the four succeeding years; at John Cross' in 1829 and 1830; at Charles G. Bunnell's in 1831; at William Comstock's in 1832; at William Mosher's in 1833; Daniel Rogers' in 1834; William K. Butterfield's in 1835–36; at Jacob R. Howard's in 1837; Levi Butterfield's, 1838 to 1847 inclusive, also in 1850; William A. Paul's in 1848–49; at James Kirkbride's in 1851, and from 1853 to 1856 inclusive; Seth Hatch's in 1852; Russell Washburn's, 1857 to 1864, also in 1866 and '67; S. G. Elliott's, 1864–65; George Washburn's in 1868; G. & H. Washburn's, 1869 and 1870; Henry Washburn's, 1871; J. H. Washburn's in 1872; Eagle Hotel, 1873, '76, and 1877; and at F. N. Springsteen's, 1874–75; all being held in Philadelphia village except the meeting in 1852, at Seth Hatch's, in Sterlingville.

POPULATION.

The population of Philadelphia at the end of each lustrum since its erection has been as follows: In 1825, 826; 1830, 1167; 1835, 1616; 1840, 1888; 1845, 1942; 1850, 1915; 1855, 1743; 1860, 1790; 1865, 1715; 1870, 1679; 1875, 1709.

THE FRIENDS' SETTLEMENT IN 1828.

The increase in population at the "Quaker Settlement," as Philadelphia village was then called, was still very slow. In 1828, when nearly a quarter of a century old, its heads of families were all embraced in the following list, namely: Edmund Tucker and Miles Strickland, proprietors of the flouring-mill; Platt Homan, their miller; Samuel C. Frey, and Cyrus Dodge, both inn-keepers; Harvey Hamblin, John Cross, W. Mosher, shoemakers; James Cromwell, cabinet-maker; Stephen Roberts, Orrin Cloyse, Elijah Comstock, John Roat, Justin Gibbs, Edmund Hall, Robert Gray, merchant, and successor of Samuel Case, who opened the first store in Philadelphia, on corner of Antwerp and Main streets; Seth Otis, the other storekeeper of the place, opposite the present post-office; Dr. Almon Pitcher, on Antwerp street, where Gardner Clarke afterwards lived; and Horace Ball, who built and started the first fulling-mill and cloth-iery, afterwards sold to Wm. Comstock, then to Milo Shattuck, still later to —— Houghton, and now the cabinet works of Mr. Potter. Mr. Gray, the merchant mentioned above, was a son-in-law of John Strickland. He soon afterwards built a distillery (the only one ever in Philadelphia) on the west side of the river, at the settlement.

HICKSITES AND ANTI-RENTERS.

At this time (1828) there occurred a division in the Friends' society in Philadelphia, a part becoming converts to the Hicksite doctrine. Among the more influential of these were Edmund Tucker and the Stricklands, notwithstanding which the Orthodox wing, supported by the meeting, were the more powerful, and always retained the management of the affairs of the centre lot until the final settlement by quit-claim.

About 1835 symptoms began to be visible of a disposition of tenants to resist the payment of rents, and this grew into a movement which, a few years later, caused the abandonment of the lease system. One of the chief causes which led to this was the fact that original leases had been subdivided, subleased to several parties, and again conveyed repeatedly; and these transfers not being legally known to the trustees, the latter claimed the right, and in one or two instances attempted, to distrain for rent the property of one of the tenants, to pay the arrears due on the lot of which he occupied *but a part*. This, in the view of the tenants, led to the dangerous principle *that a man's property was liable to be seized for his neighbor's debts*, and was followed by a spirit of resistance in which nearly every tenant participated.

In 1838 notices were posted in the village calling a public meeting to concert measures to do away with the system of leases. At this but little was actually done, but other meetings of a similar character followed, in which it was resolved to resist at all hazards the payment of rents in the future. The confederated tenants pledged themselves to each other to sustain legal measures until a settlement should be reached, and they boldly and publicly proclaimed that they would expend their whole properties in defense of the position they had taken. John F. Latimer, Samuel Rogers, and Jesse Smith were constituted a committee to represent them and to defend their interests. Mr. Rogers, though himself belonging to the society of Friends, was one of the very foremost of the leaders of the anti-rent movement, having then just removed from his farm near Strickland's Corners to the village, where he had purchased the mills and other improvements of Tucker and Strickland; and believing that his own interests, as well as those of every other property-holder on the centre lot, would be advanced by the abrogation of a system which he and they regarded as a clog on improvements and an obstacle in the way of rapid settlement.

Upon the defiant declaration of these tenants that they would pay no more rents, suits were commenced against several of them, but these were afterwards withdrawn and abandoned, probably on account of the firm and unyielding attitude of the defendants, who doubtless foresaw this result, well knowing that neither the general policy of the society of Friends nor the sentiment of its individual mem-

bers would sustain prolonged litigation. The anti-renters had thus virtually carried their point; and in March, 1844, the society petitioned for a law authorizing the trustees to sell the centre lot, which was referred by the senate to the attorney-general for an opinion, who decided "that it is not competent for any court, or even the legislature itself, to add to or diminish from the estate thereby created, or to change the *nature* of the trust, or to confer authority upon the trustees to convey the legal estate discharged of this trust thus annexed to it." In consequence of this opinion the legislature declined acting, and so informed the petitioners. This, however, did not prevent a settlement of the difficulty. The lessees were willing to pay certain amounts, which were agreed on, and to accept quit-claim from the meeting, which that body, on January 9, 1845, directed the trustees to execute. About 25 of these deeds were given, the tenants receiving them, paying all arrears of rent up to April 1, 1844. Two or three, who were members of the meeting, declined to receive the quit-claims, preferring rather to hold their perpetuity leases at the extremely low figure of $1 per acre, or less, annual rent. And this was the end of the long and vexatious controversy that in its course had engendered feelings of rancor which the lapse of more than thirty years has scarcely obliterated.

DISCOVERY AND OPENING OF ORE-BEDS.

In the northerly corner of the town, on the line of Theresa, in lots Nos. 543 and 544, iron ore was discovered at about the time of the opening of the Sterling mines in Antwerp; and these were opened on the farms of Almon Fuller and Abiel Shurtliff, about 1836. It was worked to some extent in the furnaces at Sterlingville, Carthage, Antwerp, and Redwood; a royalty of 50 cents per ton being paid to the owners of the lands from which it was taken. It was, however, a lean ore, and was not held in much favor, being used chiefly as a flux in the reduction of the Sterling and other rich ores, for which it answered exceedingly well, on account of the lime it contained. The requirements for this purpose, however, were comparatively small, and, for many years, these beds were not extensively worked; but, upon reaching greater depth, the quality of the ore was found to be improving, until at the present time it ranks among the best ores of the region. The mines were purchased in 1867 by the Sterling Iron Ore Company, of Syracuse, to which place, as well as to other points west, the ore is shipped for reduction. The point of shipment is Shurtliff station, on the line of the Black River and Morristown railroad, between Philadelphia and Theresa. The excavations have been extended nearly to the limit of the company's lands, and the adjoining owners believe their lands to be underlaid by the same vein in equal extent, depth, and richness. The representatives of the company, on the other hand, assert that the beds are nearly exhausted. The future alone can show which is the correct theory.

THE STERLINGVILLE FURNACE.

The first furnace on Black creek, in Philadelphia, was commenced by James Sterling in 1836, for the purpose of working the ores from the Sterling bed, in Antwerp, which he had then just purchased from David Parrish. It was completed in the spring of 1837, and was put in blast in June of that year. This first blast was kept on for three months, and produced about 155 tons of iron, bog ore being used with that from the Sterling mine. The Shurtliff & Fuller ores were used also in limited quantities as a flux. In the fall of that year, Mr. Sterling associated with him Messrs. Orville Hungerford, George Walton, Caleb Essington, and George C. Sherman, and with them organized, Oct. 31, 1837, under the general law, as the "Sterling Iron Company," with a capital of $20,000, in 200 equal shares. A second blast was put on and continued for five months, during which the daily production was not materially increased over that of the first blast. The third blast, using hot air (cold air having been used in the first two trials), was commenced on the 10th of September, 1838, and continued for the (then) unusual period of fifty-four weeks and two days, at the end of which the company complimented its employees by a public dinner.

In 1840 the Sterling Iron Co. went out of existence, and a new one was formed upon the property under the name of "The Philadelphia Iron Company." This was composed of Ephraim Taylor, Fred. Van Ostrand, George Dickerson, William Skinner, and John Gates. The date of their incorporation under the general law was May 19, 1840. This company rebuilt the furnace, and, having operated it for some time without much success, ceased to exist, and was succeeded by Samuel G. Sterling, a brother of James Sterling, who was the father, and under all the different proprietorships continued to be the master-spirit, of the enterprise until 1859, when he retired from active life, and died in 1863.

The furnace was destroyed by fire in 1849, and rebuilt about two years later. From 1859 to 1869 it was carried on by A. P. Sterling, of Antwerp, then sold to the Jefferson Iron Company, Edwin B. Bulkley, president, whose office is at Antwerp village. This company owns also the Sterlingbush furnaces in Diana, Lewis county, which, when in operation, are run on the ore of the Sterling mine, of which the company is the proprietor. The Sterlingville furnace is now cold, and there is said to be little probability that it will ever again be in blast.

THE ESSINGTON FORGE,

at Sterlingville, was erected about 1839, by Caleb Essington, for the manufacture of refined iron, in which it was worked more or less extensively at different times for a number of years; but is now in disuse, and will probably not be again put in operation.

POST-OFFICES.

The post-office of Philadelphia was established in 1822, with Edmund Tucker as first postmaster, under whom the office was located in his brick house at the north end of the settlement. He held the position until his death, Jan. 6, 1836. His successor was John Cross, who held the office until 1842. The later postmasters have been as follows: William Strong, 1842–49; James B. Carpenter, 1849–53; Jerome B. Davison, 1853–57; George E. Tucker, 1857–61; Daniel H. Scofield, 1861–64; Asa E. Macomber, 1864–66; Samuel B. Scofield, 1866–69; Martin E. Al-

drick, 1869 to the present time. The business of the office for the year ending October 1, 1877, amounted to $443.51, yielding to the postmaster a remuneration of $356.35. The money-order department yielded $11.92 additional.

The post-office at Sterlingville was established in February, 1839, George Walton being the first postmaster. The business of this office is small. The present postmaster is E. P. Daily.

In 1850 the post-office of Whitney's Corners was established in the neighborhood bearing the same name, on the old Evans' Mills and Ox Bow plank-road, in the west part of the town. The first postmaster was Carey Z. Eddy, who held the office for one year, and was succeeded by Wm. M. Whitney, who remained until 1856, when the office was discontinued. During the days when the mail-stages ran over the plank-road the office at Philadelphia village received its mail by way of Whitney's Corners; but the opening of the railroad destroyed stage-line, mail-route, and post-office together.

On the Antwerp and Sterlingville plank-road, at the little hamlet of Pogeland, a post-office of the same name was established in 1852, with Daniel Smith postmaster. He died soon after, and the office was for a time discontinued, but re-established with Theodore Cross postmaster. It was finally discontinued in 1854 or 1855.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

About the year 1815 a tavern was built and opened in the Friends' Settlement by Samuel Case, son-in-law of John Strickland. It was upon the site of the present Eagle Hotel, of which it forms a part. After Case it was kept by Harvey Hamblin, who remained until 1823, and was succeeded by Samuel C. Frey as landlord. Also among its landlords were —— Ferrin, —— Jackman, and Edmund Hall. Wm. Comstock was its proprietor in 1832; Wm. K. Butterfield in 1835 and 1836; Jacob R. Howard, 1837; Levi Butterfield in 1838, and for nine years thereafter. Wm. A. Paul was there in 1848–49; James Kirkbride, from 1851 to 1856 inclusive; Russell Washburn, 1857 to 1863 inclusive; also in 1866 and 1867. It was kept by S. G. Elliott in 1864–65, and at different times by George Washburn, Henry Washburn, and J. H. Washburn, from 1868 until 1877, excepting 1874 and 1875, by F. N. Springsteen.

The other public-house at the village was built and opened by Mr. Crofoot about 1825. One of its first landlords was the unfortunate Cyrus Dodge, who was instantly killed in Philadelphia by the bursting of a cannon July 4, 1829. It was kept by John Cross in 1829 and 1830, by Chas. G. Bunnell in 1831, by Wm. Mosher in 1833, by Daniel Rogers in 1834. Hiram Cross was one of its early proprietors, and its last was Dr. French. It is the same building now occupied by Washburn's store and market, on Main street.

A hotel was opened at Sterlingville before 1840 by Rufus Hatch, and was kept as a public-house for many years. The annual town-meeting was held at this house in 1852, during the proprietorship of Seth Hatch. The Sterlingville House, now kept by William Conley, was built and opened by Frederick Van Ostrand in 1841. At Barber's corners, 2½ miles east of Philadelphia village, was formerly a tavern, kept by Van Ostrand, Van Valkenburgh, and others; also at Pogeland, near Antwerp line, among whose landlords were Van Ostrand and Daniel Smith. This house was destroyed by fire.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The Philadelphia Flour-Mill is a successor of the first grist-mill, built by the Townsend brothers in 1805, standing on, or nearly on, the same site. The old mill, passing into the possession of John Strickland, Sr., in 1809, and from him to Edmund Tucker, was rebuilt in 1825,* with 3 run of burrs, and was then, and for years afterwards, considered one of the best mills in the county. In 1836 it was sold by E. Tucker and Miles Strickland to Samuel Rogers, who took possession on the 1st of January following. His purchase also included 40 acres of land and several houses adjacent to the mill.

In 1845 he sold it to Houck & Frazier, and in 1848 the present mill was built by George Frazier,—Houck having withdrawn. It has since passed through several hands, among which were those of S. Graves, Frederick Happ, Holmes & Scofield, Clark & Brown, and Robert Melrose. It is at present owned and run by William McNeil and Henry Ford.

Aldrich's Saw-Mill, on the lesser arm of the river, where it is divided by Pine-Tree Island, at the village, was built about 1826 by Hamblin & Crofoot, and was included in the property sold by E. Tucker and Miles Strickland to Samuel Rogers in 1836. After that time it was used as a butter-tub factory for a time; then returned to its original use. It is owned by Martin E. Aldrich.

The Plaster- and Feed-Mills of John Wait, located on the island below the iron bridges at Philadelphia village, were started in 1872 by the present owner, in a building erected about 1851, by Henry Baxter, as a machine-shop. It was afterwards carried on as a flax-mill by Hamilton Childs, then became the property of John Cooper, from whose estate it was purchased by Mr. Wait.

Farnham's Tannery is on the easterly side of the river, at the village. Built in 1842, by James Shortt, from whom it was purchased by H. E. Farnham, the present owner. It is 45 by 82 feet in dimensions, and produces 6000 sides of leather yearly.

Potter's Cabinet Works occupy the building formerly used by Milo Shattuck as a clothiery, and both this and the wagon-shop adjoining receive their power from the canal constructed by Horace Ball for his fulling-mill, more than half a century ago.

Monroe Bros'. Saw-Mill, on the upper dam at the village, was built by William Strong, and after him was run by Bracket Ackerman. This establishment does a good business.

The Sterlingville Grist-Mill, and the saw-mill at the same place, were built, and are now owned, by Caleb Essington, proprietor of the Sterlingville forge.

Of mills and manufactories which have existed in Phila-

* The old saw-mill built by the Townsends was at this time demolished and not rebuilt.

delphia in times past, may be mentioned the foundry built by Aaron Baxter, and the machine-shop (iron-working), by Henry Baxter, both located on the island at the village, and both carried away by flood; the first saw-mill built by William Strong, which stood near Farnham's tannery, now decayed and gone; and the old white saw-mill, a short mile below the village, on Indian river, upon or near the site of which Otis Brooks is now erecting a tub- and cheese-box-factory.

A saw-mill was built at Sterlingville as early as 1824, by Hamblin & Crofoot, for Edmund Tucker, but said to have been owned by Joseph Bonaparte. Another was built at the same place by James Sterling in 1836. No vestige of either is now remaining.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was that taught by Anna Comstock, in 1810, in the frame dwelling which John Strickland had added to the block-house purchased by him from Thomas Townsend. Miss Comstock was also the first teacher of the school in the Quaker meeting-house, which was built in 1810, and used for school purposes until 1827. A few only of the teachers' names can be brought to memory. Mr. —— Blackman taught a short time in 1816, but soon became sick, and was succeeded by Elias Roberts. Miss Anna Strickland taught in 1818, and Samuel Rogers in the winter of 1821–22, for a compensation of $11 per month, he having a school of about 30 pupils. The first school districts, numbering from 1 to 4, inclusive, were laid off Sept. 28, 1822, by John Strickland, Jr., David Mosher, and James Bones, school commissioners. In that year the amount of school money received from the town collector was $13.56, and an equal amount was received from the county treasurer; total, $27.12. Districts Nos. 1 and 3, however (the last named being the Quaker settlement), supported six months of teaching; district No. 2, three months; district 4 not being mentioned. Books then in use, Introduction to English Reader, Webster's Spelling-Book, Comly's Grammar and Geography, Adams' Arithmetic.

Ten years later (1832) the report of the school commissioners of Philadelphia (Hiram Hinman and David Tucker) to the State superintendent showed that the public money for schools received from county treasurer was $60.80, and from the town collector, $51.64; total, $112.44; apportioned to districts 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8, and joint districts 6 and 18; that the amount paid for teachers' wages, in addition to the public money, was $236.88; that the duration of teaching in the year averaged 8 months and 2 days; that the number of children taught was 376; and that the school-books in use were Cobb's Spelling-Book, The English Reader, Adams', Rogers', and Daboll's Arithmetics, Murray's and Renshaw's Grammars, and Willett's Geography.

About 1835 a bitter controversy sprung up and continued for a long time concerning the management of the school on the centre lot. On the one side were the trustees of the lot, backed by the Orthodox Quakers, and on the other a large part of the inhabitants outside of the sect. On the part of the latter it was charged that their children, although fully entitled to all the privileges of the school, were ejected therefrom for no reasons save those of a sectarian character; that they (the trustees) had misapplied funds arising from the rents; that they had employed improper and incompetent teachers, and (later on) that they had abandoned the school and converted the house into a dwelling, etc. The management retorted that no misapplication of the funds had been made, and that in any view of the case they were accountable to the meeting, and to that body alone, for the faithful execution of their trust; that they had been unwarrantably interfered with by attempts to employ and install objectionable teachers; and that as regarded the exclusion of children from the school, no sectarian discrimination had been made, nor had there been any exclusion except for improper conduct, which, they more than intimated, was not only excused, but incited, by the parents themselves. These are but a few of the charges and recriminations of that controversy, a correct account of which, in all its phases, could hardly be given, even by one who was present to witness the quarrel, but which to the historian, who must gather the facts now, after the lapse of forty years, would be a task hopeless and impossible. These events resulted in the erection of a school-house by the district (No. 3), upon land donated by John F. Latimer, Esq., in 1837. This building was some years since remodeled into a dwelling, the same now occupied by Robert M. Cooper. Some years later (1851), Messrs. Slocum and Townsend, for the Quakers, built a small frame school-house at a spot now a short distance south of the track of the R., W. & O. railroad, on the road to the house of Aaron Child. It is now the dwelling of Elisha Rogers. A school was taught in this for some time, the object probably being to avoid the possibility of a reversion of the centre lot to the heirs of Le Ray by reason of a failure to comply with the conditions upon which it was given.

The number of districts is now 10, and the number of schools 11, allowing for the two departments taught in district No. 3 (Philadelphia village), where a male and a female teacher are employed during the year, the former receiving about $12 per week, and the latter $6.50. Higher salaries than these were formerly paid in this district. Here 3 terms are taught,—winter, spring, and fall,—aggregating about 38 weeks. The school-house is the old Quaker church, but the erection of a new building is in contemplation. In the other districts of the town the yearly aggregate of terms seldom much exceeds the required duration of 28 weeks. The teachers employed are nearly all females, who receive from $4 to $6 per week. The school officers are district trustees, one or three in each district, at their option.

The schools in Philadelphia village are now taught in the old (second) Quaker meeting-house, which, with about five acres of land,—the meeting-house lot,—was purchased by the district from the society in 1869, for about $1800. A part of this lot has since been sold, leaving about two acres as a school lot. It is exceedingly well located, and a new house will probably soon be erected on it.

The "Philadelphia Library" was formed Sept. 13, 1831, with Edmund Tucker, Alvah Murdock, Henry W. Marshall, Joel Haworth, John F. Latimer, Samuel Rogers, Azel Danforth, Weeden Mosher, and John R. Taylor, trus-

tees. It has not been kept up. The volumes remaining are in custody of John F. Latimer, Esq.

RELIGIOUS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was formed of the old society of "the friends of Christian union in Philadelphia," reinforced by members of the Presbyterian church. The first entry upon their record is of a meeting of the friends of Christian union, held June 28, 1859, at the house of John Wait, at which Andrew Miller, John Wait, Lucius Smith, Bracket Ackerman, Francis D. York, William S. Nichols, and Nathan R. Whitney were elected trustees. Two days later another meeting was held, at which James W. Beers, James H. Cooper, and Cyrus Mosher were chosen a building committee to raise subscriptions preliminary to the erection of a church, and it was also "voted to take the Washburn site at $75." On July 7, at a meeting, the committee reported $420 subscribed, and on July 14 it was again voted to take the Washburn site. The next entry is of date June 28, 1860, and shows that the church had been erected in the mean time, viz., "The regular yearly meeting of the friends of Christian union met in the Philadelphia church," etc., the chair being taken by Rev. James Gregg, who continued to preach to them for some years.

On Wednesday, January 29, 1868, at a council of delegates from the Congregational churches of West Carthage, Lisbon, Richville, Antwerp, and Copenhagen, "for the purpose of reorganizing this church on the basis of the Congregational polity," it was "voted to receive this into the fellowship of Congregational churches." The persons taking the covenant, and subscribing to the confession of faith under this reorganization, were Rev. Josiah Newton, John Wait, L. J. Smith, Mrs. A. S. Newton, Frances Murdock, Sarah M. Smith, Edward Pitcher, Eliza Sprague, Mrs. H. H. York, and E. A. Scofield. Mr. Newton served them until Rev. A. B. Dilley became their pastor on June 1, 1873. He remained until July 2, 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. N. F. Nickerson, who is still in charge. The present membership (1877) is 59; 23 males and 36 females. The house of worship of this congregation is on Antwerp street, near the centre of the village.

The Presbyterian church, which united with this after the reorganization on a Congregational basis, was itself a Congregational church, organized with thirteen members in 1841, by Rev. N. Dutton, of Champion, who continued as their minister for several years. The society was incorporated under the general law, Feb. 8, 1841, with Nelson Ackert, Milo Shattuck, Abijah Ford, Peter Bethel, and Alvah Murdock, trustees. Before 1860 the church was changed to the Presbyterian form, and so remained until merged with the Congregationalist as mentioned. In the first year of their organization they had, in union with the Baptists, erected a church on Main street, in the village, costing $1600; and in this they worshiped until the fusion, when their interest in the edifice was purchased by the Baptists.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA.

The first Methodist society in the town of Philadelphia was formed March 9, 1838, the trustees being William Powell, George Sim, Theodore Cross, Charles R. Sweet, and Stephen Post. In the same year they erected a church building on William Powell's land, in the neighborhood known as Pogeland, near the town-line of Antwerp, in which some of the society resided. This organization continued until 1867, when the few remaining members decided to sell their building and unite with the church at the village. The church at Philadelphia village was organized in 1843, with Sterling Graves, Richard Crabb, Benjamin Allen, and Nelson Chadwick, trustees. Their house of worship was erected the same season upon the main road, at the southerly end of the village, on land purchased of Elizabeth Mosher. They met here for fifteen years, but in 1858 a large and most desirable lot (the present site) was purchased of Jesse Roberts upon the opposite side of the street, and to this the church was removed, enlarged, and rededicated. In the following year a parsonage was erected on the same lot. The estimated value of this church property is $4500.

The following are the ministers who have served the church, and the dates of their appointment: Rev. Elijah Smith, 1843; S. W. Thurston, 1845; L. D. Gibbs, 1846 (died in the charge); John R. Lewis, 1847; T. D. Sleeper, 1848; J. N. Brown, 1850; Wm. H. Blanchard, 1851; Silas Slater, 1852; A. S. Nickerson, 1853; J. Penfield, 1855; C. Phelps, 1856; G. S. Watson, 1857; M. Thrasher, 1859; J. H. Burnett, 1861; A. F. Wheeler, 1863; A. M. Fradendurgh, 1865; S. C. Goodell, 1867; D. Simonds, 1869; H. O. Tilden, 1870; O. M. Witters, 1872; H. G. Miller, 1873; H. Hesselgrave, 1874; and S. F. Kenyon, 1877. The present trustees are Abel Wilson, Henry Hart, H. S. Houghton, A. W. Potter, and Theodore Conway. The present membership is 119. The Sabbath-school is under the superintendence of Asa E. Macomber. The attendance is about 90.

A class of 29 members belonging to this charge worships in the Union church at Sterlingville.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

This church edifice was built in 1838–39, on a site donated by Mr. La Farge, on Black creek, a short distance above Sterlingville. The cost of the building was about $800. The present priest in charge is Rev. Father Plunkett. The worshipers are numerous.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA

was organized at the house of E. D. Woodward, in Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1840, with the following constituent members: William York, Henry York, Walter Colton, Nathan Frink, Henry Colton, E. D. Woodward, Sister Colton, Diana Baker, Mrs. Cloyse, and Laura Taylor. The organization was approved by a council from the churches of Watertown, Le Ray, Antwerp, and Antwerp and Fowler. Sermon on that occasion by Rev. Charles Clark, and of fellowship by Rev. Philander Persons; charge by Rev. Sylvester Davis. A society (corporate) was formed Dec. 14, 1840, with E. D. Woodward, Elias Roberts, Walter Colton, Jesse Smith, and Henry York, trustees.

For a time they met for worship in a barn, then for a

few months in the school-house, and then, in 1841, in union with the Congregationalists, they erected their present house on Main street; the cost being about $1600. They became sole owners, by purchase of the other party's interest, about 1868. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Ashbel Stevens, then came Rev. John Wilder; and these have been succeeded by Revs. Chas. H. Havens, S. L. Bulas, J. F. Bishop, Henry Ward, Lorenzo Rice, Joseph B. Drummond, Charles Bailey, Elijah G. Blount, Loren G. Brown, and Henry Ward (a second term), their present pastor. The membership is now 73.

Auxiliary to the church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, now under the superintendency of Dexter Allis.

THE FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA

was organized at the house of William Chadwick July 25, 1852, by a council of which Elder Samuel Hart was moderator and Elder M. H. Abbey clerk. The constituent members were William Chadwick, Irene Chadwick, Samson Hildreth, Lucinda Hildreth, Leland M. Smith, Lovina Bemas, Anson Chadwick, Angeline I. Chadwick, and Clarissa Eddy. For many years their meetings were held in the Whitney school-house, but they purchased, for $515, a half-interest in the Baptist church building, after the Presbyterians had withdrawn from its joint occupation with the Baptists. Each share in this property is now valued at $1000. Their first pastor was Elder Samuel Hart, whose successors in the desk have been Elders William Whitfield, J. W. Hills, —— Johnson, J. J. Allen, B. F. Jefferson, William G. Willis, J. B. Collins, and Henry Ward, who still serves them.

THE UNION CHURCH EDIFICE

at Sterlingville was built by an association of citizens under the management of George Clark, Caleb Essington, and Thomas Delancey, trustees. The object in view was to provide a suitable place where Christians of any denomination might meet for religious purposes, and this original intent has been adhered to. It has been used as required by Episcopalians, Universalists, Baptists, Methodists, Disciples, and others. The two last named hold regular meetings there at the present time. It was completed in 1856 at a cost of $1800, the architect and builder being James Murray.

THE DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

The first meetings of this people were held in the town of Philadelphia soon after 1850; their first preachers being Revs. —— Benedict, Oliphant, B. F. Bush, and others. The organization as a church was made about 1864, with 22 constituent members, under charge of Rev. —— Parker, of Illinois, who remained in their service one year. Afterwards came Rev. Mr. Olin, Rev. John Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Goodrich, who remained only six months, and the present pastor, Rev. John Boggs, who came in the spring of 1877. Meetings for communion are held every Sabbath in the Union church at Sterlingville. Preaching in the same place once in four weeks. The present membership is about 50. A Union Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of Joseph Essington, is held weekly at the Union church.

THE OLD QUAKER GRAVE-YARD.

This ancient burial-ground, adjoining which the first Quaker meeting-house was afterwards erected, was commenced in 1807 by the interment of the victims of the malignant fever of that year. Its first occupants were John Merrick and two children of Robert Comfort, but it is not known which of these was the earliest. Five or six persons attended the funerals, and Mr. Oliver Child recollects hearing mention of the circumstance that a man was sent to chop and clear a spot for the graves. The Quakers, by a rule of their sect, were forbidden to erect monuments, even of the most modest kind, over the departed, and for nearly a quarter of a century the rule was enforced in this ground, in regard to all, whether Friends or otherwise. The first stone erected here was to the memory of Alanson Mosher, in 1831, after which the prohibition became a nullity. The first sexton, or person having charge of the ground (and of the meeting-house when built), was Stephen Roberts, and the office descended from him to his son Elias.

THE TOWN BURIAL-GROUND AT PHILADELPHIA VILLAGE.

It became apparent, after thirty years of use, that the Quaker ground would soon be inadequate to the requirements of both Friends and townspeople, and, besides, the antagonism then recently developed in property and school matters had extended even to "God's acre." A town burial-place was needed, and negotiation was made for a spot adjoining the grave-yard of the Quakers, and being a part of their meeting-house tract. A deed for this was executed February 15, 1840, to Miles Strickland, as supervisor of the town, by Joseph A. Child, Harmon Ackert, and Jacob Chase, trustees of the Le Ray monthly meeting, and Cadwallader Child, John Townsend, and Jason Merrick, "acting trustees of the estate and funds arising from a donation made by James D. Le Ray de Chaumont," etc., conveying forty-five one-hundredths of an acre "for the purpose of a public burial-ground, agreeable to the statute in such cases made and provided." The first interment in this was of the wife of Jesse Smith. The area was small, and, after some years, an addition became necessary, and was laid out upon the northeasterly side. Few interments are now made, either in this or in the Quaker ground.

THE PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY.

After about twenty years from its laying out, the town burial-ground seems to have come to be considered as insufficient or inconvenient, for, at the annual town-meeting in 1859, William Allis, Seth Strickland, and Henry Wilson were appointed a committee "to procure a piece of land, not less than two acres, suitable for a public burial-ground, at some place within one mile of the village of Philadelphia, and present the account of the same to the town auditors." . . . Nothing was accomplished by this committee, and at the next annual meeting John F. Latimer, Charles D. Nims, and Thaddeus Scofield were appointed to procure such a lot, within *two* miles of the village, and they were authorized "to lay out a portion of said land into lots, and to sell the same." At the meeting in 1861 they reported in favor of a site on land of Seth Strickland, and that it

could be procured for $525, which was at once voted for the purpose.

The purchase, however, was not then consummated, Strickland demanding a higher price for the land; and it appears that the matter was thus held in abeyance for two years, for, at the annual meeting in 1863, it was resolved that a committee be appointed "to negotiate with Seth Strickland about his land, or to do any and all things necessary to get a piece of land for a burying-ground, . . . and to report at next meeting." In the mean time, however, the committee had found that the ground selected was wholly unfit for the purpose designed, being at times completely saturated with water. Accordingly, at the meeting in 1864, it was "resolved that the action of the committee be approved in canceling the deed from Seth Strickland."

The Strickland negotiation being abandoned, a tract of about 4 acres was purchased of John H. Comstock, this being a part of the Thaddeus Scofield farm, and lying on the Sandy Hollow road, westerly from the village about 1½ miles. A committee was appointed to lay out the cemetery "according to plan, and to sell and deed to purchasers 200 lots, at prices not less than $1.50, nor more than $5; and in no case to sell more than 2 lots to any one person." The cemetery gives general satisfaction, the main objection to it being that it must be approached over an exceedingly bad road. It is now the principal place of interment for the townspeople, and many transfers to it have been made from the old ground in the village.

THE BURIAL-GROUND NEAR STERLINGVILLE,

which was commenced, and is used chiefly by, inhabitants of that village and the neighboring region, lies just across the river, in the town of Le Ray. The ground—about one acre—was purchased of Aaron Comstock, in 1850. The first interment in it was of Aaron Bristol, in the early part of 1851. James Sterling, the originator of the works which made the village of Sterlingville, was buried here in 1863.

The burials of the Catholics have been made in their church-yard at Sterlingville; but as this proved a wet and unsuitable ground, they are now discontinued, and many transfers have been made from this to their ground at Carthage.

The inhabitants of a portion of Philadelphia, adjoining Theresa, use the Chase burial-ground, in the latter town.

PHILADELPHIA VILLAGE.

Philadelphia was incorporated a village in 1872, the boundaries being described as follows: "Beginning at a point in line between great lots Nos. 610 and 644, 15 chains from corner of great lots Nos. 609, 610, 643, and 644; thence N. 39° E. along said great lot line 80 chains to a point one chain beyond corner of great lots Nos. 611, 612, 645, and 646; thence N. 51° W., parallel with great lot line, 80 chains; thence S. 39° W. 80 chains to stake near bank of Indian river; thence S. 51° E. 80 chains to place of beginning; containing 640 acres of land. Surveyed by Martin E. Aldrich, Dec. 4, 1871." The incorporation was accepted and ratified at a meeting held at the public-house of J. H. Washburn, January 11, 1872. The first officers elected were: D. H. Scofield, president; Seth Strickland, Orrin A. Cross, and George E. Tucker, trustees; which board appointed Asa E. Macomber clerk and Jas. Barr street commissioner. The following-named persons have since been elected to the office of president of the corporation: Daniel H. Scofield, in 1873; Gaylor Rouse, in 1874, 1875, 1876; and George E. Tucker, in 1877. The trustees elected for the present year (1877) are John T. Strickland and Russell Washburn; Clerk, A. E. Macomber; Collector, Charles F. Pollock; Treasurer, William T. Holmes.

At the time of incorporation Philadelphia contained 625 inhabitants. It has now nearly 700, and contains, besides the mills and other establishments above mentioned, three churches (Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist), 1 school-house, the post-office, telegraph-office, railway buildings, 2 hotels, 3 general stores, 2 groceries, 2 drug-stores, 3 physicians, 1 attorney, 1 hardware-store, 1 stove- and tinware-store, 1 harness- and saddlery-shop, and one watchmaker's shop. Two fine iron bridges were built across Indian river, at Main street, in 1876.

STERLINGVILLE.

This little village, also a station on the Utica and Black River railroad, contains, besides the furnace, forge, and mills already mentioned, the post-office of the same name, 1 school-house, 2 churches (Union and Catholic), 1 public-house, 1 general store, 1 grocery, 2 blacksmith-shops, and 1 carriage-manufactory. In 1855 its population was 316, and in 1865 had decreased to 276. Probably there has been no increase since that time.

RAILROADS—TELEGRAPH.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh railroad, which crosses the town from the Le Ray to the Antwerp line, was opened from Watertown to Philadelphia June 2, 1855. The agent of the road at Philadelphia is Mr. John Allis, who held that position from 1855 to 1866, and again from December, 1873, to the present time. In the period from 1866 till the return of Mr. Allis in 1873 the company's agent here was R. J. Traver.

The Utica and Black River railroad, which enters the town near Sterlingville, and passes thence down the Black Creek valley to Philadelphia village, was opened to that point Feb. 2, 1872. The Black River and Morristown road (a northern connection of the U. & B. R. railroad and now leased by that company) was opened for traffic hence to Theresa in the fall of 1873. Mr. Allis is also the Philadelphia agent of the two last-named roads. The passenger depot here is a good and commodious building standing some distance south of the centre of the village, but within the corporation limits. It is used jointly by the two companies, whose tracks here cross each other at right angles.

The aggregate of business done by both roads at this station, in the year 1876, was as follows: Freight forwarded, $29,689.12. Freight received, $18,638.59. Tickets sold, $12,846.83. The amount of tickets sold at this station in the first year of the operation of the R., W. & O. road was about $1700.

Telegraphic communication with Philadelphia was first

opened in June, 1868. The office was first, as at present, in the store of John Wait, and the first operator was William J. Wait.

AGRICULTURAL.

Philadelphia, like the surrounding towns, has a soil better adapted for grazing purposes than for the extensive production of cereals, and hence the farmers here, as in the neighboring region, give especial attention to the raising of stock and to dairying. Large numbers of good cattle are sent from here by railroad and otherwise, but it is from the products of the dairy, particularly from the manufacture of cheese, that the husbandman realizes his principal profit. There are at present four factories of common, or "Yankee" cheese, viz.: the "Philadelphia cheese-factory," just outside the village, owned by Madison Cooper, and taking the product of 650 cows; the "Barber factory," 1½ miles farther east, manufacturing from 350 cows; the factory of Loren Fuller, in the northwest part of the town, supplied by about 500 cows; and H. W. Eddy's factory, in the west corner of the town, furnished by 125 cows. There are also ten factories of Limburger cheese, using the milk of 940 cows; in all more than 2500 cows, exclusive of those from which butter and cheese are made by hand-process. There are few towns of the size which make a better showing in this line of agriculture.

PHILADELPHIA GRANGE, NO. 114, P. OF H.,

was organized Feb. 24, 1874, with 40 members. The first officers of the grange were Lansing Becker, Master; George E. Tucker, Overseer; George Comstock, Lecturer; Charles E. Gould, Secretary; Joseph P. Lawton, Treasurer; Wm. J. Nevills, Steward; Wm. Whiting, Assistant Steward; Albert K. Allen, Chaplain; and Edwin Wilson, Gate-keeper. The meetings have from the first been held in Farnham's Hall, in Philadelphia village. The present officers are Wm. Whiting, Master; John S. Casler, Overseer; Edwin Wilson, Lecturer; Cornelius Scouten, Steward; Stephen Howland, Assistant Steward; George Comstock, Chaplain; Samuel Hall, Treasurer; Henry D. Ford, Secretary; Francis Wilson, Gate-keeper; Miss Henrietta Whiting, Ceres; Miss Mary J. Ford, Pomona; Miss Anna M. Becker, Flora; Miss Clara Hall, Lady Assistant Steward. The membership is now 55.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Almon Pitcher, who has already been mentioned as the first physician to locate at the Quaker Settlement, was followed by Dr. Alvah Murdock, who came from Gouverneur, and settled in Philadelphia in 1829. After more than forty years of successful practice here he removed to Rensselaer Falls, and has but recently deceased. Among those who have practiced in Philadelphia village since the coming of Dr. Murdock may be mentioned Dr. A. M. Van Ostrand, Dr. —— Coan, Dr. James B. Carpenter, Dr. A. Welch, Dr. O. S. Copeland, Dr. V. B. Ayres, Dr. E. Seymour, Dr. H. S. Lane, Dr. E. W. Trowbridge, and Dr. R. A. Stevens. Drs. Stevens and Lane are still established here. Dr. Weeden Mosher, a botanic physician, was for a long time a resident of the village. Dr. C. Heath, eclectic, is still in practice in Philadelphia.

For valuable assistance in the preparation of this town's history, the thanks of the writer are due to the following gentlemen, namely, Oliver Child, Esq., John F. Latimer, Esq., Samuel Rogers, Esq., Reverends Henry Ward and N. F. Nickerson, Messrs. E. A. Scofield, John Allis, Asa E. Macomber, John Wait, Loren Fuller, M. E. Aldrich, A. C. Comstock, and George E. Tucker, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

OLIVER CHILD.

The ancestors of Mr. Child emigrated from Wales to Pennsylvania as early as 1681, and settled in Bucks county, where they engaged in farming. Being members of that plain and unpretending sect, the Friends, the children were reared under the discipline of the rigid honesty and simplicity characteristic of that people. Cephas, the paternal grandfather, was born in Bucks county, where he lived all his life, rearing a family of eight children. It was here that Cadwalader, the father of Oliver, was born, July 18, 1776. He attended the schools of that day, acquiring a good English education. He became for a short time a teacher, and, at the early age of twenty, in 1800, he was married to Elizabeth Rea, of the same place. In the year 1804 he came to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where for several years he was chiefly engaged in surveying roads and boundary lines for the great land-owner, Le Ray. Soon after his arrival in Jefferson County he, in company with ten or a dozen others, selected a large tract of land for settlement, which was divided into lots of 440 acres each, and the different parcels were distributed by lot. Mr. Childs drew lot No. 644. The purchase-price of these lands was three dollars per acre. In 1806 he, with his family, moved on to his purchase and commenced clearing up his lands, and from this time until his death, which occurred April 3, 1851, he was engaged in farming and rearing a family of six children. The names of his children are Aaron, Joseph A., Oliver, Mary, Gaynor, and Naylor. Of these, all are living and have families except Gaynor, who is deceased.

Oliver, the third son, was born in the town of Philadelphia, on the old home farm, on which he still resides, February 16, 1807. He received a good common-school education, and was reared a farmer, which he has made the principal business of his life, although he was in the employ of Mr. Le Ray for ten years as a surveyor. By his first wife, Edith Shaw, of Pennsylvania, he became the father of three children. His first child, Hamilton Child, is a publisher in the city of Syracuse. The names of the other two are Mary J. and Lewis J. The mother of these children died in 1842. Mr. Child's second marriage occurred on September 12, 1844, with Eliza Shepherd, of St. Lawrence county. By this marriage there are no children. The farm now comprises over 300 acres of fine dairy lands, to which it is principally devoted.

By reference on another page of this work, may be found a fine view of the old home of this pioneer family.



LYMAN WILSON.



MRS. RUTH WILSON.

LYMAN WILSON,

whose portrait and that of his widow—Ruth Wilson—occupy this page, are among the old pioneer settlers of Jefferson County, and are descended from old families of English origin, who emigrated to this country at an early date. Suel Wilson, the father of Lyman, was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to Jefferson County about the year 1805, and settled in the town of Le Ray. He reared a family of eleven children,—eight sons and three daughters,—of which Lyman was the eldest child. He was reared a farmer, and received a good common-school education, which he put to good, practical use in after-years as a teacher, farmer, and in various offices and positions of trust in his town, having at various times in his life filled the office of supervisor, magistrate, commissioner, etc., acceptably to his fellow-townsmen.

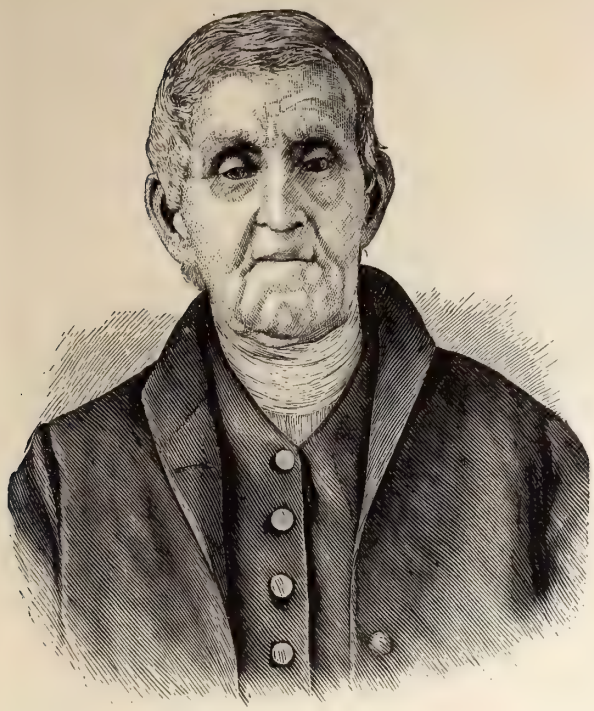
At the age of twenty-two, on the 7th day of April, 1824, he was united in marriage with Ruth Carey, of Le Ray, the daughter of Levi Carey, one of the early settlers of that town. His father, Suel Wilson, departed this life on the 16th day of November, 1827, and his widow only survived his death a short time, as her death occurred on the 19th day of December, 1827.

Lyman, the next year after his marriage, bought a farm in Le Ray, which after four years he sold, and soon after purchased a farm in the town of Philadelphia, which became his permanent home and on which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred Jan. 24, 1877. He was the father of eight children, named as follows: Emma M., Warren, Chloe A., Lyman S., Lyman H., Henry M., Melville D., and Newell C. Of these, all are living, married, and have families, except Lyman and Newell, who are deceased.

Mr. Lyman Wilson, all through a long and useful life, possessed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and the love and affection of a large circle of relatives and friends.

Ruth Wilson, his widow, is still living at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, and is in the enjoyment of good health and in possession of all her faculties. She is *the* honored member of the family of her son Warren, who now occupies with his mother the old homestead.

To the readers of this work—to the acquaintances, friends, and relatives of the family—this page is affectionately dedicated as a monument to the memory, and a tribute of respect to one of the old pioneer families of Jefferson County.



JOHN STRICKLAND.



MRS. JOHN STRICKLAND.

JOHN STRICKLAND, Sr.,

was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1757, of English parents. When at the age of fifty, in the year 1809, he, with his wife and ten children, emigrated to Jefferson County and settled in Philadelphia, in the town of Le Ray. Three of the sons had emigrated a year previous. Others soon followed, and the settlement was known as the Friends' settlement, as most of the settlers belonged to that society. Possessed of a strong constitution, persevering industry, a kind and cheerful disposition, and believing and practicing the peaceful doctrines of Penn, Mr. Strickland was a fit man for a pioneer in a new country. He erected the first frame house in the town of Philadelphia; also one of the first flouring-mills. To him is the town indebted for many of its earliest improvements, and for nearly forty years was engaged in active business. When he came, in 1809, he brought with him from Pennsylvania a sum exceeding $25,000 cash. With this he purchased 5000 acres of land in Philadelphia, taking only selected lots, for which he paid $3 to $5 per acre. During the succeeding war with England, he, with his son-in-law, Samuel Case, was largely engaged in furnishing provisions for the army, for a considerable portion of which they were unable ever to obtain pay from the government. Besides this, the sudden declaration of peace left on their hands large quantities of supplies, for which they realized less than half their first cost. These disasters compelled him to dispose of his real estate, which, under the forced sale, brought so little that, after paying dollar for dollar of his indebtedness, he was was left with a bare 220 acres (a half lot) out of all the broad tracts which, if he could have retained them, would have made him one of the wealthiest men of Jefferson County. He departed this life on the 15th of September, 1849, aged ninety-two years. He left behind him for a season the partner of his youth and old age, for they had trod together the path of life and shared its joys and sorrows for sixty-six years, and as pioneers in a new country their trials and hardships were many. He left behind him also ten children and a numerous family of descendants, even to the fifth generation.

During his last illness no murmur passed his lips. His only wish was to depart, and peaceful as an infant going to sleep did the spirit of that aged man take its flight to its eternal home. He was married at the age of twenty-five to Margaret Stout, Feb. 6, 1782, a lady of German descent. She bore him the following-named children, viz., Elizabeth, John, Jr., Sarah, Deborah, Ann, Mahlon, Margaret, Rachel, Miles, Martha, and Seth.

Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Townsend, April 17, 1800, and resided and died at Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y. John, Jr., was married to Rachel Townsend, April 9, 1806, resided and died at Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Sarah became the wife of Ezra Comly, of Byberry, Pennsylvania, where she resided and died. Ann became the wife of Edmund Tucker, of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on March 19, 1819, where she resided until her death. Mahlon was married to Mary Rogers, of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., Feb. 4, 1819, where she resided all

her life. Margaret was married to Samuel Case, in 1813. Rachel was married to Samuel Rogers, of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., Jan. 5, 1824, where she resided all her life. Miles married, on Oct. 19, 1838, Harriet A. Bronson, and is now living in the city of Watertown. Martha became the wife, on Sept. 3, 1829, of Robert Gray, deceased, of Sparta, Wisconsin, where she died, and Seth was married on Jan. 27, 1835, to Miss Ann J. Bones, of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Of this numerous family of children all lived to old age, and the most of whom have left large families of descendants. Margaret, the mother of this old pioneer family, died at Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1853, leaving to her numerous descendants the record of a long and useful life.

To the friends and relatives of this noble pair of old pioneers, and to the readers of this work, this page, containing the portraits of John and Margaret Strickland, is presented as a memorial to the lives and characters of a class of noble men and women that are now fast disappearing from the knowledge of the present generation.

ERASTUS WHITNEY.

Mason Whitney, the father of our subject, was born in 1765, and was married to Dolly Rawson. Tbey became the parents of five children. Dolly died in 1802, at the age of thirty-five. In 1806 Mr. Mason Whitney married Miss Eunice Babcock. There were two children by this union.

Erastus, the third child by the first marriage, was born July 13, 1797, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. When he was eighteen years of age he bought his time of his father, and with but a quarter of a dollar in his pocket started out for himself. He made his way into Jefferson County, and went to work clearing land by the job. This was about the year 1824. After a few years he accumulated enough to buy a piece of land in the town of Theresa, which, after a year or two, he sold. He soon after took a job of clearing land for Moses Chadwick, in Philadelphia. While on this job he found time to court and marry Betsey, the daughter of his employer. They were married June 4, 1826. He soon after bought a farm in Philadelphia, which was ever after his home until his death, which occurred October 16, 1854. Betsey Whitney died September 3, 1872, having exemplified in a long life her faith in God by a practical exercise of the Christian virtues.

Of the eight children, named as follows: William M., Seymour M., Marion H., Mason, Harriet M., Ann E., George E., and Duane L., all are living except Mason and Duane.

William M., the eldest son, now owns and occupies the old home. He was born March 18, 1827. He received a good English education, and was reared a farmer. He has spent much of his time in his younger years as a teacher. He has added to the farm since his father's death, so that it now comprises 350 acres. We present in this work a view of the old home of the Whitneys as a land-mark to future generations.

EDMUND TUCKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., July 30, 1793, of Quaker parentage. Unfortunately for him, when six years old, his father died, leaving the family with limited resources. Owing to this circumstance he went to live in the family of his uncle, Isaiah Dean. Having acquired a common-school education, he began the occupation of surveying and book-keeping, and by diligence and perseverance managed to work his own way and assist in the support of his widowed mother and two sisters, Abigail and Hannah.

In the year 1816 he came into this county and entered Le Ray's office at Le Raysville as book-keeper, surveyor, and land-agent. And as immigration was tending to this new county, Mr. Tucker was engaged in selling and surveying lands in the towns of Le Ray, Philadelphia, Theresa, Alexandria, and Wilna.

Mr. Tucker was married, March 19, 1819, to Ann Strickland, daughter of John Strickland, Sr., and settled in the village of Philadelphia, where he afterwards lived and died. There were six children born to them,—Joseph, Hannah, John, Margaret, George E., and Matilda. John was drowned in Indian river, in 1827, and in the same year Joseph and Hannah died, leaving the parents at the time childless. The other three are now living. George E., married to Mary G. Lamb, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., occupies the homestead in Philadelphia; Margaret married Elijah S. Coon, and Matilda married Henry B. Mosher, both now living in Watertown.

In 1828, Mr. Tucker erected a brick residence, the only one in town. He also rebuilt the grist-mill and carried on the flouring business for a number of years and to his death in company with his brother-in-law, Miles Strickland.

He held several offices of trust in his town, including that of postmaster from the time the office was established till his death; and although not a politician nor an aspirant for official honors, he, in 1826, was nominated for member of Assembly on the ticket headed with De Witt Clinton for governor, without asking or desiring the nomination.

His death occurred Jan. 6, 1836, of consumption, at the age of forty-two years. And during the remainder of her lonely life his mourning widow observed every anniversary of his death, keeping each, with her children, in mourning and sacred reverence to his memory; and its last occurrence, a short time before her death, was as consecrated as the first.

Mr. Tucker belonged to the society of Friends, was strongly devoted to the cause of religion, and was a regular attendant upon their meetings of worship as long as his health would admit. His manner was quiet and unassuming, his disposition mild, and his character unquestionable, endearing him to many friends. In his death his family lost a loving and devoted husband and father, the church and religion a worthy and consistent advocate, and the community a kind and beneficial member. All who were associated with him in business or social relation will cherish his memory to the end of life.



RESIDENCE of CHARLES E. GLAZIER, RODMAN, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. E. TUCKER, ESQ., PHILADELPHIA, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF H. HERRING, RODMAN, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

RODMAN.

THE town of Rodman was erected, under the name of *Harrison*, from Adams, March 24, 1804. The name was derived from Richard Harrison, of New York, an eminent lawyer, and an associate in several large purchases in this and adjoining counties. At that time the town embraced its present limits, or township No. 8, and a part of No. 9, of the Black River tract. By an act of February 12, 1808, township No. 9 was erected into a separate town under the name of Pinckney, and the county-line so changed as to pass around that town instead of across it, throwing the town into Lewis county. A few months later, on April 6, 1808, the name of Harrison was changed to Rodman, because it was sometimes confused with that of *Harrisburg*, a town in Lewis county. The present name was bestowed in honor of Daniel Rodman, at that time a clerk in the assembly, and who was a favorite with the legislators.

The town is nearly square, and measures a little more than six miles in length. Its general surface is somewhat elevated, and more or less broken by hills, along the water-courses, which run in deep gorges, or channels. There are, also, several gulfs of great depth and considerable width, and these aid in giving the town excellent drainage. The principal stream is the north branch of Sandy creek, which enters the town near the northeast corner, and flows through it in a southwesterly direction, passing out south of the centre of its western line. Its principal tributary is the Gulf stream, which empties into it near the village of Rodman. In the southern part of the town is Fish creek and its tributaries, having a general westerly course. Some of these streams afford excellent water-power, and their distribution is so general that nearly every part of the town is thoroughly watered. Numerous springs also abound, which, together with the favorable condition of the soil, makes this an excellent grazing region. Dairying is the principal industry of the town, although the cultivation of the cereals is not unprofitable. The soil is a loam, or sandy and clayey loam, and was originally covered with a fine growth of maple, beech, and other varieties of timber, groves of which have been preserved on the higher lands; while along the streams are belts of hemlock, giving the country a varied and most beautiful aspect. Before the land was cleared the timber products were the principal sources of revenue, supplying many asheries, saw-mills, and tanneries.

In the northwestern part of the town is Dry Hill, having an elevation several hundred feet above the general level, on which are indications of the existence of a series of fortifications, leading to the belief that a prehistoric people had occupied this country. These remains will be further noted in another portion of this work.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

The first survey of the town was made about 1798, by Benjamin Wright. In some notes published by him, he records his impressions of the town: No. 7, as being "pretty level, with gentle ascents and some hills; and that Sandy creek is a fine stream, with some good mill-seats." Joseph Crary made surveys several years later, in 1800. The town was divided into fifty-six lots of irregular size, which were generally subdivided into quarters, the original division being known as a great lot.

The land varied somewhat in price, but was generally sold at $3.50 per acre by Silas Stow, of Lowville, who, as the agent of Harrison and Hoffman, opened the town for settlement in 1801. In the spring and summer of that year, Anson and Ebenezer Moody, Jonathan, Noah, and Aaron Davis, Simeon Hunt, Benjamin Thomas, and William Rice came in, built log houses, and made small clearings. In September Mrs. E. Moody came to join her husband, and was the first white woman that settled in the town. A few months later she gave birth to a son, which was the first child born in Rodman. In accordance with a promise of Mr. Harrison to give 100 acres of land to the first-born child, the boy was named Walter Harrison Moody in honor of his prospective benefactor. The child died at the age of three years, before having received the land, but Mr. Moody soon after received a title for fifty acres. The Moodys remained citizens of Rodman for many years, and some of the younger members of the original families still live in the town. William Rice became a prominent citizen, but removed in the course of fifteen years. Simeon Hunt lived there until his death, about 1830; and the Davis families are well remembered by many citizens of the present time.

On September 4, 1802, Timothy Greenly, from Litchfield, New York, purchased 266¾ acres in the southeastern part of the town, at eighteen shillings per acre. He soon after moved upon a portion of his land, where he lived, a prominent, useful citizen, until his death, February 19, 1852. Thomas White, also from Litchfield, came in 1802, and settled on Sandy creek, at what is now Whitesville. He was a sub-agent for the town several years, and moved to the west in 1810. Daniel Todd, from Connecticut, came the same year, and settled near White's. He had seven sons, three of whom, David, Daniel, and Enoch L., still reside in the town. The elder Todd died in 1867. He was a respectable and useful citizen. William Dodge settled on lot 13 the year following, where he reared three sons, John, Chester, and Sylvester. The latter was killed in September, 1851, by being thrown from a wagon while

on the way to Watertown. A son, W. S., now resides on the homestead. Reuben Smith found a home on lot 13 this year. He was an active man, and built several mills. Among others who came to Rodman in that and the following year were John Peck, on lot 15; John Fasset, on lot 14, whose son John lives on the homestead; Jonathan Wyman, from New Hampshire, on lot 12, where he died in 1823, leaving a son, O. C. Wyman, who was a member of the legislature; and the Utleys, John and Nathaniel, who settled on lot 18; a son of the former now resides at Rodman village.

The books of the land-holders show the following additional names of those who contracted for land under date of December 1, 1804: Jesse Smith, Aaron Moody, Horace Townsend, Joseph Nickles, Arnold Stone, Nathan Whiteman, Avery Wallsworth, Joseph Dana, Titus King, Thadrick Case, Leonard Farewell, Joshua Tinney, John Vaughan, and Leonard Barker; and in 1805 Buel and Westcott, Nathan Freeman, Hawks and French, Pierce and Lampson, Wright, Mead, and others made purchases.

In 1807, Asa Cooley, from Whitingham, Vt., settled on lot 28, where he lived a life of great usefulness until his death, in March, 1854. Of his family, a son, Elam, is the only survivor. Abner Fuller made a home on lot 1 the same year. From 1804 to 1810 the town settled very rapidly, and it will be impossible to note all those who became citizens. The Gates' were among the most prominent in the western part of the town, and have some representatives still residing there. Others who became well known were Ziba Buel, Stephen Cook, Jesse Wright, John Butterfield, John Burton, Jacob Heath, Nathaniel Harrington, Solomon, Joseph, and Job Priest, all of whom aided in developing the new town. Besides those already mentioned the town books show the names of the following, who were in Rodman as active citizens prior to 1811: Bazaleel Gleason, Roswell Blanchard, Luther Eastman, Peter Yandes, Beloved Rhodes, Cyrus H. Stone, Isaiah Post, Calvin Clifford, George H. Thomas, Elijah Russell, Enoch Murry, Caleb Woodward, Zachariah Wallsworth, Ephras Moody, Abel Loveland, Timothy Underwood, Abijah Kellogg, Stoddart Eastman, Nathaniel Tremaine, Greene Kellogg, Amariah Babbitt, Heman Swift, Titus King, Luther Woodworth, Barnard M. Warren, Aaron Loomis, Reuben Tremaine, Ebenezer Blackstone, John Hacket, James Wright, Lyman Lawrence, Thomas Harrington, Nathan Whitman, Winslow G. Tracy, William A. Flint, Daniel Field, Daniel Kinney, Harry Wagoner, John Burr, Samuel Ralph, Joseph Pratt, Alanson Cummins, Charles Parmeter, Alvin Buck, Ansel Brainard, Benoni Edwards, Samuel Kelsey, Return Russell, Philo Booth, James Glass, Asa Hill. In 1811, Willard M. Winslow settled in the town; in 1813, William Sill; and about the same time Abel Cole and Nathan Strong, all becoming prominent in the history of Rodman, the latter two having been members of the legislature,—Cole in 1818, and Strong in 1832. Cole was also a judge in 1815.

This rapid settlement of the town prevented much of the hardship which usually attends the opening of a new country, and nothing noteworthy transpired until 1813, when the town was visited by a severe and fatal epidemic, which caused the death of sixty persons within a period of three months. It was a species of *pneumonia typhoides*, and its attacks were so sudden and severe that death often ensued in a few hours. In about one-third of the cases the disease attacked the head, and in the remainder the lungs. While it was epidemic it was not contagious, but seemed to attack all, regardless of age, sex, or condition of life. This affliction awakened the strongest sympathy, and a willingness to divide the burdens and misfortunes arising from it was manifest to an unusual degree. If any one was sick and unable to attend to his duties, his work was always done by the neighbors, who rallied in force for this purpose. Indeed, this neighborly feeling was generally prevalent. If one chanced to kill a deer or any of the game then common, the meat was uniformly shared among the neighbors, and the records of the town show that this spirit extended even to business transactions. A bank having failed, of whose issue the collector had a five-dollar bill, paid to him for taxes, the town voted that he should not sustain the loss, but that his account be credited with that amount. And other instances occur where this friendly feeling prompted to generous deeds. In 1826 it became known that the family of Wm. Glass was in destitute circumstances. It was accordingly voted that the town furnish a cow, from the proceeds of which they might procure the necessaries of life. The provision for the support of the poor, also, was ample, as is attested by the appropriations, $170 having been voted for this purpose in 1816.

EARLY TAVERNS AND STORES.

Simeon Hunt was the first inn-keeper. His tavern was kept in a log house at the mouth of the Gulf stream. It was the usual place for holding town-meetings, and was a prominent point along the Sandy Creek road, between Zoar and Whitesville. About a mile below the latter place was a large frame hotel, kept at an early day by Benjamin Stillman. The building still stands, though unused. Michael Henster and Joshua Priest kept a store on Dry Hill, in the early settlement of the country. The building which they occupied is at present used as a wood-house by Franklin Woodward. At this place Nathaniel Harrington laid a wager that he could lift a hogshead of whisky with two men seated upon it, which feat he successfully accomplished.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of Rodman outside of its villages, though not numerous, are of sufficient importance to require mention. As early as 1809, Howe Nichols built a saw-mill, and later a small grist-mill, on Sandy creek, above Zoar, which did service for twenty odd years. Reuben Smith also built a saw-mill at Boyington's crossing, and after that was destroyed another farther down the stream, at the site of Todd's mill. He also had a potashery at the cross-roads.

Below Rodman a large building was erected about 1828, by the Union Company, or the "company of nine," for distilling purposes. A run of stone was placed in the building, and some grinding done. Later the distillery part was changed to a tannery by Joseph Davis, and as such operated ten or twelve years. In 1865 the mill was remodeled and another run of stone added. Moses Slaughter



RESIDENCE OF **LUMAN LOVELAND,** RODMAN, NEW YORK.



C.EMORON, PHOTO WATERTOWN N.Y.

GEORGE

RESIDENCE of S.H. & GEO. A. G



TES.

, RODMAN, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



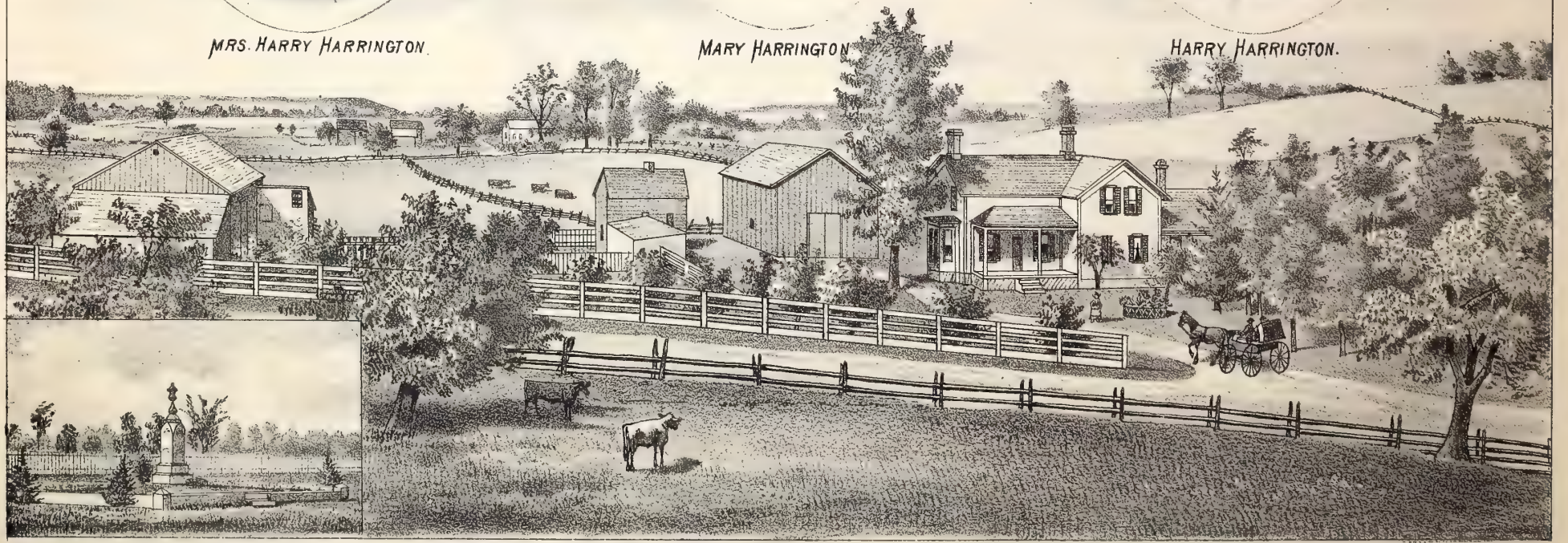
MRS. HARRY HARRINGTON.



MARY HARRINGTON.



HARRY HARRINGTON.



LOT IN CEMETERY.

RESIDENCE of **HARRY HARRINGTON**, RODMAN, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

is the present proprietor, and the mill has a fair capacity. Near this place were Heath's saw-mills and cloth-works, built by Abram Burr, which were destroyed by a freshet, and not rebuilt. On Fish creek were several small mills, and there is one at present owned by D. Whitcomb.

Near the centre of the town, on Gulf stream, is a first-class saw-mill, having 10,000 feet capacity per day, and is at present owned by C. Hammond. In the southern part of the town a steam saw-mill was operated several years, but has long since been abandoned.

From 1820 to 1830, a number of distilleries were erected along Sandy creek and in the western part of the town by C. W. McKinstry, W. J. Nichols, Hiram Slocum, Asa Davis, and others. They were only operated until a better market for farm crops was secured, and dairying began to engage the attention of the people. This is the present general industry, and the manufacture of butter and cheese forms an important item, and is the chief source of revenue. Private dairies abound, and there are several large and well-established cheese-factories and creameries. Of the former class, the *West Rodman*, by A. H. Heath, the *Heaton*, by Anson Miller, and the *Loveland*, by A. L. Loveland, are the most important, each making from three to five cheeses per day. Large creameries are conducted by C. C. Vroman, Milan A. Fassett, E. L. Simmons, and H. C. Spencer, all noted for the excellent quality of their products, and each daily uses the milk of from 200 to 500 cows.

ROADS

were located along Sandy creek and to Burrville in 1801; and the "Dry Hill" road to Watertown was also located at an early day; but it was not until 1809 that Sandy creek was bridged. A tax of $150 was voted at the first town-meeting, March 5, 1806, which seems to have stirred up so much opposition that a special meeting was called on the 16th day of April following for the purpose of reconsidering the vote, when the measure failed of being sustained, and several years passed before another appropriation was made. Thirteen districts were formed at the first meeting, with the following overseers: William Rice, Anson Moody, Bazabel Gleason, Roswell Blanchard, Joseph Dana, Luther Eastman, Timothy Greenly, John Fasset, Peter Yandes, Beloved Rhodes, William Dodge, Cyrus H. Stone, and Isaiah Post. A year later ten more districts were formed, making twenty-three in all, which have been subdivided until there are, at present, fifty-three districts. The streams are well bridged and the roads of the town are in a very fair condition.

CEMETERIES.

One of the oldest burying-grounds in the town is at the mouth of Gulf stream. Here the first interments were made, but as the ground could not be suitably enlarged, it has not been much used of late. The principal ground at present is Fairview. This is a beautiful tract on lot 28, containing three acres neatly inclosed with an iron fence and plotted into lots and drives. It is under the management of the "Fairview Cemetery Association," organized Aug. 9, 1863, with Elam Cooley, H. L. Eastman, S. W. Kellogg, Z. M. Brown, G. W. Flint, A. C. Hughes, C. C. Vroman, O. G. Heaton, and Ora Cooley, trustees. The present board is composed of Chas. S. Gage, Elam Cooley, Joseph Brown, M. P. Waite, H. L. Eastman, Charles Bibbins, Myron Babbitt, G. V. Parmeter, and Leonard Bullock.

A cemetery at Whitesville is controlled by David Todd, and is kept in good condition. A few other burial-grounds in the town are controlled by the town authorities, but are not much used.

CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS.

The first town-meeting of Rodman (then Harrison) was held at the house of Simeon Hunt on March 5, 1805, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: *Clerk*, George H. Thomas; *Assessors*, Ozias H. Rawson, Cyrus H. Stone, William Rice; *Com. of Highways*, David Nickles, Simeon Hunt, Calvin Clifford; *Constable and Collector*, Peter Yandes; *Poor-Masters*, Jonathan Davis, Robert Stewart; *Fence-Viewers*, George H. Thomas, John Fasset; *Pound-Master*, Simeon Hunt.

The following have held the office of *Supervisor* since the incorporation of the town:

1805. Thomas White.
1806–9. Jonathan Davis.
1810–11. Enoch Murry.
1812. Samuel C. Kanaday.
1814. Abel Cole.
1815–30. Nathan Strong.
1831–2. William M. Winslow.
1833–6. Ora Cooley.
1837. George Gates.
1838. N. Strong.
1839–40. Thomas Wait.
1841. Ora Cooley.
1842. Henry C. Strong.
1843. Herman Strong.
1844–5. Henry C. Strong.
1846. William Sill.
1847. Dennis M. Wait.
1848–9. Benjamin F. Hunt.
1850. Alanson Tibbetts.
1851–2. George Gates.
1853. Ora Cooley.
1854. John Pauling.
1855. Gains Tremaine.
1856. William Gilbert.
1857. Ora Cooley.
1858–9. Oliver C. Wyman.
1860–3. Nathan Strong.
1864–5. Hiram H. Taylor.
1866–7. O. C. Wyman.
1868–72. William Christie.
1873–4. Orrin D. Hill.
1875–77. George A. Gates.

Important special town-meetings were held: Nov. 4, 1804, to choose delegates to attend a convention at Denmark, to consult on measures for the division of the county of Oneida (William Rice, Cyrus H. Stone, and Simeon Hunt were appointed). September 12, 1805, "to select a committee, to unite with the committee appointed by the other towns, to stick the stake for the seat of justice in Jefferson County." William Rice was appointed, and the assessment-roll ordered to be carried forward by him. February 8, 1806, to elect three justices of the peace. Titus B. Willard, Jonathan Davis, and Titus King were elected. January 12, 1807, to choose delegates to meet in a convention, on January 13, 1807, at the house of Joseph Clark, in Watertown, to take into consideration the military situation of the county. William Rice, Cyrus H. Stone, and Ebenezer Moody were chosen. May 19, 1846, to vote on the question of granting license,—152 voted "For License," and 177 for "No License." In 1847 the question came up again, when the votes stood, "For License," 176; "No License," 162. The courts having decided the law unconstitutional, the matter was not further tested. The present excise board does not grant license.

Interesting extracts are made from the town records of the annual meetings:

In 1805 it was voted "that hogs be free-commoners, well yoked."

In 1806, "Voted, that every person in this town, letting or suffering a Canada thistle to grow on his inclosure the ensuing year, shall forfeit the sum of two dollars. That ten dollars bounty be given for every wolf killed."

In 1809, "That Noah Davis pay for his license *pro rata* for the remainder of the year. That the town relinquish a claim against Woodworth for killing deer. That a pound be built at the mouth of Gulf stream by Simeon Hunt and Abel Cole."

In 1811, voted, "That rams shall not run at large from September 1 to November 1, under penalty of forfeiture to the person taking them up. That the Merino rams belonging to the town be sold by the supervisor and the assessors, and the money be used to buy standard weights and measures."

In 1814 it was voted that there be a fine of $5 for each offense for letting Canada thistle go to seed; also a fine of $1 for letting tory weed ("stick-tight") go to seed.

In 1815, "Voted, that cattle be restrained from running at large near stores, shops, school-houses, and churches, under penalty of fifty cents for each offense."

In 1836, "That there be a bounty of ten dollars paid for every wolf killed in the town, and one shilling for every old crow killed between the 20th of March and the 1st of July."

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

As near as can be determined, the first religious service in Rodman was conducted in the summer of 1802, by Rev. Woodward, a missionary, who preached on a week-day to a small audience assembled in the hut of Anson Moody. Other missionary efforts followed, and on the 22d of September, 1805,

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of Rodman was formed by the Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle, of Watertown, with the following members; Nathaniel Nichols, David Coy, Reuben Tremaine, Laura Tremaine, Aaron Loomis, Sallie Loomis, William Dodge, Lydia Dodge, and Nathaniel Crook. R. Tremaine and N. Nichols were appointed deacons. No regular preaching was had until the second Sunday in August, 1808, when the Rev. David Spear first preached, and was soon employed at a salary of $220. He was an energetic workman, and in the first nine months of his pastorate preached 125 sermons and rode 2400 miles. In September, 1809, he was installed, and continued pastor of the church until the fall of 1865, having been the spiritual guide of the church for fifty-seven years. Instances of such a long pastoral relation are indeed rare, and no better evidence of his worth and esteem, earned by a lifetime of daily precept, could be adduced than this long connection. Mr. Spear was born in Rupert, Vt., June, 1781, and was one of the first three Congregational ministers in the county, his compeers being the Rev. Dutton, of Champion, and the Rev. Bliss, of Lorraine. After he had closed his ministerial career he moved to Mannsville to live with a daughter, and remained there until his death. The church holds his memory in great esteem, and has perpetuated it by placing his portrait in the house where he for so many years ministered. Mr. Spear was succeeded in 1866 by the Rev. A. B. Dilley, whose pastoral connection extended to 1873, when the Rev. Samuel Johnson came, April 1, and remained until April, 1877.

The church enjoyed a general revival in 1830–31, which resulted in an accession of eighty members, and from the original nine has sprung a membership which aggregates more than six hundred. The present membership is about one hundred, which is united and harmonious, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

On July 17, 1809, the "Harrison Society," belonging with this church, was formed, with Reuben Tremaine, Jas. Loomis, Asa Davis, Simeon Hunt, Jonathan Wyman, and D. Eastman, trustees, and in 1815 built a frame church, 38 by 50 feet, in the southwestern part of the village of Rodman. The society was organized on the 24th day of April, 1834, and the name changed to the "Congregational Society of Rodman." The old church was replaced by a new house in 1850, which was dedicated in March, 1851. This was remodeled and repaired at an expense of several thousand dollars in the summer of 1877, and it is now a tasty and imposing structure, 40 by 61 feet, with a tower and bell.

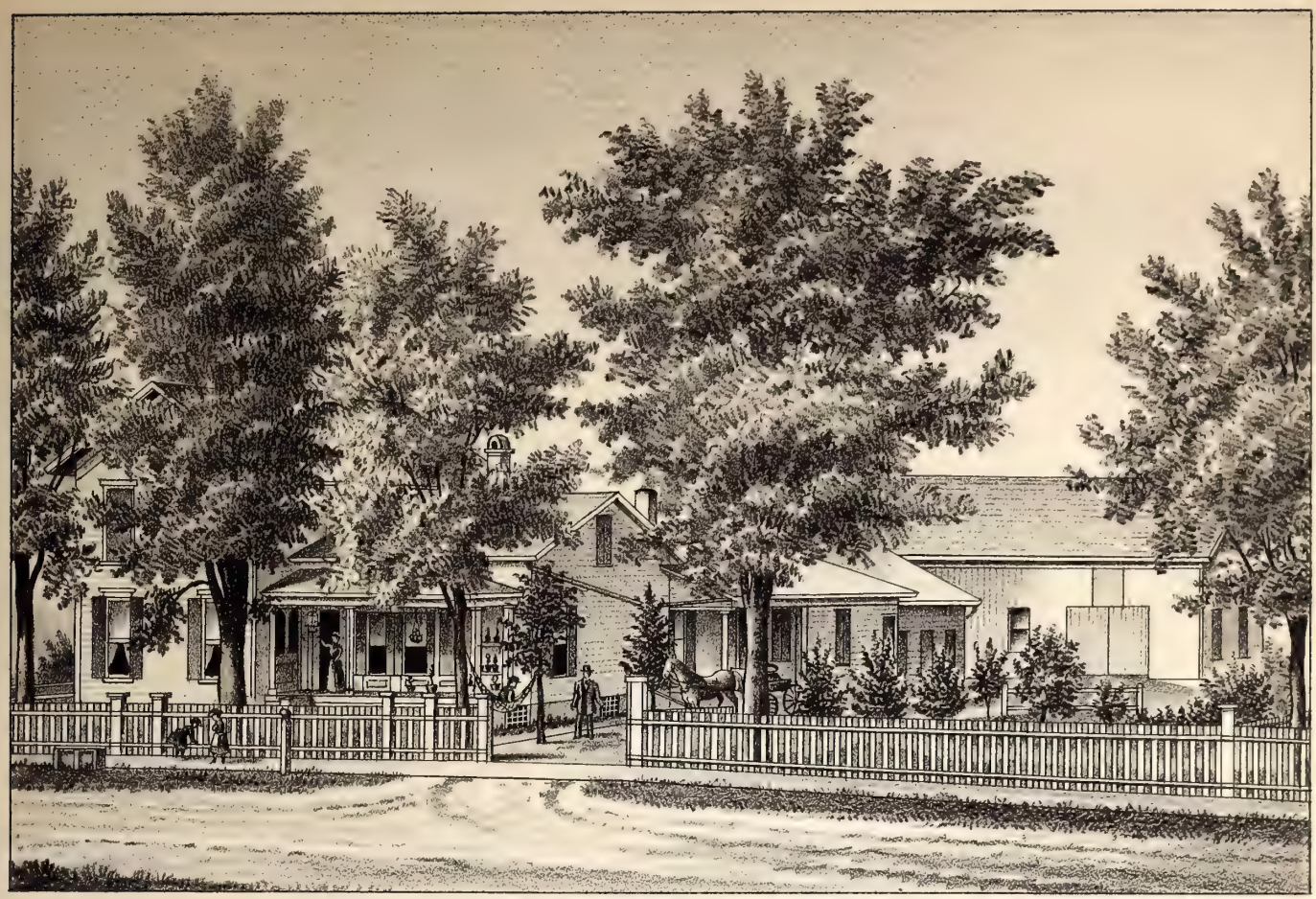
A Sunday-school was organized in connection with the Congregational church about 1820. Its present membership is 130. John S. Sill is superintendent; Milton H. Cooley, secretary.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

"In the spring of 1811, about six or eight Baptists in town agreed to hold meetings on the Sabbath, as often as convenient, and to invite such preachers as might be procured to attend, among whom was Joseph Maltby, who, on the 27th of March, 1812, formed, at the house of Benjamin Cole, a church of nine males and thirteen females. These, on the 10th of June, were duly fellowshipped by a council convened for the purpose by delegates from Rutland First church (Elder Solomon Johnson), Adams (Elder Timothy Heath), and Watertown (Elders Gill and Morgan); and Mr. Maltby was duly ordained as pastor. Isaac Benjamin, Joseph Cornell, Daniel Peck, and others have since been employed. The church was afterwards formed as a branch of the Adams church, and in November, 1844, it was reorganized as a separate church, on a petition signed by about fifty members. In 1822 a church was erected at Zoar, and December 11, 1822, a society was formed with Arnold Stone, Levi Heath, and Elisha Cook, trustees. On the 6th of October, 1846, this was reorganized, with P. W. Dyer, John Nichols, and John W. Wait, trustees."*

The church enjoyed a prosperous career until about 1850, when came a period of decay, which so much diminished the membership that services were suspended, and most of those who adhered to the Baptist faith connected themselves with the church at Honeyville. To prevent the forfeiture of the property by disuse, a society was organized about 1854, with I. T. Burton, Henry Holcomb, Almanson Tibbetts, Laban Smith, and George Parker, trustees. A claim for the ownership of the property followed, which, after a

* Dr. Hough.



RESIDENCE OF **A. C. HUGHS**, RODMAN, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF **D. M. TODD**, EAST RODMAN, NEW YORK



RESIDENCE of CHAS. S. GAGE, RODMAN, NEW YORK.

RESIDENCE of DANIEL TODD, RODMAN, NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF N. A. WRIGHT, ROOMAN, NEW YORK.

lengthy litigation, was decided to rest in the owner of the real estate upon which the building stood. The house has since been demolished, and the church which once had two hundred and fifty members is known in name only. No other Baptist society exists in Rodman.

THE METHODISTS

had religious meetings in private houses and in the school-houses of Rodman at an early day. In 1829 the several classes in the town became a circuit, and efforts were at once made to build a church. A board of trustees, consisting of John Adams, Jonathan Boyington, Ebenezer Blackstone, Arthur Robbins, Anson Moody, Epaphras Moody, William Butterfield, Daniel Kinney, and Chauncey Davis, was appointed, and a church erected on Sandy creek, near Jonathan Boyington's, which was used for public worship until 1858. In the mean time the class at Rodman village, consisting originally of Alanson Kinney and wife, C. D. Moffatt and wife, James Brown and wife, I. Jenks and wife, Mrs. Thomas Field, and J. P. Billings, had become so large that it was thought best to erect a church for its meetings. Accordingly, in March, 1848, "the First Methodist Episcopal Society" in Rodman village was formed, with Elam Cooley, Hiram Buell, John Buell, James W. Brown, Winson D. Allport, Alanson Kinney, Isaac Jenks, Freeman Tuttle, and Almanzor Tibbetts, trustees. A very fine frame church was built in 1849, and dedicated by Bishop Janes. In 1876 it was enlarged and remodeled to its present commodious size and beautiful appearance, and was rededicated January 15, 1877, by Bishop Peck. The membership of the church is one hundred and seventy-two, and the official board are J. P. Billings, Charles Bibbons, E. D. Boyington, Austin Boyington, George Butterfield, M. P. Waite, and M. C. Lewis, class-leaders and stewards; and W. D. Allport, N. G. Cooley, Anson Miller, Chauncey Eastman, and J. P. Billings, trustees. A Sunday-school was organized in this church, May 6, 1849, by the Rev. J. Lovelace, which has been continued since. J. P. Billings was among the first superintendents, and is the present incumbent. The membership of the school is one hundred and forty-six, and a library of three hundred and ten volumes is maintained.

The old church at Boyington's being out of repair, measures were taken to build a new church, either at that point or at Whitesville. The society convened its trustees, consisting of J. Gardner, Green Gardner, Seymour Plank, A. S. Kinney, J. Boyington, B. Fasset, C. D. Hill, C. P. Hill, R. D. Renfield, Oct. 27, 1857, when Whitesville was selected and the proper steps taken to build. The house was begun May 17, 1858, and completed Sept. 10 of the same year, at a cost of $2275. It is a frame structure, with a pleasing exterior, and will seat three hundred persons. The membership of the church is 52. The trustees in 1877 were Anthony Scidmore, Seymour Plank, Daniel Todd, David Todd, Alonzo Sissons, Job Eddy, Job Gardner, W. W. Corey, and S. P. Stoddard. A Sunday-school was established here in 1859. John Edwards is superintendent; and the school has 45 members, and 150 books in its library.

Rodman circuit includes both of these churches, and is served by a pastor residing at Rodman village. Among those who have had charge of the work at these points are the following reverend gentlemen: Elisha Wheeler, John Lovelace, H. Chapin, William Tripp, M. Lyon, A. M. Smith, O. P. Pitcher, H. O. Tilden, A. C. Arnold, H. C. Abbott, S. P. Crosier, J. L Hunt, E. W. Jones, S. Dewey, S. F. Danforth, M. M. Rice, and M. N. Capron, the present pastor.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the town was taught in the summer of 1803, in Anson Moody's barn, by Miss M. Nobles. A number of log school-houses were erected the following year, which were used until they gave place to a better class of buildings. In 1816, Commissioners Samuel C. Kanaday and Nathan Strong divided the town into twelve districts. These divisions have been changed and the number of districts increased, but the present twelve districts are essentially the original ones. Appropriations equal to the amount of the State aid have generally been voted, and in some instances a liberal increase was made. There is a good class of school-houses, in which about eight months' school per annum are taught.

A seminary was built at Rodman, in 1840, at a cost of $1200, which was raised by voluntary subscriptions. It was a fine frame building, two stories high, with a porch in front, and a cupola. On the 8th of December, 1840, the name of "Rodman Union Seminary" was adopted, and Jan. 5, 1841, a constitution was formed and thirteen trustees chosen. Charles Brown was the first principal of the school, which was well attended, and had a good reputation. He remained about five years. Other principals were John Dunlap and Prof. Skinner. The seminary having been discontinued, the public school was taught in the building several years, when, by the terms of the deed conveying the land to the trustees of the Harrison society, for a select school, the property reverted to the heirs of Nathan Strong. The ruins of the building yet remain, being used for a general storehouse.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Among those who participated in the struggle for American independence was Ephraim Wright, a New Englander, who died about 1860; John Russell and Elijah Walsworth; John Parker, who served all through the war, and who resided in the town until his death, about 1850; and William Dodge, who enlisted the second year of the war and served to its close. He died March 7, 1827, aged sixty-nine years.

The War of 1812 found the citizens of Rodman ready to respond to the call of their country, and many of them rendered efficient service.

"The alarm of the first attack on Sacket's Harbor reached this town on the Sabbath, and created a great excitement. On the day following there was formed a *Silver Gray* company, of men not required to perform military duty. Nathan Strong was chosen captain, Simeon Hunt lieutenant, and Sheldon Hopkins ensign. It numbered about 60 men, and on one occasion repaired to Sacket's Harbor, but was never armed or called into service. In the drafts upon the militia during the war this town sustained its full share, and but few persons left through fear. The Silver Grays, in their

articles of association, agreed to march to any place within 50 miles of home."*

WHITESVILLE

is a quiet village of a few score inhabitants, on Sandy creek, about five miles above Rodman village, and near the eastern line of the town. It was founded in 1802 by Thomas White, from whom it takes its name. In 1803 he built a grist-mill at this point, which was the first in the town. After being repaired a number of times, it was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1874. It was replaced by a mill which had been erected several years previous by Jacob Van Buskirk, but which had not been operated, which was moved upon the old site. The present mill has two run of stone, giving it a capacity of 250 bushels per day, and is owned by Wilford Waite. A saw-mill close by is operated by Dennis Waite.

Daniel Todd erected a tannery in 1806, which was burned soon after, but was again rebuilt and conducted by him several years. Mr. Todd also manufactured shoes, having the first shop in town.

Peter Yandes built a distillery at an early day, the only one ever at the place. A small carding-mill was operated here about the same time, and a pottery, by Jared Dewey, was worked a number of years.

Taverns were kept about 1808–14 by Peter Yandes, Archibald Jones, and others. The latter was also the first blacksmith. Jones' tavern was destroyed by fire about 1847. The other tavern had many additions built to it until its present proportions were reached. D. C. Waite is the present landlord.

A store was kept at this place by a Mr. Booth, Gilbert and Waite, and Hancock & Gardner. While in the latter's possession the property was destroyed by fire. The house was rebuilt, and a store opened by Smith & Co. David Gordinier is at present the only one in trade at Whitesville. Archibald Jones, Jacob Van Buskirk, and Lewis Reed had blacksmith-shops. David Knapp at present carries on the trade in a shop erected by the latter. D. C. Waite opened a wagon-shop in 1852, in which he has carried on his trade ever since.

Among the physicians located at Whitesville were Doctors Woodman and Potter, neither of whom remained a great length of time.

A post-office was established here about 1821, and called East Rodman, which name it still bears. Harrison Dean is the postmaster, and the mail service is from Watertown *via* Burrville.

THE EAST RODMAN CORNET BAND

was organized in 1871, and reorganized in 1876, with twelve members, and D. H. Way, leader.

ZOAR,

sometimes called Unionville, on Sandy creek, one mile above Rodman village, was at one time a place of considerable importance. Subsequently it diminished as Rodman increased in size. Time was when there were two stores at the same time, among the merchants being Blood & Cole, Nathan Brown, Leonard D. Mansfield, Samuel Dyer, Simeon Heath, and Zeba Buell. At present no one is engaged in mercantile pursuits in the place. A hotel was kept by L. D. Mansfield, and another at the same time by Ransom Moody. Cyrus Flint was the last to keep a public-house.

Saw- and grist-mills were built about 1815, by Abel Cole, the latter being operated about twenty-five years, when it was destroyed by fire; the saw-mill had met a similar fate years before, but was rebuilt and worked several years, when it was abandoned. Henry Emerson manufactured cloth- and nap-hats in 1830, but soon discontinued for want of patronage; and Simeon Heath had a fulling-mill and cloth-dresser in successful operation several years. Benjamin Greene had begun the manufacture of head-stones, using the rock found in the creek, but discontinued because the material proved worthless. Workers in wood and iron abounded, among them being D. C. Waite and Wm. Vanderwort. Francis Butts is the present smith.

A large butter-tub factory was built about 1850, by Erastus Curley, which soon after became a general machine-shop, and in later years was changed to a vinegar-factory, although a portion of the building is still used as a wood-work shop.

Dr. Peck ministered to those spiritually sick, as well as those having bodily ailments, and was the only physician ever located at Zoar.

The place is now simply a cluster of houses, and all of those who participated in its former activity have passed away.

RODMAN,

the most important village, has nearly four hundred inhabitants, and is delightfully located on Sandy creek, five miles above Adams. There are several fine business blocks and numerous handsome private residences. The village is neatly kept, and its inhabitants are noted for their intelligence and enterprise. Among the first settlers at this point were Simeon Hunt and William Rice. The former built a tavern a little above the village, and the latter was the first to build saw- and grist-mills, about 1806. The present grist-mill is on the old site, a portion of the wall of the old building having been used in this mill, which has been reconstructed twice. There is water-power a part of the time, and an engine is used the remainder of the year, to propel the three sets of burrs with which the mill is furnished, and which give it a grinding capacity of five hundred bushels per day. There is also a mill for pearling barley, being, with one exception, the only one in the county. The property is owned and operated by O. M. Cooley.

Herring's Tannery, built about 1840, by Joseph Brown, and for many years the property of H. Herring, is just below the mill. It is an extensive establishment, employing from 8 to 12 hands, and having thirty large vats. The annual product is about 2000 sides and 25,000 calf-skins.

The Rodman Carriage-Works were established in 1864 by R. M. Maloney & Co. Employment is given to eight hands, and every description of work is produced in a well-appointed shop.

The "American Milk-Pan and Cooler," invented by F.

* Hough's History.



RESIDENCE OF A. P. GARDNER, RODMAN, NEW YORK.



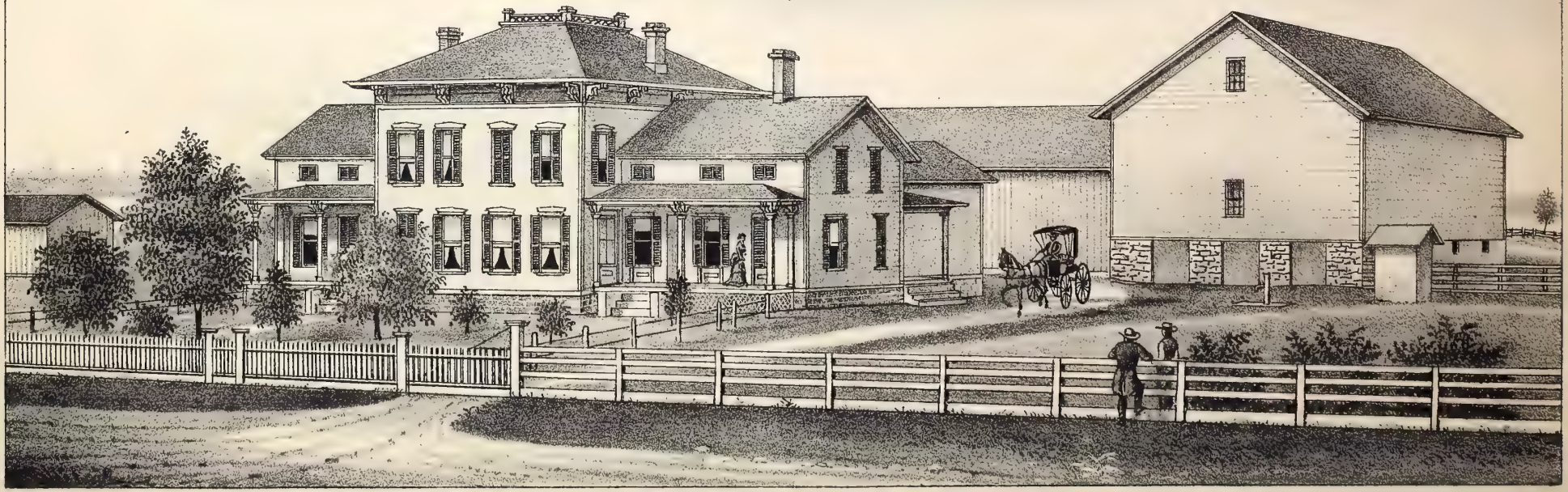
MRS. HENRY GORDINIER



HENRY GORDINIER.



MRS. HENRY GORDINIER, (DECEASED.)



RESIDENCE OF **HENRY GORDINIER**, (RODMAN) JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

W. Pierce, and patented Jan. 19, 1876, is manufactured by Hughs, Pierce & Co. The cooler has been practically tested in many creameries, and in Jefferson County alone over a hundred are used with gratifying success. Their manufacture at Rodman forms an important industry.

Blacksmith- and wagon-shops were opened at an early day by John Parker, Behm Palmer, and others. David Heustis carried on the trade fifty-two years.

A hotel was built by Nathan Strong, about 1820, which was used many years, a portion of the house now forming the dwelling of Zebu Buell. The present hotel is in the Allport block, and is a large house.

Among the first stores at Rodman were those of Samuel C. Kenaday and William Sill, during the War of 1812. Nathan Strong was also for a long time in trade. Many changes have attended the mercantile interests of the village, and the present business is transacted by the following firms: Hughs and Pierce, hardware; Lyon & Wyman, L. W. Cooley, and J. P. Billings, general merchandise; C. H. Tuttle, boots and shoes; Gifford Brown, William Gilbert & Son, groceries; E. S. Paine, harness; J. P. Spear, sash and blinds; N. Keegan, tailor; Miss A. H. Lewis, milliner; John Mack, James Charters, shoemakers; W. S. Hurd, wagoner; G. W. Booth, blacksmith; Webster Heath, surveyor; Washburne Bros., hotel; H. Herring, tanner; O. M. Cooley, miller; and R. M. Maloney & Co., carriage-builders.

"Allport's Hall," in Allport's block, is a large room used for public gatherings, with a seating capacity for 700 persons.

The Rodman post-office was established about 1816, with Nathan Strong, postmaster. In 1821 a mail-route was ordered through this place, from Adams to Copenhagen. The office has at present a daily service from Adams Centre, and L. W. Cooley is postmaster.

Among the physicians located at Rodman, Isaac S. Wood was the most prominent, having been in practice there until his death,—about forty years. William Christie succeeded him, and he and J. Daab are the present practitioners.

A *Masonic* lodge was established at Rodman, June 5, 1824. It was known as "Union, No. 397," and had 45 members, with Levi Heath, W. M.; Wm. McKinstry, S. W., and Philon Parker, J. W. The lodge went down about 1828, and the fine jewels and other property which had been accumulated was distributed among the members. When the new lodge got into working order, this property was gathered in, until at present the order has again possession of these mementos of the time when it tried men's souls to be a Mason.

A dispensation to organize "Rodman Lodge, No. 506," was granted Aug., 1860, and on the 11th of June, 1861, was chartered, with the following officers and members: O. M. Cooley, M.; A. C. Hughs, S. W.; O. E. Winslow, J. W. Herman Strong, D. M. Waite, Almanson Tibbetts, Orville Strong, W. H. Andrus, W. S. Hurd, Ira Cooley, John Marshall, Nathan Strong, Lester Lovelace, O. L. Tibbetts, A. R. Ralph, E. H. Woolcut, A. L. Angel, M. Slaughter, and G. W. Tremaine.

This membership has increased to 186, with R. M. Maloney, M.; J. B. Lyon, S. W.; and A. C. Hughs, Sec'y. The meetings are held in a large and well-furnished hall, in Allport and Hughs' block.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY GORDINIER.

The father of our subject, whose name was also Henry, settled in the town of Rodman, Jefferson County, at the close of the War of 1812. He fought as a soldier all through that war, and at its close bought 50 acres of wild land and settled on it, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred in 1818. He left a wife and three young daughters. Henry, the youngest child, was born a short time after the death of his father. The widow afterwards married David Gordinier, a brother of her deceased husband. She survived until 1860, when her death took place. Henry remained with his mother and attended school until he was thirteen years old. Meantime, the home farm passed out of the possession of the family, and Henry went out to work and earn his own living among the farmers of the vicinity until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Maltby, of Rodman, and bought a farm in the town of Theresa, where he farmed for four years. He then sold out and went into partnership with his father-in-law, in Rodman, for five years. He then purchased the old homestead where his father died, where he has ever since resided. He has by purchase added to the old home farm so that it now consists of two hundred acres of as beautiful and fertile farming lands as can be found in Jefferson County. His wife died July 18, 1858, leaving three children,—Orvil M., Minerva H., and Carrie A. His second marriage was with Miss Juliette Woodward, of Rodman, and the fruits of this union are two daughters,—Minnie E. and Anna J.

Mr. Gordinier has taken his son into joint copartnership with him on the farm. He has been an honored member of the Baptist church for thirty-eight years, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. We present upon the pages of this work a fine view of his home and portraits of himself and wives, as a memento to his relatives and friends in Jefferson County.

HARRY HARRINGTON

is of Scottish origin. His grandfather, Caleb Harrington, was a native of Vermont, and was the father of five children,—three sons and two daughters. Nathaniel, the father of Harry, was born in Vermont in 1785. In the year 1800, at the age of twenty-one, he penetrated into the wilds of Jefferson County in quest of game, and was engaged for several years in hunting, fishing, etc. During this time he selected a spot for his future home in the present town of Rodman. In the year 1808 he was married to Miss Diana Edmunds, daughter of Judge Edmunds, of Jefferson County. Soon after his marriage he built a log house on his location, and commenced clearing up the farm on which he ever afterwards resided. He at first

owned 100 acres, but by subsequent purchases he increased it to 300 acres. He became the father of nine children, named as follows: Sally, Betsey, Electa, Ruth, Eri, Riley, Nathaniel, Harry, and Franklin. Of these, three sons and two daughters are at this time living and have families. Mr. Nathaniel Harrington died, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, in 1870. His wife died at the age of sixty-four.

Harry was born Sept. 16, 1824, and was reared a farmer. He remained at home, assisting in the labors of the farm, until he was twenty-six years of age. He was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Freeman, of Rodman, Sept. 18, 1848. In 1850 he became the owner of a part of the old home farm and erected a house on it, in which he has ever since resided.

On Jan. 2, 1852, the hearts of this couple were made glad by the birth of the only child they have had,—a daughter, named Mary F. She grew up a bright and charming young lady, and was the light and life of the household, and loved and esteemed by all who knew her. At the age of eighteen, on Sept. 28, 1870, she became the wife of Mr. Dillin; but her married life was short, as she departed this life on Nov. 23, 1876, leaving an only daughter, named Florence M. Dillin, now five years of age.

We present our readers, in the pages of this work, a fine view of the home of Harry Harrington and the portraits of himself, wife, and deceased daughter, with a view of the resting-place of this young mother, in the cemetery at the old Adams Baptist church.

Mr. Harrington and his estimable wife have for many years been worthy members of the Baptist church, as was also his father before him. We give this brief notice of an old pioneer family of Jefferson County.

GEORGE GATES.

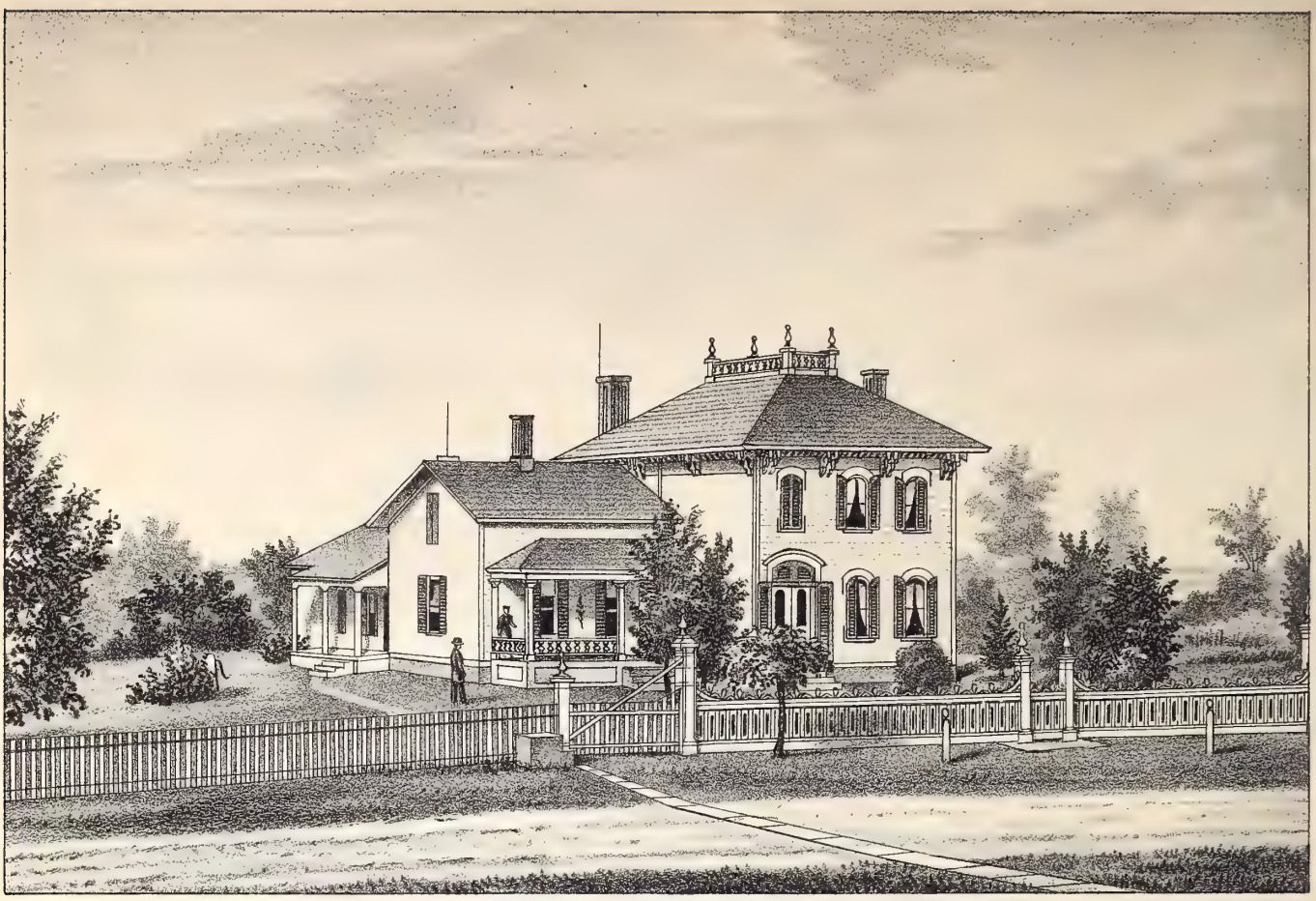
Among the many fine old pioneer farm-homes of Jefferson County, we would call particular attention to that of the late George Gates, now owned and occupied jointly by his three children. The farm consists of 300 acres, about one mile west of the village of Rodman, and is noted for its fertility and productive qualities. Mr. George A. Gates occupies the residence erected by his father in 1863, and Simeon, the other son, has erected, at a few rods' distance, one of the finest residences in the county. A beautiful view of both, with the commodious outbuildings and surroundings, may be found elsewhere in the pages of this work.

George was the eldest son of Silas Gates, who in 1810 emigrated from Massachusetts to Jefferson Co., N. Y. He was born at Petersham, Worcester Co., Mass., April 3, 1787, where his early years were spent. In the year 1815 he was united in marriage with Miss Pamelia Hunt, of Vermont, and the same year settled on the farm on which he resided all his life. The fruits of this marriage were three children,—George A., Eliza, and Simeon H. On April 25, 1854, this estimable wife and mother died, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. George Gates by industry and integrity became wealthy, and at the date of his death was reputed to be the richest man in the town of Rodman. But with all his wealth he was most singularly free from the arrogance and pride so often engendered by the possession of riches. He was for over fifty years an exemplary and honored member of the Congregational church of Rodman, and at various times held offices and positions of trust in the county and State. In the latter years of his life he was severely afflicted with rheumatism, and required and received the most devoted care and attention of his children. He passed to his rest on April 10, 1871, leaving to his children a fine fortune in lands and property, but a still richer inheritance in their memories of a long life of honorable usefulness.

George A. was married to Miss Martha Green, of Rodman, Jan. 27, 1864. They have no children. Eliza is unmarried, and lives with her brother George. Simeon H. was married Feb. 21, 1855, to Miss Eunice T. Babbitt, who died the same year, on the ninth day of December. He was married to Miss Ellen E. Wood, his present wife, December 13, 1863, by whom he is the father of three children,—Charles W., Anna H., and S. Harold. Since the decease of their father these three children have jointly owned and occupied the farm and fortune left them by their father,—all working together in harmony and unity of interests. The two sons, George and Simeon, are much respected and esteemed for their sterling worth and honorable character. George A. has acted as one of the magistrates of his town for nearly thirty years, and has also served as supervisor and in many other positions of trust and responsibility.


MRS. SEYMOUR S. PLANK.
SEYMOUR S. PLANK.
RESIDENCE OF SEYMOUR S. PLANK, RODMAN, N.Y.



RESIDENCE of JOHN S. SILL,
(FROM SOUTH EAST)



FARM BUILDINGS of JOHN S. SILL, RODMAN, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.
(FROM NORTH WEST.)

RUTLAND.

THE name of this town was selected at a town-meeting held for the purpose, and was suggested by settlers from Rutland, in Vermont.

This town was surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in 1796, into 57 lots of about 500 acres each, and in 1799 he subdivided these into quarters.

This town, having fallen to the share of Wm. Henderson in the division of the Black River Tract, was first opened for settlement by his agent, Asher Miller,* of Middletown, Conn., whom he employed June 6, 1799, to remove to the town and commence improvements. As a consideration, he was allowed the choice of 500 acres wherever he might select, and at a very reduced rate. Accordingly, in July, Miller opened a road from the river to near the centre of the town, and fixed his residence and location near the small lake, about a mile east of Rutland Village. From a memorandum made by him we derive the following names of purchasers during the years 1799, 1800, 1801, from which it will be seen that the town settled with great rapidity, mostly by emigrants from New England. Nearly all of these men are now dead. The number of acres taken by each is appended.

In 1799, Levi Butterfield (September 21), 172; Perley Keyes, Amos Stebbins, and William Keyes (October 3), 343; David Coffeen (November 1), 391; Goldsmith Coffeen, 312; Raphael Porter, 213; Israel Wright, 98; Jonathan and Clark Boss, 161; James Killiam, 141; Charles Kelsey, 116; Jeptha King, 137; John Dole, 154; Gardner Cleveland, 242; Warren Foster, 142; John Cotes, 134 (November 6).

In 1800, in June, John Earl, Jr., 120; Nathan Green, 128; Robert Jeroms, 145; Isaac and Caleb Corp, 196; in July, Henry Houk, 130; in autumn, John Earl, 134; Danford Earl, 113; Simeon Munson, 89; Mathias Houk, 135; Alford Comins, 94; Charles Comins, 128; Solomon Tuttle, 233; Chauncey Rawson, 122; Gershom Tuttle, 276; Abel Sherman, 229; Kenyon Larkin, 352; Peter Cook, 92; Ezekiel Andrews, 144; —— Rose, —— Welch, 155; Lot McClure, 72; Isaiah Bailey, 50; Luther Foot, 137; Enos Sanford, 141; Jacob A. Williams, 108; Amos Barnes (2d), 97; Stephen Kemball, 97; Vernon Huston, 193; Elijah Beech, 80; Thomas Lee, 61; Daniel Russell, 75; Turner Ellis, 160; Joseph Patterson, 122; Silas Pierce, 100; Benjamin White, 53; James Murray, 125; Abner White, 51; Thomas M. Converse, 78; —— Brayton, —— Swan, 93; Jonathan Hill, Frederick Tyler, 146; John Stanley, 136; Stephen Cummins, 146; Andrew Stafford, 116; James Stafford, 106; William H. Stevens, 81; Dr. Phillips, 197; Henry Allen, 106; Elisha Ludden, 261; Philip H. Hinman, 269; Thomas Hosmer, 225; Peter Wright, 118; Erastus Maltby, 158; Chandler Maltby, 151; Roger Williams, 291; George White, 266; Benjamin Pike, 170; Clift French, 105.

In 1801, William Coffeen, 257; Thomas Dunton, 328; John Patterson, 130; Alexander Warner, 74; Joseph Wakefield, 98; Jesse Hale, Asa and Luther Brown, 100; Josiah Osmer, Luther W. Dexter, 120; Samuel Treadway, 178; Orange Eno, 68; James Morse, 68; Levi Hare, 155; Joseph Underwood, 133; John Smith, 121; David Stafford, 118; Thomas Starkweather, 103; Joseph Ludden, 124; Thomas Hill, 112; Caleb Harris, 114; Reuben Scott, —— Wessel, —— Johnson, 651; Asher Bull, 247; Ethan Newton, 130; Stukely Wicks, 114; Jonathan Covey, 126; Job Olmstead, 145; —— Britton, —— Foster, 173.

Without date, but in one of the above years, Jonathan Davis, 93; Thinyon Green, 110; Charles Hill, 120; Jacob Shook, 70; Ethan Post, 148; Artemus Pike, 135; Samuel Parker, 120.

The total amount of sales during the three years was 17,540.03 acres, for $50,738.14, the contracts being without interest for one year. By much the largest part of the town was thus settled, the unsold portions being along the north and south boundaries.

In June, 1803, Abel French succeeded as agent, and the same year sold 2313 acres for $7112.60. Early in 1804, Henderson assigned to Dr. Isaac Bronson, of Greenfield, Connecticut, and afterwards of New York, his interest in the town. Dr. Bronson was born in Middlebury, Conn. When a youth he studied medicine at Hartford, and at an early age obtained a commission as surgeon on board a merchant ship, and sailed for the East Indies, where, by trade, he amassed wealth. On returning, he embarked in land speculations, and, among other things, on the disbandment of the American army at the close of the Revolutionary War, he purchased soldiers' scrip at a great discount, which afterwards rose to par.

Soon after the purchase of the town by Dr. Bronson, he appointed Ethel Bronson, his brother, of Middlebury, Conn., agent, to settle in the town and sell lands. Previous adventurers had brought back flattering accounts of the country, and New England was filled with the fame of the new and fertile lands of the Black River country. In May, 1804, Ethel Bronson, David Tyler, and Josiah Tyler, with their families, started for their distant home. Three weeks were consumed in the journey, the latter part of which was difficult and perilous. The roads, lately marked out and leading through almost uninhabited forests, were hardly passable

* Asher Miller returned to Middletown, where he died, Dec. 24, 1821, being at that time mayor of the city.

with teams. Frequent breakages compelled the party to walk, encamp in their wagons, or at the most convenient locality, and subsist on whatever was at hand. Fortunately, however, they suffered no want of provisions before they reached their destination. Ethel Bronson settled in the centre of the town, David and Josiah Tyler in the northern part; after whom the village of Tylerville was named.

Among the first to settle in this town were Samuel Porter and family, who experienced many hardships, being obliged to send to Whitesboro' to mill, a distance of nearly seventy miles, the journey being performed with an ox-team. It is said that straggling Indians infested the settlements when new, and proved annoying by pilfering or openly plundering the property of the settlers in the absence of the men at their work.

In 1803 there were but nine farms occupied in or near the Rutland Hollow road. The occupants were William Newton, John Cotes, John Eddy, Morgan Starks, Robert Adams, Stutely Weeks, and three men by the name of Maltby. There were but two families settled between the Hollow and what is now Felt's Mills, namely, those of Elisha Veber and Jacob Fuller. At the latter place a very few settlers had located. Among those who settled in the north part of the town about this time were Richmond Howland and his brothers, Rufus and David, Jonathan Graves, Asa, Elisha, Elias, and Archibald Clark, Asaph Chase, Reuben Scott, David Wilcox, Enoch Eddy and family, and David Veber. Zelotus Harvey had previously settled on the farm now owned by Henry Orvis. He was for many years a very prominent and useful citizen of the town, as a teacher, magistrate, supervisor, and inspector of common schools.

Among the incidents that retarded the prosperity of many of the settlers of the town was the following: A man by the name of John Harris, having a contract to deliver spars at either Montreal or Quebec, bought all the nursery-pine on the Le Ray plains. Many of the settlers, thinking it a favorable opportunity to get a little ready money (an article very scarce in those days), contracted to deliver the spars on the banks of the river at $5 each. All, except Enoch Eddy and Asa Ness, who delivered 100, after delivering a part failed to fulfill their contracts, as it cost much more to deliver them than they were to receive. In floating the spars down Black river eleven men were drowned, and those who failed in their contracts were sued by Harris for damages. This reduced many of them to poverty.

The father of the present Ezekiel Andrus migrated from Utica to this town in the spring of 1800, bringing with him his family, which consisted of himself and nine children (his wife having died several years before). His conveyance was a two-wheel cart, one yoke of oxen, and a horse, —the horse carrying part of the time two and oftentimes three of the girls of the family on their way to the "Black River wilderness." One of the girls afterwards became the wife of Danford Earl, another of Warren Spaulding. A bark shanty sheltered the large family until a more commodious dwelling could be provided. Four of the chidren are still living, the united ages of whom is 336 years, viz.: Ezekiel, 85; Elisha, 83; Mrs. Frederick Woodruff, 87; Uriah, 81.

Ezekiel Andrus is now the oldest living inhabitant, in point of priority of settlement, in Rutland, and among the very oldest in the county, having lived seventy-seven years consecutively in the same town. Allan and Gershom Tuttle came a few years later. Joseph Russell came "on a look" in 1800, and permanently in 1802, and located on what is now the Stebbins farm. He died recently at the age of ninety-six, and was for some years the oldest man in the town. Peter Thompson, now the oldest man living in town, was born in 1782, and came to Rutland in March, 1816.

Among other early settlers might be mentioned Asa Clark, who was born on the farm his father settled December 10, 1806. Asa Clark, Sr., came to the town in 1804, and brought his family from Vermont in 1806. He died in March, 1854. Elisha and Archibald Clark came in about the same time. Trustrin Frink, Andrew Middleton and his four sons, Robert, John, Andrew, and Samuel; Renel Randall, father of John D. Randall; L. D. Olney, James, Samuel, and John L. Wilson. In the central part of the town, Joseph Hopkins, father of Henry and grandfather of Henry T. Hopkins; Daniel Eames, C. P. Kimball, M.D., Alexander Warner, Robert Hardy, Andrew Dunlap, William and David Howland, Asa Parkinson, father of Phineas and James Parkinson; John Stebbins, father of Lyman Stebbins; Joel Webb, father of Arnold Webb, who was born on the place upon which he now resides nearly threescore and ten years ago; Eli Kellog, and Sylvester, his son, now proprietor of the hotel at Tylerville.

The pioneers of Rutland were mostly from the New England States, and were generally intelligent, robust, and industrious. They were distinguished for their sound common sense, their love of justice, and an admixture of singular Puritan simplicity, as seen by reference to their early religious records. They took an active part in the educational and moral development of their adopted residence, and were in the main a capital class of people for the settlement of a new country. They were generally poor, but, being thrifty, they usually overcame the difficulties of their position; and those who became permanent settlers got along nicely, financially and otherwise.

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL PHENOMENA.

There are several deeply-interesting geological features in this town, which are due to the latest, and, indeed, almost the last, of the agencies which have modified the earth's surface. Across the northern part of the town, nearly parallel with Black river, and about two miles distant, is *Rutland Hollow*, a remarkable valley, worn in the limestone, like the valley of a river, but entirely destitute of any running stream that could have produced it. Near the middle is a marshy spot, from which the water flows off in both directions, and then appears to be continued across Watertown, Hounsfield, Adams, and Henderson, to the lake, although in some places interrupted and scarcely perceptible.

Along the edge of the terrace of limestone which underlies the town, and at an elevation of nearly four hundred feet above the lake, is distinctly to be observed the trace of an ancient beach, proving that the lake once washed these bluffs, and covered the low country north and west. Both of these features in geology will be again noticed.



RESIDENCE OF **L. D. OLNEY**, RUTLAND, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. C. HARDY, RUTLAND, NEW YORK.

On the Dr. C. P. Kimball farm (now occupied by his son, Henry M. Kimball), near Burrville, is a remarkable copious spring, the same that is mentioned by the Rev. John Taylor, in an early missionary tour through the country.*

In the newly-settled district embraced in townships 2 and 3 the men were mostly in the prime of life, fond of athletic games, and, at their gatherings, would often indulge in amusements that are now nearly obsolete. Among these, wrestling at "square hold" was esteemed as a sport that afforded the fairest test of personal strength and agility, and a successful wrestler would, in those days, acquire distinction wholly unknown at present. On a certain occasion, about 1803, a bet had been made by a No. 1 man "that his town (Rutland) could throw everything in No. 2" (Watertown); and as this challenge was too direct to be evaded, about a hundred men assembled, by appointment, at G. Tuttle's, in the edge of Rutland, to settle the question, the victors, besides the consolation of beating their adversaries, being promised all they could eat and drink. After various preliminaries and much discussion, it was agreed that each town should choose a man, and that they would abide by the result of this single contest. David Coffeen was chosen by No. 3, and Turner by No. 2, but after a long trial neither succeeded, and night put an end to the contest. The parties separated, with the agreement that they should settle the question when they next met, which accidentally happened some days after, and the question of supremacy was decided in favor of Rutland.

There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town at their annual meetings during the War of 1812 with reference to drafting or enlisting men; but many volunteers and drafted men from the town served in the army. A company of *Silver Grays*, consisting of about forty, mostly Revolutionary soldiers, whose age exempted them from militia service, was organized under Timothy Tamblin as captain, and Levi Butterfield as lieutenant. They were at Sacket's Harbor for several weeks, and erected near the site of Madison barracks a defense, which was named *Fort Volunteer*.

Judge Ethel Bronson continued in the agency of his brother's estates in this country till his death in 1825, and in September, Major George White, an active and prominent citizen, who had lived in town almost since its first settlement, was appointed, and continued till the lands were sold and accounts settled with the proprietor. On the 13th of April, 1846, the last of the lands were sold, it being an island near the village of Black River. Most of the settlers enumerated in the previous list came in and commenced improvements immediately.

FIRST BIRTH—FIRST DEATH.

The first child born in the town of Rutland was Harriet, daughter of Charles and Lois Kelsey. She became the wife of Alfred Pardee, who eventually settled at the bend of the river, in Champion. Towards the close of her life she became partially deranged, and finally committed suicide by drowning in Black river in the spring of 1863. The first twin children born in town were Robert and William Middleton, sons of John Middleton. Robert died at Felt's Mills; William is still living.

The first death was that of Relief, wife of Francis Torme, who was killed by lightning, Aug. 16, 1804.

The first physician was Dr. Hugh Henderson, who commenced practice in the town and vicinity as early as 1802.

THE FIRST INN—FIRST MILL.

There is a question as to whether Dr. Hugh Henderson or Levi Butterfield opened the first tavern. But as the records show that the town-meetings were held at the house of the latter in 1803, '5, and '6, it is probable he opened the first public-house, now generally called Rutland Centre. The county map of Burr gives the name of this place as "Brooksville," from Curtis G. Brooks, an early and prominent settler, but it has never been known by this name among the inhabitants.

The first grist-mill in the town and county was erected in the year 1800 by David Coffeen, who had received a gift of ten acres (to be confirmed when the mill was finished) at the present village of Felt's Mills and on Mill creek, near its mouth. This primitive mill was indeed rude and humble, but very useful for the settlements throughout the county. It was put in operation in March, 1801, and was resorted to from great distances. The millwright was Samuel Parker, and the first pair of mill-stones were made from bowlders of gneiss, found in the vicinity. This mill opened a new era in the business of milling, which had been previously accomplished by pounding in stump-mortars rudely scooped out.

The first saw-mill in town was erected at Felt's Mills in 1801. About the same time the first frame house in town, and one of the very first in the county, was erected by Wolcott Hubbell, on the lot known as the Jacob Tooker lot, now owned by Wm. Roberts, and situated nearly opposite Felt's Mills school-house. The remnant of the old structure is now used as a barn.

INCIDENTS.

An event in the early history of the town that caused much sympathy was the death of Avery Worden. On the afternoon of the 26th of February, 1810, the first school exhibition held in the town of Rutland was given at Heath's tavern, Rutland Centre. The school was taught by Charles Dayan, afterwards a prominent citizen of Lewis county, member of congress, senator, etc. It being something new, the house was crowded with spectators. Ezra Worden and his brother Avery, aged 12, started for home afoot about 6 P.M., the snow being fully five feet deep. The road between the turn west of O. Phillips' and the Hollow road had not been opened that winter. In passing over that part of the road at the top of the hill, Avery became so overcome with cold and weariness that he could go no farther. Ezra attempted to draw him through the snow, but only succeeded in drawing him about one hundred rods, when, his strength failing, he was obliged to leave him in order to obtain assistance. He proceeded to Benj. Weeks' house near the Hollow road, where he arrived between eleven and twelve o'clock. Mr. Weeks and Robert Sword put on their snow-shoes and went after Avery, whom they

* Documentary History of New York, vol. iii. p. 1144.

found alive, but he died before he could be got to a house. Ezra became unconscious soon after arriving at Mr. Weeks', and remained so about twelve hours. He was frozen even worse than his brother, and only by superior endurance was his life saved.

In connection with the perils of the pioneer life, may here, perhaps not inappropriately, be noticed those of one who, at a later period, lived and died in this town. The events happened at an early period and a distant locality, but the account will interest many who were personally acquainted with their heroine:

"Mrs. Elizabeth Parkinson, who died in Rutland, June 26, 1822, at the advanced age of 84, was a native of New Hampshire, having married for her first husband Mr. Peter Poor, and with him moved to the town of Bethel, in the State of Maine. Here she was residing with her husband and two children in the year 1781, in the autumn of which year the savages came down upon that recent and defenseless settlement to seek for scalps and plunder.

"These savages were instigated to maurauding and murderous expeditions by the bounty offered by the British for scalps. They entered the house of Mrs. P., with two of her neighbors already captured and bound, and made inquiry for her husband, who was fortunately absent at the time. After having ate, plundered, and rioted as they pleased, they went in quest of Mr. Poor, and without her knowledge found him, and on his refusing to become their prisoner shot him and took his scalp in their sacks. Mrs. P. fled from her house with her children, and waded the Androscoggin at as great a depth as she dared, in order to avoid being traced by the Indians, and at night lodged in the forest. Meanwhile, her husband had been discovered and taken up, and in the first house she dared approach she beheld his mutilated and bloody corpse. This was a heart-rending scene; and yet it was met with Christian fortitude. She was soon composed and sat down to her Bible, which she had not forgotten to take along with her, and opened the 46th Psalm, and when she came to the 10th verse she responded in her heart, 'I will be still.' She buried her husband, then took her children with her upon a horse and started for her friends. The road was, at best, only a foot-path, winding through a dense forest, over hills, and across bridgeless streams. The journey was made as fast as possible by day, and through the night she composed herself as well as she could, being compelled to lodge upon the ground, with no covering but the dense branches of the woods. There were beasts of prey to seek her life, and none to preserve and defend her but her Maker.

"She afterwards married Mr. William Parkinson, with whom she moved to Sharon, in this State. They were indigent in circumstances, and, as usual in new countries, Mrs. P. endured privations, and labored hard to assist her husband in maintaining the family. She earned some money by weaving, and on Saturday of each week would travel on foot five or eight miles with the articles she had woven, receive her pittance for the work, and return to her family. She afterwards removed to Rutland, where her husband soon died, and where she finally rests from her labors."*

* From an extended obituary notice published in the New York *Observer*, December 10, 1842.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

This town, embracing its present limits, or as designated in the original survey as township No. 3, of the Black River Tract, was taken from Watertown April 1, 1802. The first town-meeting was held at the house of David Coffeen, and adjourned to the house of Levi Butterfield, at next meeting, March 7, 1803. The first town officers chosen were: Henry Coffeen, Supervisor; Jacob A. Williams, Clerk; Abel Sherman,† Zelotus Harvey, William Coffeen, Assessors; Levi Heath, Solomon Thompson, Gershom Tuttle, Commissioners of Highways; Benjamin Eddy, Constable and Collector. In addition to the above there were chosen two pound-masters, three fence-viewers, twelve path-masters, three deer-reeves, six hog-reeves, and a committee of three to settle accounts with Watertown.

Wolf bounties of $10 were offered in 1803, '7 '8, '14, and of $15 in 1805–6. Fox bounties of 50 cents in 1816, and of $1 in 1818. In 1811–12 a law was passed requiring Canada thistles to be cut "at the full moon, in June, July, and August," under a penalty of one dollar.

The list of supervisors from the organization of the town to the present comprises the following names: 1803, David Coffeen; 1804–5, Clift French; 1806, Ethel Bronson (failed to qualify, and Perley Keyes appointed); 1807, Zelotus Harvey; 1808, Hugh Henderson (at a special meeting in April, Ethel Bronson to fill vacancy); 1809–13, Judah Williams (in July, 1813, Jonathan Smiley to fill vacancy); 1814–20, Jonathan Smiley; 1821–23, Ethel Bronson; 1824–26, Amos Stebbins; 1827–35, Joseph Graves; 1836, John Felt; 1837–40, George White; 1841–42, Aaron W. Potter; 1843, Joseph Graves; 1844, David Howland; 1845, Gardner Towne; 1846–47, Merrill Coburn; 1848–49, Asa Clark, Jr.; 1850–52, Martin L. Graves; 1853, John Sherman; 1854–55, Orlin Wheelock; 1856–57, George W. Hazelton; 1858–60, Andrew C. Middleton; 1861–62, George Town; 1863, Asa Clark; 1864–66, George W. Hazelton; 1868, A. C. Middleton; 1869–70, Samuel Frink; 1871–72, William Southworth; 1873–74, Harlan P. Dunlap; 1875, William Southworth; 1876–77, George W. Smith.

Previous to 1830 Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Governor and Council. We have not been able to ascertain who first received appointments, but among those who served as Justices were Zelotus Harvey, Daniel Eames, Perley Keyes, Ethel Bronson, Archibald Clark, Joseph Graves, Levi Hale, and Merrill Coburn.

The township officers elected at the annual town-meeting of the current year (1877) were as follows, namely, George H. Smith, Supervisor; Byron J. Smith, Clerk; Samuel Frink, Jackson Tamblin, Cyrus B. Gipson, John W. Beecher, Justices of the Peace; Silas Weller, D. W. Wheeler, Warren Johnson, Highway Commissioners; William Southworth, Asa Clark, Henry T. Hopkins, E. Clements (appointed), Town Auditors; Samuel Frink, Daniel J. Eames, Eli Kellogg (appointed), Inspectors of Election

† Dr. Abel Sherman, the first sheriff, was born in Brimfield, Mass., and removed to Clinton, Oneida county, from whence, in 1802, he settled in Rutland, on the south road, where he subsequently lived and died.



— MRS. PETER POHL. —

RESIDENCE OF **PETER POHL**, RUTLAND, NEW YORK.

— PETER POHL. —



ASA PARKINSON.



MRS. ASA PARKINSON.

RESIDENCE OF P.C. & J.B. PARKINSON, RUTLAND, NEW YORK.

Dist. No. 1; Arthur H. Tucker, Charles C. Hardy, Edmund McOmber (appointed), Inspectors of Election Dist. No. 2; Charles C. Hardy, Collector; Talcott Mervin, Orville Brown, Gardner Griswold, Commissioners of Excise; Stanley W. Brown, John C. Gipson, Robert C. Hardy, Matthew Parkinson, Constables; Robert C. Hardy, Game Constable.

FELT'S MILLS.

The village of Felt's Mills was first settled in 1800. A grist-mill was commenced that year, and finished the year following. The first grist brought to that mill was by William Hadsall, of Champion, and was so full of mill-stone grit that it was scarcely fit to be eaten. This was the pioneer mill of Jefferson County, and the proprietor of the town gave David Coffeen, the miller, ten acres of land as a reward for his enterprise in erecting the same. The mill stood on the creek, near where the lower bridge spans it. The dam was erected about eight rods south of the south bridge over the creek; and the water was conveyed through pine logs dug out, as there was no saw-mill to saw plank for a flume. In 1804 another mill was built farther down the creek. The first dam was abandoned and a new one constructed, in order to obtain more water. This mill was built by Wolcott Hubbell. It had two run of stone,—one run was an Esopus, the other a Washington burr. The mill passed into the hands of Barnabus Eldridge, and from him to Barnabus and Omie La Grange. In 1813 the mill was purchased by John Felt, by whom it was conducted until 1821, when he built dams across Black river, and erected the present stone mill. In 1822 the old mill was abandoned. The stone mill continued in the possession of John Felt until 1858, when it was sold to Charles H. Bartlett. It has since been owned by different parties, among them William Griswold & Son, and is now the property of Samuel Manser, and operated by Edward McDonald.

The first saw-mill was built in 1801, and passed through the same hands the grist-mill did, namely, John Felt and his predecessors. The original mill was torn down in 1818–19, and a new one was built on the same site, which, in 1828, passed into the hands of Jason Francis; it has been demolished, and nothing stands in its place.

A carding-machine was built at an early day on the west side of the creek. In 1813 it was owned by George Choat. George Oaks, Merrill Coburn, and William Usher were severally interested in the shop at different times. The building was washed away during the high water in 1862.

Mr. O. A. Felt, son of John Felt, from whom the village receives its name, thus discourses on the primitive manufacture of whisky:

"There used to be places where liquor was sold. John Felt started a distillery in 1813, and ran it almost uninterruptedly till the spring of 1833. Within a radius of two miles there has been within my recollection four distilleries, namely, those of John Felt, Ashbel Symonds, Jacob Fuller, and Elisha Yeomans, Jr., where liquid death and damnation was dealt out freely; and whisky was a lawful tender here as much as *cischols* were at Chaumont. As an illustration, when the church near Francis' Corners, in Champion, was being built, quite a number paid their subscriptions in whisky."

The first merchant was Jenison Clark, who kept a small assortment of goods; after him came William Brown, who kept but few goods on his shelves. Since 1828 there have been stores up to the present time.

The first tavern was opened by Wm. K., son of Levi Butterfield, one of the first settlers of the town of Rutland, in 1825.

The first school taught was in an old house which stood just below the present residence of J. C. Cross; it was continued there until a house was built on the site occupied by the present school-house. It gave way to an octagonal stone school-house in 1832, which, in 1852, was torn down and the present school-house built. The school district in 1828 was divided, and a new district formed from this and parts of other districts. It was the year that General Jackson was elected president, hence the name of Jackson school-house and the Jacksonville district. Among the early teachers were Jacob Fuller, Gardner Towne, John Felt, and Elijah Graves.

THE OLD ROCK.

"There was situated in the centre of the 'place on the green,' as it was called, a rock which was about eight feet over, nearly circular in form. The north side rose perpendicularly from the ground about three feet, then slanted off southerly to the ground. The 'old rock' used to be the place of general resort, where the sports of the younger people were carried on, and where the elder people smoked and told stories. The general elections were held in the month of April up to 1822. On that day the young men and boys used to gather in and play ball. They usually brought with them plenty of eggs, maple-sugar, and milk; the distillery furnished the whisky with which they made egg-nog. So they used to drink egg-nog and play ball all day long,—and go home sober at night. The old men used to sit on the rock and keep tally."

In 1808, a bridge was built to the Island, and soon after another to the north bank, which was swept off in 1811. Several have been since constructed, and one, an iron bridge, was swept away in the freshet of 1873. Another iron bridge has since been built. The expense of both was about $10,000. In 1821, as before stated, a dam was built across the river. In 1823–4 a saw-mill was erected on the Island; and in 1842 another and larger one, lower down; since which time, up to within a score of years, a very extensive business in lumbering has been carried on at this place, from two to three millions of feet of pine lumber having been sent to market annually. The Pine Plains, which were immediately adjacent on the north bank of the river, furnished for many years the logs for supplying these mills, but this source having been mostly exhausted, very little business in this line is now done.

Felt's Mills is a place of considerable business, having a variety of manufacturing interests, of which the principal one is the tannery of C. C. Veber. This business was established by a stock company incorporated in 1857. The original incorporators were: Merrill Coburn, Martin L. Graves, Russell Wilmot, Le Roy Wood, Benjamin Crossett, and Orlin Wheelock. It remained under the control of a stock company for a few years, and then passed into the possession of Mr. Coburn, who in 1866 formed a copartnership with C. C. Veber, under the firm-style of Coburn

& Veber. In 1868 the former gentleman retired; since which time Mr. Veber has conducted the business alone. He employs on an average ten men, and the annual product of the establishment is 288,000 pounds of sole leather. The other manufacturing establishments are: cheese-box factory and saw-mill, owned and operated by H. Marshall; pump-factory, by D. C. Wheeler; carriage-factory, by Charles Roberts; cabinet-shop, blacksmithy, and grist-mill, owned by Samuel Manser, and conducted by Ed. McDonald.

The business interests of the village are represented by one general store, kept by Sam. C. Cross & Co., two groceries, a hotel, of which F. L. Rockwood is proprietor, a post-office, with James M. Smiley as postmaster, an express office, and a depot of the Utica and Black River railroad. It has a neat and substantial Union church edifice and a good district school, a cemetery, and about three hundred inhabitants.

The "Felt's Mills Burying-Ground Association" was incorporated March 29, 1852, with the following officers: Henry W. Chapman, president; O. A. Tooker, vice-president; Elijah Graves, secretary; Samuel Felt, treasurer; Paschal P. Carpenter, sexton. The above, with Hugh and Joshua Roberts, also constituted the board of trustees. The association was incorporated under the Act of April 29, 1847, relating to rural cemetery associations. No organization has been kept up of late years.

THE POST-OFFICE

was established in 1824, and William Brown was appointed postmaster, but failed to qualify. Subsequently, Merrill Coburn was appointed. The mail was carried through from Watertown to Alexandria Bay one day and returned the next, making a tri-weekly mail. This was the first official recognition of Felt's Mills. Prior to this it was called Truckville, which name is still used by some of the older inhabitants. There are various reasons assigned for the assumption of the name, but that of Mr. O. A. Felt doubtless is correct. He says the name arose from the organization of a "Truck Company," which was formed to truck off worthless and indolent characters, but which was in reality a sort of humorous burlesque on the boys of "ye olden time."

Felt's Mills is pleasantly situated on Black river, about eight miles from Watertown, on the Utica and Black River railroad. It possesses an excellent water-power. By an act of April 1, 1841, the island here was taken from the town of Le Ray and annexed to Rutland, by which each town has a bridge to support.

TYLERVILLE

(South Rutland post-office) is situated in a narrow valley, on Sandy creek, and at an early day it acquired some importance from its being the seat of a small woolen-factory, that was erected by

THE RUTLAND WOOLEN-MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

formed September 25, 1811, with a capital of $25,000, and the following parties as signers of the articles, the first three being trustees: Ethel Bronson, Daniel Eames, Josiah Tyler, Thomas Hill, Abel Doolittle, Eber Ingalsbe, and John Oaks. This factory was the first in the county, and it is claimed one of the very first in northern New York. On the 19th of September, 1817, the factory and machinery were sold to Daniel Eames for $400, the enterprise having failed of success soon after the close of the war on account of the influx of British woolen goods. The building was subsequently sold by Mr. Eames to Albert Boyington, and was by him used for a dwelling-house. The latter sold it to Dr. A. W. Porter, who rented it as a residence, and owned it until his death. His widow sold it to Arnold Webb, who used it as a tenant-house until 1875, when he disposed of it to the Kellogg Brothers, who converted it into a creamery, for which purpose it is still used. We have been thus explicit in bringing down the history of this old fabric, because its now venerable antiquity entitles it to historical notice.

A building for carding and spinning by water, and another for hand-looms, were built at this place in 1812, and got in operation the following winter. High prices were necessarily paid for wool, which embarrassed their operations, and on the 13th of April, 1814, an act was passed allowing $5000 to be loaned from the State treasury to Ethel Bronson, in behalf of the company, security being given. All of these interests ceased about 1850, and the buildings were abandoned and torn down. This necessarily retarded the growth of the place.

Among the early settlers of Tylerville were those whose names appear above, Joel Webb, Erastus Lathrop, Nathaniel Frink, Jonathan Smiley, and others. In 1805, Mr. Lathrop erected a grist-mill on the south side of the creek, and operated it up to about 1815. He was succeeded in the business by Joel Webb and Jonathan Smiley, who continued operations until about 1821, when they disposed of the property to Frederick Tyler. He carried on general milling in the old structure about five years, when he demolished it, and utilized such of the material as was of sufficient worth in the erection of another mill on the north side of the creek. About 1830 he sold the new mill to Elijah Holmes, who conducted the business for a decade or more, when it passed into the possession of Nathaniel Wadsworth, and he, about 1855, sold to Henry Andrews, who tore it down and built the present mill on the south side of the creek, which he continues to operate.

SAW-MILLS.

Contemporaneously with the erection of the old grist-mill, Nathaniel Frink built a saw-mill, which remained in the Frink family up to about 1830. It then passed into the possession of Giles and Harvey Doud. Those owning the mill since the Messrs. Doud disposed of it have been Henry Andrews, Homer Hecox, John Babcock, Even Evans, and Hiram Hadcock, the present owner.

THE FIRST STORE

was erected by Josiah Tyler (father of Lucy Ann Eames)[3] about 1810. He put in an assorted stock of general merchandise. He was succeeded by Frederick Tyler. The merchants since have been Messrs. McCue, Grinnel, and Lacey. After the closing-out of business by the latter firm no store was kept in the village until about 1840, when



C. POOR.
D.E. DEXTER. **BENT CHAIR STOCK FACTORY of BLACK RIVER, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.**
POOR AND DEXTER, PROPRIETORS.

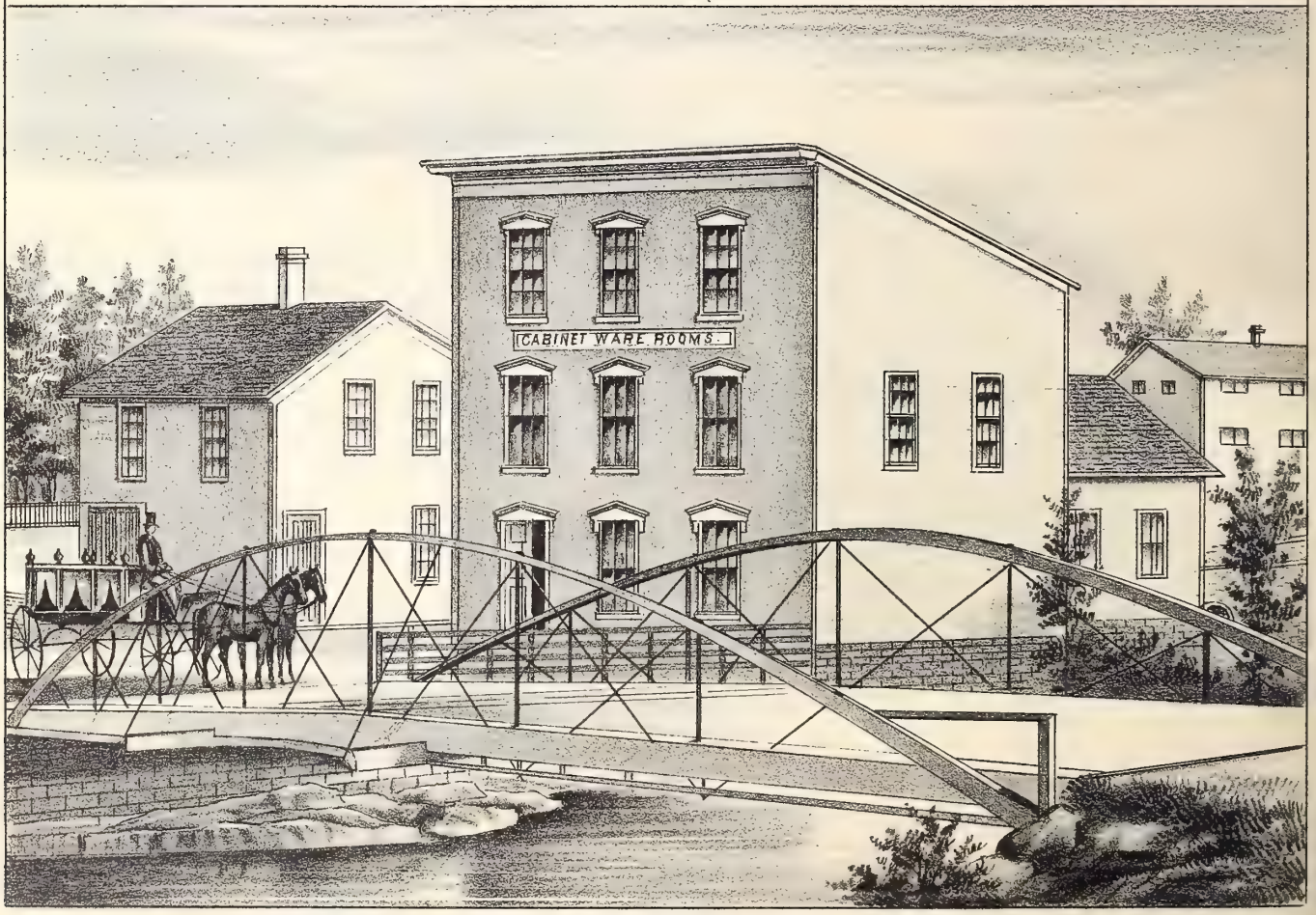


D. DEXTER AND SON, MANUFACTURERS OF CANE AND WOOD SEAT CHAIRS.
BLACK RIVER, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

DAVID DEXTER. E. A. DEXTER.



RESIDENCE of **H.P. DUNLAP**, RUTLAND, NEW YORK.



W.S. WILCOX, CABINET WARE & UNDERTAKING WORKS, BLACK RIVER, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

Simeon Oaks started a store, and continued actively engaged either as sole proprietor or senior partner until his death. The business is now conducted by his grandson.

The post-office was established here in 1820, and Calvin Chipman was the appointee. The present incumbent is J. B. Vischer. Tylerville now contains two general stores, one harness-shop, one blacksmithy, one creamery, a grist-mill, saw-mill, one hotel, post-office, two churches,—one Baptist and one Union,—a good public school, and about 100 inhabitants.

BLACK RIVER,*

locally known as *Lockport*, is a post village, pleasantly located on both sides of Black river, in Rutland and Le Ray. Improvements commenced here in 1806, by the erection of a saw-mill by Isaac and Harvey Cleveland. The mill being destroyed by the flood of 1807, was rebuilt the same season. In 1818 there was but one house on the Rutland side of the river. About 1815, Andrew Middleton and Christopher Poor erected a mill at some distance below the present village, where a branch of Black river issues from a subterranean passage, and affords a mill privilege. Francis Butterfield moved from Antwerp to Black River in 1826, and at that time there were but four families on the Rutland side of the river, namely, Bariah Penniman, Eli Penniman, Thomas Scott, and one other not now remembered. Francis Butterfield erected the first frame, in 1826. It was a primitive affair, 22 by 24 feet. In 1830 or 1831 he built the first hotel. In 1832 the first bridge across Black river was constructed, the expense being chiefly borne by Mr. Butterfield and Christopher Poor, many others contributing labor and material.

The post-office was established here about 1832, and Dr. Albert Parsons, a son-in-law of Mr. Butterfield, was appointed the first postmaster. He held the office three or four years, and then Mr. Butterfield received the appointment, which he held for about fifteen years.

The first store was put up by Levi, Francis, William K., and Philander Butterfield, four brothers, who carried on general merchandising, lumbering, etc.

The main feature of the place is its manufacturing interests, which are greatly facilitated by the excellent water-power obtained there. The principal establishment is that of

DAVID DEXTER & SON,†

proprietors of one of the oldest chair-factories in the State, having been established more than sixty years. The firm manufacture all kinds of chairs, and have acquired an excellent reputation for the quality of their work. They have one of the best water-powers in northern New York, and their factory is supplied with all the modern improvements in machinery and general appointments.

POOR & DEXTER.

The above firm is composed of Christopher Poor and D. E. Dexter, both of whom are enterprising young men, and natives of Jefferson County. They are engaged in the manufacture of bent work for chairs, tables, and coach-rims, being the successors to C. Poor. They commenced some three years ago with Marshall's Improved Patent Bending-Machine, a very ingenious and highly serviceable invention, with which they are enabled to make the most difficult bends in nearly every kind of timber with great precision and certainty. Their works are located on the Island, in the town of Rutland. They are quite successful, and are constantly increasing the capacity of their works. They are prepared to do all kinds of work by sample, and in any quantity to suit customers.

W. S. WILCOX

is the proprietor of the coffin- and casket-works, which were established by him in 1849. He manufactures coffins, metallic cases, and caskets, and does a general retail trade in the undertaker's line. He furnishes all the necessary accoutrements for funerals, such as robes, shrouds, caps, etc.

DAIRY INTERESTS.

Rutland is one of the best dairying towns in the county, and is excelled by few in the State. It is situated on the summit of the Trenton limestone formation, and although to one entering it from Watertown it appears elevated, it is less so than the country farther east and south; and one cause of its peculiar fitness for grazing is, doubtless, in the abundance and excellence of its springs of water.

Statistics at hand show that in 1875 Rutland produced 777,000 lbs. of cheese, and 183,200 lbs. of butter. From a careful personal estimate of the season's (1877) product, we can reasonably place the number of pounds of cheese at 1,000,000, and of butter, at 200,000. There are nearly 4500 cows owned and pastured within the limits of the town. The number of regular cheese-factories in Rutland is nine, and they are owned and operated by the following persons, namely, B. P. Smith, Thomas Maines, William Fuller, Henry C. Eames, Parkinson Brothers, Timothy Bailey, W. Case, David Hamblin, and H. M. Campbell. There are two regular creameries, operated by Kellogg Bros. and B. Hines, respectively. The former manufactured during the season (1877) about 25,000 lbs. of butter, of an excellent quality and delicious flavor; the latter about 18,000. The products from private creameries would probably reach nearly 200,000 lbs.

The reputation of the town for the production of an excellent quality of butter and cheese is well sustained and richly deserved; and the exceptional good prices these products demand is, perhaps, the best criterion by which to judge of their merit.

TRAGEDY.

November 30, the inhabitants of Rutland and adjoining towns were thrown into a state of the most intense excitement over the murder of an eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. A. Conklin, a well-known resident of Rutland. It appears that a young man named Frank Rettan had, for some cause, become angry at Sarah Conklin, the victim, and on the afternoon of the date above mentioned, as she was returning from school by way of the Humphrey woods, he waylaid her, and clubbed her to death. The youthful cul-

* See also under head of Le Ray.

† See illustration elsewhere in this work.

prit was convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life; being then, we believe, about fifteen years of age.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, ETC.

The subject of religion received early attention from the early settlers of Rutland. The first record we have in relation to religious matters is of a visit to the settlements in Jefferson County, by the Rev. James W. Woodward, in 1802. He collected $1 in Adams, 50 cents in Watertown, $3.47 in Rutland, $1.50 in Champion, and 25 cents in Brownville,—Rutland contributing more than all the other settlement combined. The records of religious societies in this town, generally, are not as full as might be desired.

THE RUTLAND BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The Baptists appear to have been the pioneers in religious services. As early at least as 1806, the Rev. Mr. Maltby held services in both North and South Rutland, and a great revival was the result of his labors. It is presumed that a society of this denomination was at that time organized, but there do not exist any definite data to determine this accurately. Meetings continued to be held in both parts of the town. They were held for North Rutland in Charles Fuller's barn, about 80 rods west of Elisha Clark's, in Rutland Hollow. A church edifice was erected near Deacon Fuller's on David Veber's land, in 1821. Martin E. Cook was the first preacher in the new church. Some of those who preceded him were Elders Wilkie, Morgan, and Card. Elder Palmer Cross preached in the church several years.

It appears that prosperity did not attend the early efforts of the church, for we find that it disbanded, July 22, 1837, and that it was reorganized by a council on the 27th of September following, with 28 members. In June of the preceding year they had been received by the Black River Association, under the charge of Elder Alvah D. Freeman, who remained till September 14, 1839. In December, 1839, Justus Taylor succeeded, and May 7, 1840, was dismissed. Elder Sardis Little began June 20, 1840, and continued till January 6, 1842. In the latter year, by a vote of the society, the North Rutland church was removed to the Great Bend, in the town of Champion, where it has since flourished. Some of the successors in the pastorate since Elder Little were Elders John Wilder, Sylvester Davis, D. D. Reed, Hartshorn, and Lorenzo Rice.

The "Baptist Society of South Rutland" was formed November 11, 1833, with James Brown, Stephen Brainard, and Milo Maltby, trustees. This society, in concert with the Methodists and Universalists, in 1843 erected a Union church, the only one in Tylerville, until 18—, when they built their present edifice, at a cost of about $5000, and transferred their interest in the Union house to the other two societies. The new Baptist church was erected in the summer of 1869, and dedicated in July, 1873; the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. L. E. Spafford. It is built of wood; is a neat and substantial building, and will comfortably seat about 350 persons. The lot was donated by Arnold Webb, and is a part of the Webb homestead. The present membership of the church is 65; present Pastor, Rev. E. H. Lovett; Deacons, Stephen Seamans and V. O. Brainard; Clerk, Jesse Hopgood; Trustees, Wellington, Brown, Jesse Hopgood, Franklin A. Oaks; Clerk of the board of Trustees, Arnold Webb.

There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church, which has 46 scholars and 9 teachers, and of which O. V. Brainard is the superintendent.

A Baptist church was formed at Black River (Lockport), in 1837, and the next year joined the association and reported thirty-nine members. It never had a meeting-house, and has long since ceased to report.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This religious organization was formed January 12, 1808, by the Rev. Wm. Lathrop, a missionary from Vermont, consisting of ten members, namely, David Tyler, Amos Mallory, Thomas Converse and wife, Samuel Porter and wife, and William Parkinson and wife. Amos Mallory and David Tyler were chosen the first deacons.

The "First Religious Society of Rutland" was formed Feb. 8, 1808, and Ethel Bronson, Timothy Tamblin, John Read, Thomas Converse, and Ebenezer Hayward were elected trustees.

It may be mentioned, as indicative of the strict Puritanism of the early fathers of the church, that Amos Mallory was objected to for the office of deacon on account of not having a wife, a deficiency which is contrary to the letter of the law. We are not informed whether they required him to qualify for the office by complying with the Scriptural advice on this subject. The first prudential committee was formed Oct. 26, 1815, consisting of David Tyler, Amos Mallory, Ethel Bronson, Jonas Bronson, Levi Hall, and Rev. Daniel Banks; the latter of whom became the first pastor, and was ordained over this church and that of Watertown, Oct. 26, 1815. Previous to him, the clergy had been, the Rev. Messrs. Lathrop, 1808, Enos Bliss, 1810, —— Leavenworth, 1813. On January 20, 1824, the Rev. Adams W. Platt was ordained, and remained till July, 1829, when he dissolved his connection with the church. On the 24th of February, 1824, the church numbered 87 members, the total up to that time having been 116, of whom 23 had united by letter and 77 by profession. Of the latter, 30 joined in 1817, and 18 in 1822–23. On December 22, 1823, it was resolved to unite with the Presbytery, retaining the former plan of government, but placing themselves under their watch and care. This was done Jan. 20, 1824.

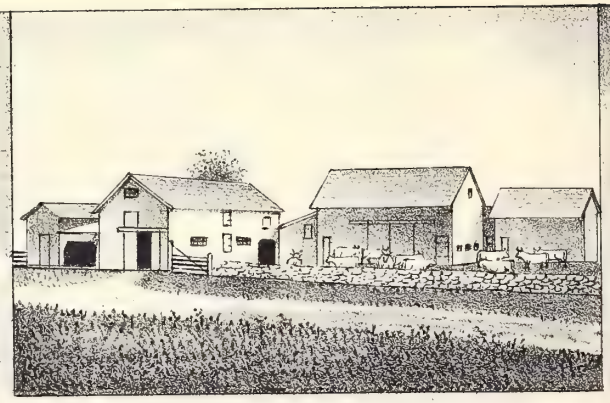
In 1835, July 5, the Rev. David Spear was employed for a stated time; in 1838, Rev. Mr. Morton; and in 1839, Rev. J. H. Rice. November 25, 1841, the Rev. Hiram Doane was installed over the church. Rev. James Douglass, in September, 1850, was employed for one year, at the end of which time he left to fill a professorship to which he had been appointed, in Genesee College, Lima, New York. In his absence, the Rev. Henry Budge was employed for one year; and in May, 1853, Professor James Douglass, having resigned his chair in the college, received a unanimous call from the church society to become their pastor, and in September of the same year was ordained and installed over the church. His successors have been Reverends Cheney, Bradnac, and Albert Lee, the present incumbent.

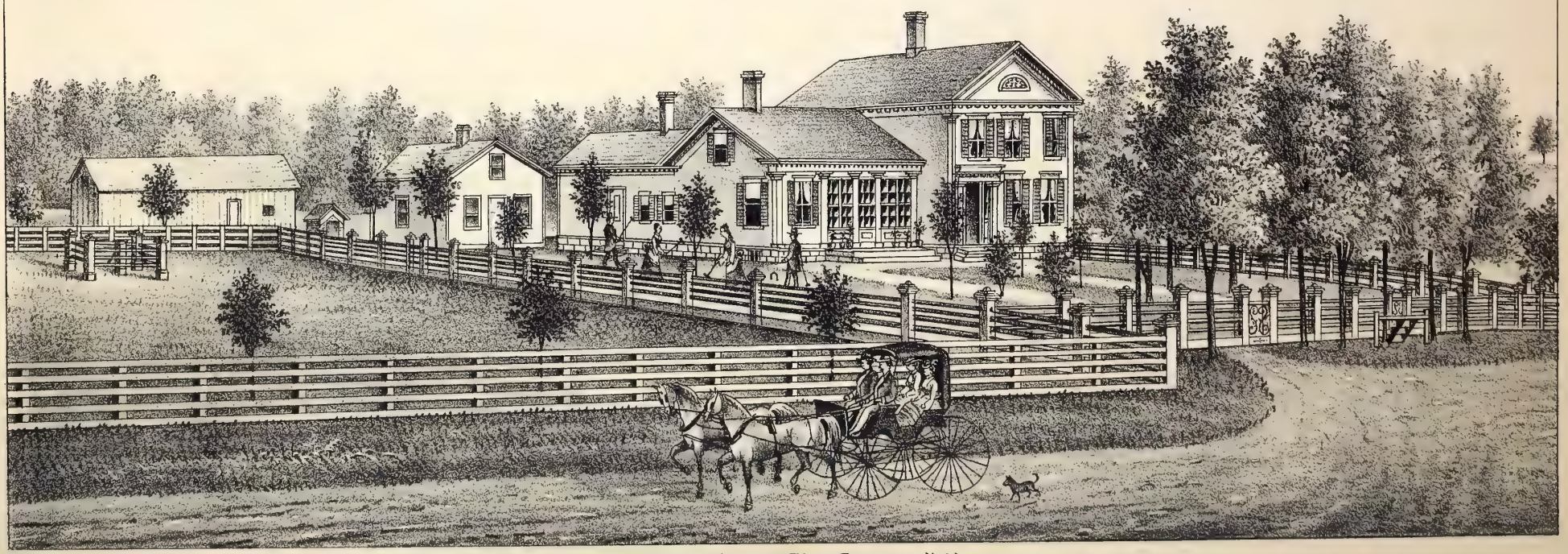


WM. D. MIDDLETON.

RESIDENCE OF WM. D. MIDDLETON, RUTLAND, NEW YORK.

MRS. WM. D. MIDDLETON.





RESIDENCE OF C. MIDDLETON, RUTLAND, N. Y.

For a series of years meetings were held in a school-house, until the first church was erected opposite the residence of Henry Hopkins. The old site was exchanged for a new one, upon which the present edifice was erected in 1841. It is of wood, with a belfry-tower in which there is a bell; it has a good instrument for the choir, and an ample session-room in the basement. The house will comfortably seat about 300 persons. The present membership is about 50; congregation, 150. The church officers are Harland P. Dunlap and Francis Underwood, deacons; Talcott Mervin, Harland P. Dunlap, George Hammond, Henry N. Kimball, and W. A. Winslow, trustees. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church, numbering about 100 teachers and scholars, and a library of 500 volumes. The present superintendent is Henry T. Hopkins.

BLACK RIVER CIRCUIT.

In order to give a succinct and elaborate history of the Methodist Episcopal church in the town of Rutland, it will be necessary to include a portion at least of the history of the Black River Circuit, which is now entirely included within the towns of Rutland and Le Ray. Particularly is this requisite, as the old Rutland Hollow appointment is the oldest within the circuit, and one of the most ancient in the county. It was originally organized in 1821, under the name of "Le Ray Circuit," and was then, with all the territory of northern New York, "Black River District," and within Genesee Annual Conference.

The first records of the circuit now in existence were made at a Quarterly Conference held in Pamelia, Sept. 22, 1821, of which R. M. Evarts was Presiding Elder, and Israel Chamberlayne and Josiah Keyes were the Circuit Preachers. The latter failed in health in December of that year, and Hezekiah Field, then a local preacher, was appointed in his stead. The first Quarterly Conference consisted of the above, and Robert Middleton, Local Preacher; Andrew Middleton and John Townsend, Exhorters; John Parish, John Wilson, Elkanah Corbin, Philip Sunbury, and Wm. Taggart, Class-Leaders; Wilson Pennock, Jesse Holmes, Lyman Ackerman, and Patrick S. Stewart, Circuit Stewards.

In territory the circuit then embraced all within its present bounds, together with all of what is now Brownville, Pillar Point, Point Peninsula, Cape Vincent, St. Lawrence, Clayton, Depauville, La Fargeville, Pamelia, Philadelphia, Carthage, Natural Bridge, Copenhagen, and Champion, and had within its bounds twenty-three appointments.

It does not appear that there was but a single church, as there is no mention made of any other, and that one was just rebuilt after having been burned, which is still standing and in good repair in Rutland Hollow, and is one of the regular preaching-places in the present Black River Circuit. As trustees of church property were not then members of the Quarterly Conference, no record of the existence of any of such officers appears until Aug. 22, 1822, when John Parish, John Gould, John Augsbury, Jesse Holmes, Robert Middleton, and P. S. Stewart were appointed "trustees to receive a deed of a lot of land from Bro. Gould for a parsonage house." This "lot of land" was somewhere in the town of Pamelia, but just where does not appear. . . . During the early years of this circuit the Quarterly meetings were held once in a year at the "Rutland Hollow meeting-house," but at other times in the woods and groves when the weather and the season would permit. . . . This circuit was the *pioneer* in its recognition and adoption of the various institutions of the M. E. church. In 1827 the Quarterly Conference resolved, "That they feel it their duty to promote the interests of *our* Tract and Sunday-school societies by every consistent means in their power," and in March, 1828, the same body "formed themselves into a Sunday-school society auxiliary to the Sunday-School Union of the M. E. church," and appointed a full board of officers, as follows: N. Salsbury, P. E., president; H. Field, L. P., vice-president; Ralph Clapp, secretary and treasurer; Gardner Baker, preacher in charge; Wilson Pennock, P. S. Steward, Elijah Smith, Silas F. Spicer, Joseph Graves, Samuel Gilbert, J. Hemingway, Elisha Clark, W. H. Hodgkin, Thomas Potter, and Benjamin Walts, managers. The following is the list of preachers appointed on the original Le Ray Circuit, the Le Ray and Watertown Circuit, the Le Ray and Carthage Circuit (as in 1829–30), and now, since 1849, Black River Circuit:*

Israel Chamberlayne and Josiah Keyes; Isaac Smith and Benjamin Deighton; Enoch Barnes and Chandler Lambert; John Escamback and James Lowdon; James Brown and J. Escamback; N. Salsbury and Gardner Baker (the same also in 1827); J. H. Hawley, David H. Kingsley, Jesse Penfield, James Brown (the last four supposed to have been assisted by local preachers, as no juniors are given); D. H. Kingsley and Robert Middleton; Lewis Whitcomb and D. W. Bristol; Enoch Barnes and Ross Clark; James Irving and A. J. Phelps; W. D. Moore and B. Deighton; N. Salsbury and Friend Freeman; N. Salsbury and Jesse Penfield (failed in health and was succeeded by Morenas Thrasher); Jesse Penfield and John Thompson; Nathan R. Peck and W. W. Ward (same in 1842); Samuel Orvis and Isaac S. Bingham; A. E. Munson and John F. Dagan; Stephen F. Fenton and John F. Dagan; S. F. Fenton and T. W. Thompson; Alban M. Smith (1847–48); Henry O. Tilden (same in 1850); Isaac Hall (in 1851–52); Ebenezer Arnold, S. Hitchcock, Royal Houghton (1855–56); Oliver P. Pitcher (2 years); J. C. Killane (2 years), H. O. Tilden (2 years), Enos E. Kellogg (3 years), Moses Lyon (2 years), Joseph H. Lamb (2 years), Loranus C. Corbin (3 years), Benjamin F. Wood (3 years), I. S. Bingham, W. M. Holbrook, the present incumbent.

BLACK RIVER APPOINTMENT.

In 1833 a division of the circuit was made, and Watertown was separated and became a station; after which regular preaching was established at "Lockport," now Black River village. In 1837 a committee of three—Francis Porter, Samuel Middleton, and Bildad Woodward—was appointed to make an estimate of the expense of building "a meeting-house at Lockport;" but it does not appear that

* Each year from 1821 to 1877, inclusive.

anything was done towards building till January, 1844, when a subscription was circulated by S. Orvis and I. S. Bingham, the preachers of the circuit, and funds were raised sufficient to build and inclose a church edifice. It was finished and dedicated to the worship of God in the spring of 1848. I. S. Bingham, then stationed at Evans' Mills, preached the dedicatory sermon. The building was reconstructed and rededicated in 1876, with preaching by the same reverend gentleman after an interval of 28 years. The first trustees of the church were Thomas H. Scott, Bildad Woodward, Henry Scott, William P. Treadway, and David Dexter, who were elected April 9, 1845. This house of worship is built of wood, with a spire, and will comfortably seat about 300. It, including the parsonage, is valued at $4000. The present membership of the church is 64 probationers and 62 full members; of the former 58 have been added during the pastorate of Rev. W. M. Holbrook.

RUTLAND HOLLOW APPOINTMENT.

The history of this appointment is already given. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the venerable structure erected there in 1821 still does good service as a house of worship. It is of wood, about 45 by 65 feet, with a seating capacity for 300 persons, and is valued at $2500. The present membership of the appointment is 24 full members and 13 probationers, of which 7 have been recently added.

FELT'S MILLS APPOINTMENT.

There exists no mention of preaching at Felt's Mills until 1842, when N. R. Peck and W. W. Wood were the preachers. That village, then the largest within the charge, was favored with a great revival that year, some of the fruits of which still remain. The church edifice was commenced in 1844, and built as a Union church; but in 1871 the property was found to be illegally conveyed, when it was reconveyed to a board of trustees of the M. E. church, and it thus became a Methodist church, with only a conditional lien upon a limited use of it by other societies. The present membership of the appointment is 92 full members and 40 probationers, of which 5 have been added during the ministration of the present pastor. The present officiary of the circuit is as follows: W. M. Holbrook, pastor; Geo. W. Fairman, local deacon; John D. Randall, local preacher; Cyrus Huntington, Curtis Cory, William Roberts, and David Bentley, leaders; Alexander Dunn, Wm. Middleton, Peter Terpinning, Robt. Davis, Gardner B. Scott, Simeon Dexter, Joseph S. Graves, Charles G. Ryder, and Wendall Hiel, stewards; J. D. Randall, Lewis Dunn, and David Bentley, Sunday-school superintendents. The number of teachers in the Sunday-schools of the circuit is 38; scholars, 234; number of volumes in the library, 100.*

A Sunday-school is regularly kept at the Union church at Felt's Mills, of which Charles Roberts is the superintendent. The number of teachers and scholars is 65.

THE CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

This religious denomination first held meetings at Felt's Mills, in 1857, Rev. Mr. Benedict officiating. A society was formed, including Black River, in 1871, and a comfortable church building was erected the same year. The successors in the pastorate since Rev. Benedict have been Revs. Belden, Hughes, Hamilton, Gooderich, and John H. Bogg, the present pastor. The first church officers were Charles Roberts, Vincent Slater, Stephen Cooper, and D. N. Middlekauff, elders; Thompson Carter, Andrew Z. Drake, and Vincent Smith, deacons. The present trustees are Vincent Smith, Charles Roberts, Chandler Clark, Christopher Poor, and Wellington J. Horton. The present membership of the church is 75.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETIES

have been organized at Felt's Mills, Tylerville, and Black River; the precise dates of which organizations are not known. The Reverends C. G. Parsons, Pitt Morse, H. S. Haywood, J. P. Averill, O. Wilcox, J. H. Stewart, and others officiating. The society at Tylerville is the only one in the town retaining its organization. This society owns a half-interest in the Union church at that village.

EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Rutland evinced a commendable interest in the subject of education at an early day. It was the practice, when a sufficient number settled in a neighborhood to sustain a school, to erect a log school-house and engage a teacher, almost without exception a female in summer, and a male in winter. The first of these houses in town, according to the recollection of the oldest authority,—Ezekiel Andrus,—was built in 1800 or 1801. Its location was about 60 rods north of the cheese-factory now owned by William Fuller. He does not recollect who was the first teacher. Dr. Hough, in his "History of Jefferson County," gives the name of Miss A. Porter. Soon after a school-house was built on the Hollow road, a short distance west of the Four Corners. Miss Naomi Blackmer was the first, or one of the first, teachers. This house was used but a short time, as many of the settlers lived at too great a distance from it. In its place a house was erected farther west in the Hollow, and another near the site of M. L. Graves' residence. As the requirements of the people increased, other houses were built. In these rude structures the children of the pioneers of Rutland received the rudiments of education. These children, or those of them who survive, are the silver-haired men and women of to-day.

In those days no aid was received from the State in support of schools, but in the winter of 1812–13 a law was passed establishing a school fund, and appropriating the interest thereof to the support of common schools. At the annual town-meeting, March 2, 1813, the following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That the supervisor be authorized to levy a school-tax, according to the law in regard to the school-fund.

"*Resolved*, That Ethel Bronson, Judah Williams, and Amos Stebbins be a committee to superintend moneys for the use of schools, and transact the business as the law requires."

At a special meeting, held July 5, 1813, Commissioners and Inspectors of Common schools were elected. Districts were established by the commissioners, and their boundaries fixed. The original districts, except some slight alterations,

* For historical sketch of Sanford's Corners appointment, see history proper of the town of Le Ray.

"OLD HOMESTEAD", RESIDENCE OF HENRY C. EAMES, RUTLAND, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.



MRS. ARNOLD WEBB.

ARNOLD WEBB.

JOEL WEBB.

RESIDENCE OF ARNOLD WEBB, SOUTH RUTLAND, N. Y.

remain, with the following changes: No. 3, dissolved; No. 4, changed to 10; No. 8, recorded in Champion; 10, re-changed to 4; 13, changed to 3; and 14 to 8. There are at present 12 districts.*

Among the early teachers were Curtis Mallory, Jacob Fuller, Zelotus Harvey, Hon. Charles Dayan, and Hon. Jason Clark; and at a later date, Horatio Sherman, Gardner Towne, A. P. Sigourney, John M. Dunlap, John Felt, the Misses Cornelia Johnson and Adeline M. Brown, and Elijah Graves. The latter has probably taught longer than any other person in Jefferson County, and is therefore entitled to a more extended notice.

ELIJAH GRAVES,

son of Jonathan Graves, one of the early settlers of the town of Rutland, was born in that town July 16, 1813. At the usual age he commenced attending the district school, and continued to attend winters until the twentieth year of his age. In the fall of 1827 he attended a course of lectures on grammar and arithmetic, given by Wm. Ruger, in an adjoining district. At the close of the term he was selected as one of the number who had made the greatest advancement in grammar; and he ranked either first or second in arithmetic, although many of the students were over twenty-one years of age. The first school taught by him was in the winter of 1833 and 1834, since which he has taught a portion of each year. The summer of 1837 and 1838 he spent in the service of A. Copley, Esq., at Chaumont, as clerk in his store, teaching the Chaumont school during the winter. He was married in Champion, July 4, 1840. Having taught in Champion during the winters of 1840 and 1841, he moved to Chaumont in the fall of 1841, and taught the school three years. In answer to a "call" he next located at Three-Mile Bay, where he taught six years. His health was such during the winter of 1839 and 1840 that his physician advised him to leave off teaching. On closing his engagement for the year he moved to the east part of the county, finally settling at Felt's Mills. In the mean time, his health improving, he continued to teach. In the spring of 1853 he entered into the mercantile business at Smithville, still teaching winters.

In June, 1856, pursuant to the act creating the office of school commissioner, he received the appointment for the second district of Jefferson County. He had previously served as town superintendent of common schools in the towns of Lyme and Rutland. In 1858 he failed of an election, but ran ahead of his ticket in the towns then under his supervision (the district was altered in 1858), against Mr. L. Lyttle, one of the most popular men in the district. In Dec., 1858, he opened a select school at Evans' Mills, teaching there eight terms. Since 1860 he has spent most of his time in Champion and Felt's Mills, teaching a large portion of his time at the latter place. He is still engaged in teaching at Felt's Mills, from the most influential citizens of which place he recently received the following testimonial: "We, the citizens of Felt's Mills, respectfully represent that we are well acquainted with Elijah Graves, and consider him a faithful and a competent teacher in imparting instruction. He is well posted in all modern improvements in teaching. Age has not dimmed his zeal or made him rusty."

In closing this brief sketch on the educational history of the town, it may be well to quote the subjoined extracts from a recent school commissioner's report: "The town of Rutland has taken the lead in school improvements. . . . There seems to be a noble emulation among the inhabitants of the several districts in relation to school affairs; higher wages are paid, better teachers are secured, and, as a result, they have more advanced schools than their less enterprising neighbors." All of which is apparent even to the casual visitor in the town.

We are especially indebted to the following gentlemen for valuable assistance in the compilation of the history of Rutland: Elijah Graves, Ezekiel Andrus, L. D. Olney, O. A. Felt, Edmund McOmber, A. Conklin, Rev. I. S. Bingham, Daniel J. Eames, Arnold Webb, Sylvester Kellogg, Charles C. Hardy, the Middletons, Asa Clark, J. M. Augsbury, B. J. Smith, C. C. Veber, D. Dexter, G. W. Smith, the Parkinson Brothers, Christopher Poor, and others.

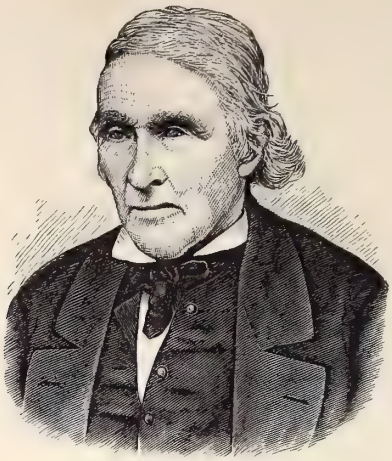
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARLAN P. DUNLAP.

William Dunlap, whose ancestry were Irish, emigrated from Schoharie Co., N. Y., to Jefferson County in 1815. He here settled on a farm in Rutland, about eight miles east of Watertown. He reared a large family of children, of which Wm. M. was the second son, and who became the owner of the old home farm. He was reared and educated as a farmer. He was united in marriage with a daughter of Reuben Scott, an old settler of Rutland. The fruits of this marriage were five children, named as follows: Harlan P., Cornelia, Cecilia, Arthur S., and Martha J. Of these, all are living except Cecilia and Arthur. Cornelia is the wife of Geo. A. Moore, of Rutland, and Martha is the wife of Robert M. Francis, of Carthage.

Harlan P. was born Jan. 30, 1838, and received a good common-school and academic education. He became a teacher and taught for a number of terms. At the age of twenty-five, on the 24th of Dec., 1862, he was married to Miss Martha Hopkins, of Rutland. By this union he is the father of one child,—Mary E. He lost his wife by death on the 9th day of Dec., 1866. His present wife was Miss Mary C. Dutton, of Rutland, by whom he has one child,—Charles J. Mr. Dunlap has, by purchase, become the owner of the old home farm, which now consists of 265 acres of beautiful grazing land, to which it is chiefly devoted. By reference to another page, a beautiful view of his residence may be seen. His father and mother are both living in the city of Watertown, the former seventy and the latter sixty-five years of age, in the enjoyment of good health and the retirement of a green old age. Mr. Dunlap is held in high esteem and respect by all his acquaintances, who at various times have manifested their confidence in him by electing him to the highest offices in the town.

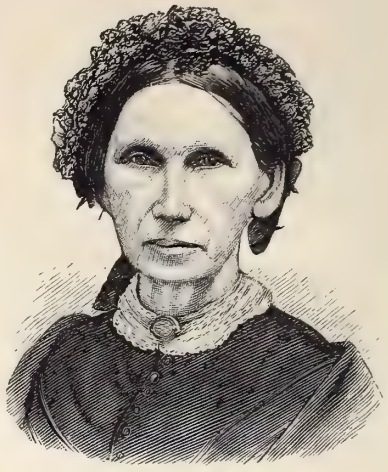
* See tabulated statistics in general history of county, *ante*.



DANIEL EAMES.



CLIFT EAMES.



LUCY A. EAMES.

THE EAMES FAMILY

were of English origin. They emigrated to the New World as early as 1618. Daniel Eames, one of the early pioneers of Jefferson County, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., in 1767; was married in 1787 to Mollie K. Wright. In 1794 he removed with his family to what was then Steuben Co., N. Y., where he remained six years; he then removed to Jefferson County. He selected a spot for his future home in the town of Rutland, where he settled with his family, and where he ever afterwards resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 15, 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His wife's death occurred on the 4th day of February, 1842, at the age of seventy-three. These hardy old pioneers were the parents of the following-named children: Kittredge, Daniel, Mima, Jesse, Daniel, Jun., Daniel W., Aaron, Harriet, Dorcas, Clift, Aaron (2d), Moses, and Lovett. Of this numerous family of children, Daniel W., Dorcas, and Moses are all that survive.

Clift became the owner of the old homestead, on which he lived all his life. He received a good English education, and before he reached his majority was engaged in teaching in the common schools, and for a short time was engaged in lumbering down the St. Lawrence. But on coming of age he settled down to the life-long occupation of a farmer. On the 5th day of October, 1826, he was married to Miss Harriet Webb, who died Jan. 29, 1831. In the year following he was united in marriage with Lucy A. Tyler. He had no children by his first marriage, but his second marriage was more fruitful, resulting in the births of eight children, named as follows: Harriet A., Harriet C., Byron W., Daniel J., Polly W., Henry C., Charles T., Lucy E. Of these all are deceased except Harriet C., Daniel, and Henry, who are married and have families.

Mr. Clift Eames died March 19, 1873, at the age of sixty-nine years. His widow, Mrs. Lucy A. Eames, still survives, and, although seventy years of age, is in the enjoyment of all her faculties. Henry Eames has become the owner of the old home. He is the father of two children. Daniel, the other, owns a farm in the same neighborhood, and has a family of three children. The sister, Harriet, also owns a farm near the old home, and has one child.

We are pleased to be able to present to the people of Jefferson County the portraits of the old pioneer, Daniel Eames, with that of Clift and Lucy A. Eames, and also a fine view of the old home of the family.



SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

HON. ANDREW C. MIDDLETON.

His ancestors emigrated to the United States about the year 1790, and settled in New Jersey; they afterwards removed to Schoharie Co., N. Y., and in 1807 removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., which has ever since been the home of the family.

Andrew, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1749, and at the time of his settlement in Jefferson County his family consisted of his wife and seven children,—four sons and three daughters, all of whom settled in the town of Rutland, except one daughter, who settled in Otsego county. Andrew Middleton lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, dying in 1834.

Samuel, the youngest child, was born at Charleston, Montgomery Co., in 1796. He became a resident of Rutland in 1807, and in the fall of the same year settled on the farm where he continued to reside until his death, a period of sixty-six years. He was married April 26, 1821, and his widow, Seraph Middleton, still survives. She is now seventy-five years of age, and is the honored member of the family of the Hon. Andrew C. Middleton.

Mr. Samuel Middleton was seventy-seven years of age at his death, which occurred in 1873; he was the father of six children—three sons and three daughters. Reuben and John are in business in the city of New York; Margaret is deceased, and Sarah A. and Harriet are married, and live in Carthage, N. Y.

Andrew C., the second son, was born April 5, 1824. He was brought up on a farm, and has always made farming his business. He received a common school and academic education, and after ceasing to be taught continued in school as a teacher for a number of winters.

In 1849 he became town superintendent of schools, a position which he filled satisfactorily for two years. In 1858 he was elected supervisor, and served two years; and again in 1868 he occupied the same position. During the war he was deputy collector of internal revenue. For the years 1872 and 1873, he was president of the Jefferson County Farmers' Club.

Mr. Middleton is prominently identified with the Grange organization of this State, having been honored by being elected president of the State council.

At a convention of farmers, Oct. 20, 1873, Mr. Middleton was nominated to represent the 18th senatorial district; he was elected by a large majority over his competitor. During his term he served at the head of the Committee on Agriculture, and also as a member on the Committees on Public Expenditures and Grievances. Mr. Middleton cast his first vote in 1845 for the Whig ticket, and a Whig he remained until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has voted for Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes. In the year 1847, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Middleton was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Butterfield, of Rutland. Three children have been born to them. One died in infancy. Dewitt C., the son, is in business in the city of Watertown, and is unmarried; Gertrude I., the daughter, is the wife of Henry T. Gipson, who is in the legal profession in Watertown.

We present our readers on this page the portrait of the old pioneer, Mr. Samuel Middleton, and with it this brief sketch of the family, as a monument to his memory and a tribute of respect to the character and worth of his descendants.

CHRISTOPHER AND WILLIAM MIDDLETON.

John and Samuel Middleton came into the wilds of Jefferson at the same time, and were among the other early settlers of that day engaged in clearing lands and fitting them for cultivation.

John was married before he reached his majority to Miss Susannah Parkinson, of Rutland. The fruits of this marriage were five children, named as follows: Andrew, William and Robert (twins), Betsey, and Christopher, all of whom are living, married, and have families, except Betsey, who was married to Thomas Scott, and died at the age of thirty years, leaving two children, and Robert, who was married to Emily Francis, of Champion, and who died in 1869, aged fifty-eight. Andrew, the eldest son, resides at Carthage, has been married three times, and has two children.

Christopher, who was born in 1809, was reared a farmer and had but very few advantages to get an education; but under the guardianship of his mother and stepfather acquired a very practical knowledge of farming and hard work. He remained with them until he was of age. John Middleton died in 1813, at thirty years of age. His widow was married the second time to Reuben Scott, of Rutland. Christopher, on coming of age, went to work by the month, and at the expiration of five years he bought a farm of 100 acres in the town of Champion, which, after five years, he sold and then purchased a farm of 143 acres in Rutland, on which he has resided ever since. In 1845 he was united in marriage with Miss Dorcas H. Jones, of Champion, the daughter of Gardiner Jones, an old settler of the town of Orleans. The issue of this union is one child, a bright, intelligent lad of fifteen years, who is at this time a student at the Ives Seminary, at Antwerp. He is named Fred. C. Middleton. By reference to another page may be found a fine view of the beautiful farm home of Christopher Middleton.

William Middleton was born in Rutland in 1806, and, after his father's death, he and his twin brother Robert were taken by their uncle Samuel, and brought up in his family. The brothers remained with their uncle until they reached their majority, and William continued to work for him for some years after. The two brothers bought the old homestead, and remained in partnership for a number of years, when William bought his brother's interest in the farm. In 1832 William was married to Almira, a daughter of Thomas Scott, an old settler of Rutland. Their union has never been blessed by children, but they have adopted and reared a young lady, who remained with them until her marriage with William Sherman, of Minnesota; they now reside in Iowa.

It is with pleasure we are able to present our readers with portraits of this worthy couple, with a view of the old home of the family.

L. D. OLNEY.

The ancestors of Mr. Olney were of English and Scottish origin, and emigrated from England about 1670, and settled in Rhode Island.

Nedebiah, the paternal grandfather of our subject, in the year 1725, at the age of seventeen, in company with forty-two others, was captured by the Indians and taken to the border of the Ohio river, where they were subjected to various tortures, running the gauntlet, etc., from which they all perished except young Olney and one companion, who were saved and adopted by the chief's wife. They remained with the Indians seven long years before they made their escape, when, after inconceivable hardships, they made their way back through the wilderness to their friends. While with the Indians Mr. Olney acquired what was then called the Black Art, which is identical with what is now known as psychology. In after-years he would occasionally give specimens of the art, to the great wonder and amusement of his friends. He reared a family of five children, and lived to the extreme old age of ninety years. Davis, the second son, was born at Smithfield, R. I., in 1777; he was educated for, and became, a teacher, but after a few years he engaged in mercantile business, in which he invested his all, and in about a year he was burned out and lost everything. In 1806, in company with his brother, he started for the Black river country. Arriving in Rutland, Jefferson County, he located 160 acres of land, which was his home until 1850, when he retired from active business and moved into the village of Tylerville, where he resided until his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1868. He was married, in 1807, to Miss Olive Rowe, of Connecticut. They became the parents of thirteen children,—seven sons and six daughters. Luman D., the youngest son, was born at the old home in Rutland, Feb. 19, 1825; he was reared a farmer, and until seventeen years of age attended the common schools. He then attended the Jefferson County Institute, and was intending to pursue a collegiate course; but, after advancing two years in the same, pecuniary considerations on his father's part prevented. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching, which he followed for several years. At the age of twenty-eight, on Sept. 28, 1853, he was united in marriage with Miss Adeline E., daughter of Chauncey D. Huntington, and great-granddaughter of William Huntington, who came from New Hampshire, and settled in Jefferson County in 1804. She was born in Watertown in 1831; has one sister, who is the wife of Thomas C. Parker, of Watertown.

Mr. Olney and his wife are the parents of three children, all daughters, named as follows: Carrie E., Adeline C., and Channez I. Carrie is married to Mr. Chas. E. Hadcock, and resides on a farm adjoining the old home. Adeline C. is the wife of Clark D. Eddy, of Watertown. Mr. Olney is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is a man far above the average in scientific knowledge, which he puts to a practical use in the management of his farm, which is one of the finest in the county. In his religious faith he is not fettered by the contracted and narrow views of the sectarian, but cherishes liberal and enlarged ideas of the great Creator of the universe and his characteristics, as he sees them demonstrated in all the works of nature.

It is with much pleasure we are able to present in this work the portraits of Mr. Olney and his wife, and a fine view of their beautiful home.

CHAUNCEY D. HUNTINGTON.

Died in Croghan, Lewis county, N. Y., July 22, 1875, Mr. Chauncey D. Huntington, of Rutland, Jefferson County, aged sixty-nine years.

Mr. Huntington was the oldest of the third generation of Huntingtons known in the county, being the oldest son of Wm. Huntington, Jr., who emigrated with his father, Wm. Huntington, and family from New Hampshire, and settled in this then "western wilderness," in 1804, locating in Watertown, upon the farm in the eastern part of the town, subsequently known as the "Colonel Gotham farm."

The father of the subject of this imperfect sketch purchased and occupied the adjoining farm, now known as the "Westcott farm," upon which Chauncey was born in 1806.

He was a member of a large and highly-respected pioneer family. While Chauncey was yet young, his father changed his residence to within one mile south of Burr's Mills, in this town, where the balance of his minority was spent, acquiring his education at the district school in Burr's Mills.

His majority attained, he purchased a large farm near by, in the adjoining town of Rutland, and, on the 16th of March, 1831, married Miss Clarissa Bull, daughter of the late Johnson Bull, with whom he commenced the journey of a business life, with health, a commendable ambition, and desirable reputation for capital. Relying upon their joint industry and economy for success, both were adopted as leading characteristics of their life, and very soon their farm was paid for and a liberal surplus was laid aside to meet contingencies. Mrs. Huntington still survives him.

While occupying a prosperous and enviable position in the community of farmers of which he was a member, his health failed, and he soon found himself unable to conduct the business of his chosen occupation, and in 1852 he sold his farm and retired from labor.

For the past twenty years he has been accustomed to making, annually, from one to three excursions to the "big woods," fishing and hunting, camping out, often entirely alone, finding such action congenial and recuperative to both body and mind. On the last of these excursions he crossed life's rubicon, surrounded by his daughters, Mrs. L. D. Olney, and Mrs. T. C. Parker, with their husbands, his physician, and numerous of their resident friends, who had so often greeted his visitations.

Mr. Huntington was of that class of minds that must be known to be appreciated. All respected him; few, comparatively, knew him. He was a close student, much of his time being applied to study and investigation, especially since the loss of his health; was emphatically individualized; by nature, positive; conclusions, reached by close investigation, required demonstration for their removal. His religion was advertised in his life by his dealing justly, loving mercy, walking humbly, and paying twenty shillings on the pound. Although a firm believer in God and the immortality of the soul, yet he failed to be satisfied with the popular dogmas of the age, and his theory was, formerly, more nearly allied to that promulgated by Swedenborg than any other writer; but for the past twenty years he has been a firm believer in the theology of modern spiritualists as developed in the writings of Andrew Jackson Davis, of which he was an admirer. His religion was a reality; to him, a certainty.

As a man, Mr. Huntington possessed sterling merit and unflinching integrity; was upright, honest; as a friend, true and genial; and as husband and father, consistent, kind, and indulgent.

Funeral services were held at his late residence in Rutland on the 24th, by Rev. Mr. Hersey, from Micah 6th chap. 8th verse, and Acts 10th chap. 34th verse,—especially appropriate, and listened to by a very large and appreciative audience. S.

THE PARKINSON FAMILY.

William Parkinson emigrated originally from Vermont to Schoharie Co., N. Y., and about the year 1804 moved to Rutland, Jefferson County. He settled on a farm in what is known as the Hollow, some five miles east of the city of Watertown. He here became engaged in farming and coopering, and reared a family of seven children, named as follows: Esther, Susan, Robert, Moses, Asa, Reuben, and William, all of whom are deceased except Reuben. William Parkinson was born in 1747, and he was married to Elizabeth Poor, the widow of Peter Poor, who was killed by the Indians at an early day in the State of Maine. This old pioneer lived to the advanced age of seventy-nine years, dying in 1826. His widow died in 1842, at the age of eighty-three.

Asa, the fifth child, was born in Rutland, Vermont, Oct. 19, 1793, and was ten years of age when the family emigrated to Jefferson County. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Sacket's Harbor. He was reared a farmer, and had very limited advantages for an education at that early day. In 1825 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Dunlap, of Rutland. This union was severed by the death of his wife in 1837, leaving no children. On June 22, 1842, Mr. Parkinson was married to Miss Olive Knight, of New Hampshire. By this marriage there are two children, Phineas C. and James B., who, with their mother, own and occupy the old homestead in Rutland Hollow. Asa Parkinson died May 8, 1870, at the age of seventy-six years, and his widow, who is now seventy-six years of age, is an active, intelligent old lady, and bids fair to live yet many years, the honored and revered head of the family.

Phineas C. the eldest son, was born May 22, 1844, and James B. on the 21st day of July, 1846. The brothers own and occupy the old home farm jointly, and with their mother live together in one family. They have both received a good common school and academic education, and are engaged in farming and dairying, in which they have been very successful. Phineas C. was united in marriage in December, 1869, to Miss Ida Hardy, of Rutland; they have two children, named Grace B. and Robert A. James B. is still unmarried. Their father, Asa Parkinson, was a man of genuine piety, and was one of the pillars of the Presbyterian church of Rutland, of which he and his excellent wife have been honored members all their lives. We take pleasure in presenting our readers this brief sketch of an old family of early settlers, and elsewhere in these pages a view of the "old home in the Hollow," with portraits of Asa Parkinson and his surviving companion.

PETER POHL.

The ancestors of our subject were natives of Hesse Darmstadt. His paternal grandfather died when his father was five years old. His father, Johannes, was born at the old ancestral home, in the village of Erzhausen, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1805; was reared a farmer, which occupation he followed all his life on the old home-farm, where he was born. At the age of twenty-four he was married to Anna M. Leiser, of the same place, by whom he became the father of Mary, Peter, Margaret, Frederick W., and Elizabeth. Of these all are living and married except Margaret, who died in 1871. They are living in Germany, except Frederick, who is a resident of the town of Pamelia, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Peter, the second child, was born at the old family home, in Germany, on the seventeenth day of March, 1833. He remained with his parents—attending the village school and assisting on the farm—until he was twenty-two years of age, when, fired by the ambition to get a fortune and home for himself, he emigrated to the United States, and located at Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y. With the characteristic industry and economy of his people, at the end of five years' labor by the month he had accumulated enough to purchase and partly pay for a farm of 50 acres in the town of Orleans. He had, meantime, on the seventeenth day of March, 1859, married Miss Louise Baltz, a daughter of Andrew Baltz, of Orleans, who emigrated to this county in 1833, and has reared a family of six children. Mr. Pohl, after four years, sold his 50 acres in Orleans, and purchased a farm of 200 acres in the town of Clayton, where he resided until March, 1877, when he again sold out, and bought a farm of 290 acres in Rutland, situated seven miles east of Watertown. He has three children, named Charles F., George A., and Edwin L. The farm is fertile and productive for dairy purposes, to which it is chiefly devoted, and Mr. Pohl keeps at this about 40 cows, and manufactures his own butter in his own creamery. Mr. Pohl is Republican in politics, and the family are Methodists in religious faith.

We submit this brief sketch of one of the worthy adopted citizens of Jefferson County, and, on another page, a fine view of the home and portraits of Mr. Pohl and his wife.

CHARLES C. HARDY

was the fifth son of Robert Hardy, who emigrated to Jefferson County and settled in the town of Watertown, near Burrville, in 1811—who was the second son of Thomas Hardy—(of Scotch descent), and a soldier of the Revolutionary war; he fought under Stark at Bennington, under Wayne at the gallant charge of Stony Point, was with Greene in his southern campaign, and present at the surrender of Cornwallis, which closed the war.

In 1815 he returned to his native place, Concord, N. H., and was united in marriage to Abigail Stone, with whom and his brother Phineas (whose present place of residence is represented in this work) he returned to Jefferson County, and settled in the town of Rutland. Soon after he purchased, in company with his brother Phineas, the homestead now occupied and owned by his son, Charles C. Phineas cleared and improved the farm, while Robert carried on his business of carpenter and builder quite extensively; he employed many hands, and many of the old buildings now standing are monuments of his handiwork.

He carried on his business of builder until 1836, when he was crippled by the falling of a building while being raised, and thereafter turned his attention to farming. He was a devout Christian, and practiced in his every-day life what he professed in his church. To him and his faithful helpmeet were born ten children, viz.: Thomas, Lovilla S., Abby, Robert C., Gustavus, Lucy A., Addison W., Charles C., J. Calvin, and Arthur L., all but the last arriving at adult age, and of whom the first three and the last one are deceased.

Charles C. resided with his father until the age of nineteen,—working upon the farm during the summer seasons, and attending school winters, obtaining a good common education,—when he was engaged with Benjamin Gibbs, of the city of Watertown, to learn the trade followed by his father. After working two years at the bench he studied architectural drawing with Otis L. Wheelock. In January, 1853, he took the Nicaragua route for California, on the steamship "Independence," which was wrecked and burned near St. Margarite Island, and one hundred and fifty lives, out of a total of four hundred on board, were lost. Arriving in California by the whale-ship "Meteor," which took the survivors off the barren island on which they were cast, he at first turned his attention to mining. Not being very successful in that undertaking, he took up the saw, the plane, and the hammer, and carried on the business successfully at the mining town of French Gulch. He subsequently obtained the situation of master mechanic and builder under the U. S. Government, at Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, which position he held until his return to his native place in 1859. His father's death occurring the following year, he came into possession—by purchase—of the old homestead, and has since turned his attention successfully to farming,—the products of the farm being principally the dairy and maple-syrup and sugar.

The old house was burned in 1872, and in 1873 he erected the fine residence which is represented elsewhere in the pages of this work, one of the finest in the town, showing the fruits of his early education as a builder and architect.

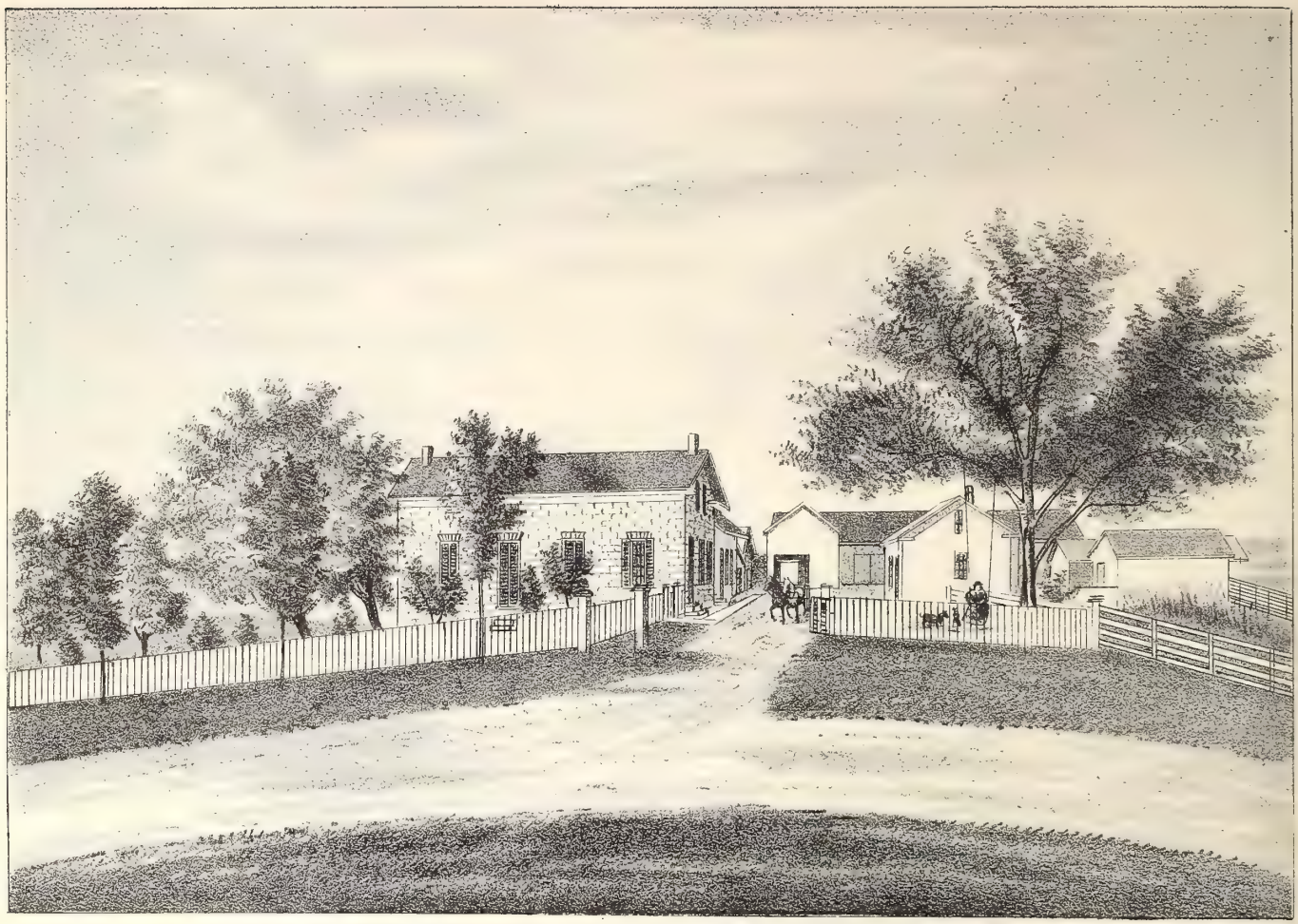
ARNOLD WEBB

is a descendant of good old English stock. His fraternal grandfather was a seafaring man in his younger days, and afterwards a soldier in the wars against the French in this country. He was in the battle when the brave General Wolfe lost his life, and afterwards was a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought all through that memorable struggle.

He settled in Vermont and became a farmer, rearing a large family of children. He lived to the extreme old age of ninety years, leaving to his descendants the record of a long life of noble deeds.



RESIDENCE OF A. ROSE, RUTLAND, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF **M. B. BODMAN**, THERESA, JEFFERSON CO., N.Y.

Joel Webb, the father of our subject, was born in Vermont in 1779. He attended the common schools, and acquired a good English education. At the early age of sixteen years he left his father's home and came into the State of New York, where he worked out by the month for two years. He then went into the wilds of Lewis county, where, it is said, he chopped the first acre of forest in the town of Pinckney.

In 1804 he came into the town of Rutland, and bought of Deacon Phillips the right to 200 acres of wild land, at 50 cents per acre, which became his future home. His next move was to get a wife, which he accomplished by marrying Miss Amy Stanley, the daughter of one of the earliest settlers. He next erected a log house and commenced clearing his land, and from that time on until his death he was engaged in farming and rearing a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: Harriet, Arnold, Almira, Stanley, Lucy A., Emily, Ellen, Reuben G., and Wm. P.

Arnold, the second child, who was born Jan. 4, 1808, remained at home with the parents, and at his maturity took charge of the farm and the old people. He remained single until he reached the mature age of forty-seven, when he surrendered all the privileges of bachelorhood to Miss Jane D. Henderson, of Oswego county, the daughter of one of the early settlers of that county. They have no children, but this does not seem to mar their happiness in each other's society. Mr. Webb is a stanch Democrat of the Jackson type, and has for a long time been an honored member of the Masonic order, by whom he is held in high esteem and respect. Elsewhere in the pages of this work may be found a fine view of the beautiful home residence of Mr. Webb, and portraits of his excellent wife, his father, and himself.

THERESA.

This town is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, with its longer lines stretching northeast and southwest. St. Lawrence county is its northeastern boundary, Le Ray township its southwestern, Orleans joins it on the west, Alexandria on the northwest, and Antwerp and Philadelphia on the southeast.

The Indian river traverses its entire length, entering the town at its southern corner, and leaving it in the extreme northeast, whence it passes into St. Lawrence county. The northern portion of the town contains a number of beautiful lakes, abounding in fish. Of these, Butterfield and Mud lakes lie on the Alexandria line, and partly in that town, Grass lake is partly in St. Lawrence county, Moon lake extends from this into the town of Antwerp, while Hide, Crystal, Sixberry, Mill-site, Red, and Muskalonge lakes, and the Lake of the Woods, lie wholly in Theresa. This lake region is a paradise for the sportsman of to-day, just as it was for the red hunters and fishermen before the blight of the pale-face fell on them. The margins of these waters are nearly everywhere bound in by high, rocky shores and bold promontories, and in many places the same feature is noticeable along the Indian river. The ledge known as Bluff Rock, 4 miles below Theresa village, on the river, is from 130 to 150 feet in height, and nearly a half-mile in length; in a great part of this distance descending sheer from the summit to the water's edge. There is a spot—deeply indented and shut in by the hills—just below Theresa village, on the river, known as the "Indian landing," because the red men paddled their canoes up to this spot, at the very foot of the falls, disembarked, and, carrying them over the rugged portage, placed them again in the still water above the rapids, to continue their journey towards the southeast. This was their great water-way and trail. It is not very many years since there died in Le Ray an old man named Keyser, who was captured by Indians at the battle of Oriskany, now a century ago, and who recollected that on his way to Canada he passed a night of suffering, closely bound and watched by his savage captors, at this same landing-place, at the foot of the "high falls;" then, and for many years after, an unbroken wilderness.

At a considerable distance below this landing-place, and on the left bank of the river, is a point known as "Barret's landing," because that, during or before the War of 1812, a man of that name, living at Evans' Mills, engaged, as is supposed, in smuggling, made this the landing-place for a bateau which he had placed on the lower river, in the contraband trade, taking his goods by portage around the falls, and reloading them upon another similar boat, at a point not far above Seeber's mill; thence to proceed up the river. There are persons yet living who have seen and used these boats after their owner had abandoned them.

From the falls to the St. Lawrence county line, the surface of the country along the river is a dead level. It is also comparatively free from inequalities in the south and southwest portions. In other parts, particularly in the lake section, it is broken by abrupt hills and ribbed by barren and forbidding ledges. Nearly all the township was comprised in the 220,000 acre purchase of J. D. Le Ray de Chaumont from the Antwerp company, Jan. 4, 1800.

Mr. Le Ray was not slow to note and fully appreciate the material advantages offered by nature at the High Falls of

Indian river (as the locality, now Theresa village, was then designated), and he marked it as a point for the erection of mills which should supply lumber and flour—two prime necessities of life—to prospective settlers upon his lands. Lumber could be produced with comparatively little delay; he had but to build a mill and utilize a fraction of the immense water-power of the falls to change the dense pine forest, which then covered all the hills and ravines down to the river's edge, into merchantable boards, plank, and timber. Accordingly, in 1810–11, a saw-mill was erected which produced large quantities of lumber, and this, in the absence of a home demand, was rafted down the river to a market at Rossie or Ogdensburgh. The opening of the War of 1812 paralyzed this traffic, and not only was the saw-mill stopped, but a great deal of lumber was left unrafted and went to decay at the mill-yard.

To produce flour was wholly a different matter. The glens and hill-sides, which were heavy with timber to supply the saw, had never borne an ear of wheat or corn; and there could be no need of nor work for a grain-mill, until great labor had been expended to clear the thick forest, to break the soil, to sow seed, and, God willing, to gather the harvest. Such clearings Mr. Le Ray at once proceeded to make. It was his purpose to sell and settle his lands as rapidly as possible, and by clearing and sowing grain he would be able to furnish the means of subsistence to pioneers until they could produce for themselves. The largest of the clearings which he caused to be made was about 100 acres, and laid something more than a mile above the falls, on the left bank of the river. Another, of about 40 acres, was made on the river, a short distance below the first-named. This was cleared before the larger tract; it was the spot where the land-office was afterwards established, and where a stone house, still standing, was built by the proprietor's agent, Rotier. It was recently the property of Joseph Fayel, and is now owned by J. P. Douglass, Esq.

At the end of two years, portions of these "jobs," as they were called, had been seeded to grass, and he had stocked them with cattle. In 1813, his animals numbered nearly 500 sheep, about 60 horned cattle, and 20 or more horses. The War of 1812 was then in progress, and these herds were in a most exposed position to a foray by the enemy from the border. All around them was thick forest, stretching to the St. Lawrence, and in the opposite direction to the Quaker settlement, seven miles distant, which was the nearest point of communication, and this was reached only by an obscure trail through the woods. To guard these animals, Capt. John Hoover, afterwards landlord of the tavern at Evans' Mills, was garrisoned in the strong log house upon the forty-acre clearing, the forces under him consisting of his wife and John A. Evans, but with arms and ammunition enough for a force three times as large. Not only was the captain successful in saving the animals, but he actually captured, single-handed, two of a party of five of the enemy who came to reconnoitre his position.

Sales of land in Theresa were commenced by Mr. Le Ray in 1817. Three dollars per acre was the usual price, and seven years' time was given for payment. The contracts required the purchaser to build, within one year, upon the premises, a log house eighteen feet square, or the equivalent of these dimensions, and to clear, within the same time, four acres of every hundred acres purchased; this to be done in a thorough and proper manner. There were at first no reservations of mineral rights to the proprietor, but after a few years these were required to be made. During the year in which sales were commenced by Le Ray a few settlers came in, and a larger number arrived in the following year. In 1818, the proprietor, with a view to the building of a village at the falls, caused a reservation to be surveyed containing 1000 acres, the exterior lines being run, and that part of the tract lying south and west of the river in one-fourth-acre lots, by M. Evans, surveyor. The locality and prospective village was for some time known only as High Falls, but after the place became more important it was christened by Mr. Le Ray *Theresa*, the name of his daughter, who married the French Marquis de Gouvello, and the name of the village was given to the town, upon its erection.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS—FIRST TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

The first two settlers upon lands in Theresa were Colonel Sinesa Ball and James Shurtliff, both of whom came in 1817, but it is not known which arrived earliest in the year. Mr. Shurtliff settled upon the spot where Le Ray's larger clearing had been made, now comprised in the farm of W. H. Seeber. For a short time Mr. Shurtliff kept his house as an inn, and it was the first opened in the town. After him, the farm was occupied by his son-in-law, Jesse Kelsey, and still later came into the ownership of James Ward, of Le Ray, now of Carthage. Mr. Shurtliff died at Plessis, August 1, 1846, aged seventy-nine years.

Colonel Ball settled on the Military road, two miles west of the falls. He had served as an officer at Sacket's Harbor in the War of 1812, and became colonel of militia. Many are still living who remember him as commanding officer at the "trainings" held on the field near Cook's tavern, in Antwerp. Afterwards his land was sold to Edward Cooper, from whom it descended to his son, Irvin C. Cooper, the present owner. Colonel Ball died near Hide lake, in Theresa, July 1, 1877, at the age of eighty-six years.

At the commencement of the year 1819 there were within the present limits of the town, in addition to the two already mentioned, the following settlers: Anson and Jeremiah Cheeseman, Mr. Moyer, Joseph Miller, Jas. Lake, Eliphalet Emery, and Zalmon Pool. Anson Cheeseman at that time was sawyer at Le Ray's mill at the falls, and lived in the "mill-house." He afterwards purchased and occupied a farm between the falls and the Military road, now the property of L. Salisbury. He also at one time carried on a potashery in the village. Jeremiah Cheeseman, brother of Anson, on the Alexandria road, south side, opposite estate of Timothy Wood. He is now living in Alexandria. Mr. Moyer settled near Shurtliff's, on land now of Alexander Cooper. Joseph Miller located on west side of Alexandria road, now Benjamin Colvin's farm. James Lake, on land afterwards owned by Charles Wilson, on the easterly side of Hide lake. Eliphalet Emery, adjoining Mr. Lake, and also on the Wilson premises, and Zalmon





Jonathan Stratton Chloe A. Stratton



RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN STRATTON,
THERESA, JEFFERSON CO, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF **DAVID BEARUP**, THERESA, N. Y.

Pool, Jr., who had purchased, in the fall of 1817, and moved here with his family in March, 1818, settling on the Antwerp town line, in lot No. 138, on the southerly side of Moon lake. Here he lived until his death, Sept. 26, 1866, at the age of seventy-three years. These were the only inhabitants, excepting perhaps a few persons in the employ of Le Ray, who were in no sense settlers.

In February, 1819, Jesse Doolittle came from Watertown (where he had located as a blacksmith in 1806) and settled on the easterly side of the river, on lot No. 134. With him came a family of five children: Alanson, died in 1850; Jesse S., still living on the farm; Richard, now in Illinois, and two daughters. He was the first blacksmith in Theresa (the second being Carley Smith, from New Hampshire, who lived and worked at his trade upon the site of the residence of the late John C. Collis). Mr. Doolittle, arriving in February, cleared sufficient land to put in three acres of wheat and one acre of corn the same spring. In the fall of the same year he sowed ten acres of winter wheat. He lived on this farm until his death, July 7, 1836.

There were several others who came during 1819: Nathaniel Parker, Ebenezer Lull, Mrs. Keeler, Allen Cole, Henry R. Morey, Austin Bates, Augustus Soper, and perhaps a few others. Mr. Lull was from Morris, Otsego county, N. Y. He purchased and built a frame dwelling upon the grounds where is now John Parker's residence, in Theresa village. Mrs. Keeler, a widow, and sister of Anson Cheeseman, built a frame house where Mrs. Coe's brick house now stands. She brought with her two sons and a daughter. Mr. Lull became her boarder until the time of his own marriage. Henry Morey was the first who established as a carpenter and joiner, located his shop on the lot where Nathaniel W. Lull's house now stands, and built the earliest houses at the Falls. Afterwards he built and occupied the present dwelling of George P. Fox. He removed to Evans' Mills and died there, but is buried at Theresa village. Allen Cole settled four miles west of the Falls, near the Orleans line. Afterwards he sold to George Snell, and removed to Alexandria, where he died. Augustus Soper came from Augusta, Oneida county, and settled on the road to West Theresa, two miles west of the river, now the land of Absalom Zellar. Nathaniel Parker located adjoining Soper. He died in 1854, at the age of 87. Michael V. D. Cook also settled in 1819, two and a half miles northwest of the Falls. Benjamin Allen and Daniel Morgan settled in the same year, both on great lot 136, Job Whitney on lot 135, and —— Castleman "squatted" in a log house on Le Ray's 40-acre clearing, above the Falls. Lodowick Salisbury came about 1820, and located on the Military road, lot 97, the land being the same now owned by Silas West. He built a log house, and opened it as a place of public entertainment, the first of the several inns which sprung up on that road, in Theresa. Mr. Salisbury died April 5, 1846. His sons were, Alexander, the first supervisor of Theresa, and at one time president of the Redwood Glass Company, now living in Illinois; Lodowick, Jr., now residing in Theresa; Edward and Joshua, both dead; and Percival B., now a resident of Ohio. Leonard Boyer also came about that time, and settled with his large family on lands afterwards of Jacob Ostrander, at the intersection of the Clayton and Military roads. Sylvester Bodman came in 1820, and settled a mile southeast from the Falls, on lot 133. His widow, Mrs. Relief Bodman, still lives there, aged 96 years, the oldest person in the town. Nathaniel W. Lull came also in that year, and is now living in the village. Dudley Chapman came with Bodman and settled near him.

Col. Artemas Baker, the second blacksmith at the Falls, came in during that year. He located his shop where Bullard's store afterwards stood. In the journal of Jesse Doolittle, under date of 1821, is found an entry showing that the latter loaned to Baker the anvil, bellows, vise, shoeing tools, tongs, hammers, and coal, for the prosecution of his trade. He built and occupied the present dwelling of Jason Morrow. In later years he lived for a long time in California. He died in Michigan in September, 1877, but is buried at Theresa. Another of the earliest blacksmiths was Nathan Starks, who settled east of the Falls, near Bodman's. Seymour Murray was the first shoemaker, and came in 1821. His dwelling and shop was just north of the present residence of R. C. Collis. He had come from Lowville, and a few years later returned and died there.

The first tailor was Deacon Abraham Morrow, from N. H., about the same time. His shop and residence were first in the house which Mrs. Keeler had occupied, and he is said to have been one of the most industrious men in the town. He afterwards purchased, and lived opposite the Presbyterian church, on the corner lot, later sold to Rosele C. Collis. He went to California with Col. Baker, returned, and died in Theresa village. It was not long after, 1850, that Zalmon Pool, Sr., and John and Isaac Pool located near Antwerp town-line, on great lot 137.

Archibald Fisher came from N. H. about 1820, and purchased lands near the line of Orleans; the same afterwards being the farm of Nicolas D. Yost. Mr. Fisher afterwards removed to the village, became general of militia, and a citizen of considerable prominence. Samuel Hall, a shoemaker, came about 1822. His residence and shop were on land now owned by J. S. Vanderburgh. In 1822 or '23, Azariah Walton came to the Falls, bringing his family and movables, in Barrett's scow, down the Indian river, disembarking at the head of the rapids. He purchased five acres on the north bank of the river, the tract afterwards owned by Gen. Fisher, and embracing the present sites of Collis' factory and Stockwell's mills. His dwelling stood where Mrs. Yost now lives. He afterwards removed to Alexandria, and was for more than eighteen years deputy collector at the Bay.

The first white child born in the limits of Theresa was Ursula Cole, daughter of Allen Cole, born May 26, 1819, now the widow of Jacob Ostrander. The next birth, and occurring at nearly the same time, was a daughter of Anson Cheeseman. She died while young.

The first marriage was that of Erastus Clark to Kate Underwood. The ceremony was performed at the house of Jesse Doolittle, in the year 1820. The next was that of Andrew Stone to Hannah, daughter of James Shurtliff, Esq., the ceremony being performed by the father of the bride.

The first death among these settlers was that of Thompson Doolittle, son of Jesse Doolittle. He died Nov. 18, 1820, at the house of his father, was buried on the farm, and his remains still lie there.

Dr. James Brooks was the first physician. He came in 1852, bought, and built a small frame house upon the lot adjoining Nathaniel W. Lull, now owned by John Parker. He died in 1823, and the house and lot became the property of his son, Thompson Brooks. The successor of Dr. Brooks was Dr. Samuel J. Gaines, a man of good abilities, who, however, remained but a short time, and was in turn succeeded by Dr. John D. Davison, who came from Pamelia to the Falls in 1824, bringing a wife just married. He located his office in an unfinished building, erected by Mr. Stephenson, on the spot where now stands the American House. This building also for a time was his dwelling. He afterwards built a house at the end of a lane, in the rear of Captain Nathaniel Lull's premises. He died Sept. 22, 1865, aged 72 years. His two sons, James and Nathan M., were also physicians, and practiced here, but died comparatively young; the former, Jan. 2, 1854, at the age of 29.

The first grist-mill was commenced at the Falls by Samuel Case, for Le Ray, in 1820, and completed in 1821. Its site was about the same as that of the present grist-mill at the lower dam. Its height was 4 stories in front and 5 on the river. Noah Ashley, the father of Marcius B. Ashley, was the first miller employed. His family occupied the old "mill-house," Mr. Cheeseman having vacated it to move upon his farm. Mr. Ashley died January 17, 1840, at the age of 63 years. The mill was sold to Percival Bullard in 1823. About 1830 it passed to the ownership of Marcius B. and Stephen Ashley; after whom it was at different times owned by Salisbury, Kelsey & Co., —— Stokes, and George Wilson, during whose term it was burned, in 1852. He rebuilt it, and the firm was Wilson & Humphrey; after them, David Burr, from whom it passed to Charles Pool, and was his property when destroyed by fire in 1859.

The first public-house at the Falls was built in 1819, upon the spot now occupied by the Getman House. It was owned by Le Ray, but opened and kept by Mr. Stephenson, from Lowville. It was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1821; the fire occurring, it was said, by the carelessness of a colored girl, who, whether culpable or not, lost her life in the flames. A new public-house—being the main part of the present Getman House—was built on the same spot, in 1824, by Gen. Archibald Fisher, who long remained its landlord. It was for many years known as "The Brick Tavern," and was the first structure of that material erected within the bounds of Theresa. The bricks for the purpose were both manufactured and laid by Benjamin Barnes, the first brick-maker and brick-layer at the Falls, and who had then just arrived. His kiln was on the opposite side of the river, in the locality now known as "Brooklyn." The next brick building was the dwelling-house of Nathaniel W. Lull,—still standing on Main street. The bricks for this were also furnished and laid by Mr. Barnes. He became a local preacher of the Methodist denomination, and is represented to have been remarkable for his persuasive powers, rugged eloquence, and religious fervor. He died in Theresa, March 21, 1864, at the age of 72 years.

The first tannery was that of Jonathan Thompson, at Barnes' creek, northeast of the Falls settlement, on land now of Charles Fairbanks. This was started in 1822, and in the same year another was put in operation by Nathaniel W. Lull, on a small run, near the present railway station. This last continued in operation for about ten years, and was then abandoned. Thompson, after a time, removed his vats and appurtenances, and re-erected them near where the foundry now stands, at the south end of the lower bridge, where he also had a shop for the finishing of his leather. John S. Casler succeeded Thompson in the business at that place. A third tannery was erected by Almond Thwing in the ravine, in the rear of the present American Hotel. He was succeeded in this by his son Charles; and himself, in partnership with Mr. Eddy, about 1860, built another tannery on the river above the Falls, and below Seeber's saw-mill,—the same now owned and operated by V. J. Cooper. Afterwards, having disposed of his interest in this, he put in operation still another tannery, where Aaron Parkhurst now resides. This was carried on but a short time and abandoned.

A fulling-mill and clothiery-works were put in operation about 1822 by Nathan M. Flower, a clothier by trade, who came to Theresa Falls from Cherry Valley. These works stood where Collis' woolen-factory now is, and they were destroyed by fire some years later. Mr. Flower stood high in the community, and held various offices, among them that of justice of the peace. He occupied an office on the north side of the street, between Bullard's store and the Presbyterian church. He died of apoplexy, April 4, 1843, aged only forty-seven years. One of his sons has been mayor of Watertown.

EARLIEST STORES AND MERCHANTS.

The first merchant at Theresa was Ebenezer Lull, who, in 1820, built and opened a small store on the corner where Snell's hardware store now is. The clerk he employed was Alexander Salisbury. Soon afterwards, Lull, in partnership with Azariah Walton, entered quite extensively into the lumber trade, shipping West India staves and square timber to Montreal by the St. Lawrence river. Their point of shipment was Alexandria Bay, and they also opened another store at Plessis. Their operations, however, did not result in profit. In 1825, Mr. Lull sold the store to Olney Pierce, of Watertown, for Anson Ranney, who afterwards also bought the frame dwelling which Mr. Lull had built where John Parker's residence now stands. Mr. Ranney, being a bachelor, did not at once occupy the house, and Mr. Lull remained in it until his death, which took place in December, 1827, from disease produced by exposure in running his lumber-rafts on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Ranney afterwards moved the Lull house to the place where it is now occupied by L. Salisbury, and, in the place where it had stood, erected a house which has been remodeled into the present residence of Mr. Parker. The stone store at the southeast corner of Main and Commercial streets was built by Ranney about 1832, and he here continued business for many years, having partners at different times, among whom were his former clerk, P. D. Bullard (1840 to 1844), and Silas L. George, after 1844.



BENJAMIN STILL.

BENJAMIN STILL, the son of a British soldier, and the youngest of a family of three children, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1777. He was reared upon a farm, and was educated in the common schools of that day. In 1802 he married Lydia Kent, of Royalton, Vermont, by which union were born four sons and five daughters, in all nine children, of whom five are still living. Cementha, the eldest daughter, married Jotham Marshall; the second daughter, Zilpha, married Alfred Adams; Harriet married Eli H. Phelps; Mary married Edward Cooper, and Elvira, the youngest daughter, married Matthew H. Smith, of Redwood. Early in the year 1804, they came with an ox-team and one cow (all their worldly goods), and settled in the wilderness, six miles northeast of Brownsville, in the town of Pamelia, on what is now known as the military road. For a short time they accepted the hospitalities of their friend, Nathan Cole, who had preceded them and erected a log cabin. Mr. Still soon erected a log cabin for himself, and moved into it before he could procure lumber to make a door, and a bedquilt was substituted therefor, which was sufficient by day, but a glowing fire was required by night to keep wild beasts at bay.

In the fall of 1805 an accidental gun-shot wound disabled his left arm for life. The doctors' bills and attendant expenses amounted to three hundred dollars, covering fully every dollar that he was worth. By his well-disciplined habits of economy, perseverance, and energy, he succeeded in discharging all this indebtedness and paying for his land, which was greatly aided by his amiable wife, who was truly a helpmeet for him.

"Her careful hand kept everything from waste,
With cheerful mode each thrifty toil embraced."

In 1824 he sold his farm in Pamelia, and bought two hundred acres in Theresa, which he cleared up and paid for, and held free from encumbrance. This farm is now owned by his son Horatio, and ranks among the first in the county, and has received the first premium at the Jefferson County Agricultural Fair. Also, the dairy butter of Mrs. Still's own make received the first premium.

Mr. Still's integrity won for him the esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and he was repeatedly elected to important town offices. While magistrate, he always advised a settlement rather than a suit. At the declaration of the war of 1812, a log fort was erected on his farm for the protection of the surrounding inhabitants from the Indians. Although exempt from military duty, he volunteered at the battle of Sacket's Harbor to rally the demoralized militia to renew the battle.

During his life he was the poor man's friend, not simply to relieve his present need, but to instruct him how by his own legitimate efforts to become a useful and independent citizen. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and always stood firm to its principles, and on his death-bed his great anxiety was for the Union.

In religious faith he was a Methodist; and of Mrs. Still, it can be truly said,

"Her Saviour, dear, through life's meandering path,
Was her dear Saviour in the arms of death."

He survived his widow fifteen years, and died in 1865, at the age of eighty-six, and now reposes in the family burying-ground on the farm, by the side of his wife, two sons, and one of his daughters.

"He temp'rate lived, and free from envious pride,
If faults he had, they leaned to virtue's side."



A. CHURCH, *Proprietor.*

THERESA, N. Y.

The second store in town was opened by John J. Gilbert, in a brick building which he erected near the south end of the lower bridge, about 1830. After him it was carried on by De Grasse Salisbury and Benjamin L. Smith, then by A. Salisbury and Morseman, then by John S. Casler, who soon closed the store and changed the building to a dwelling and currier's shop. Another store was opened, at an early day, by John Gibbs, near the one last mentioned, in the house now occupied by Mr. Hibbard.

The store on the southwest corner of Main and Commercial streets, now Joseph Fayel's, was built about 1837 by A. Salisbury and Ichabod Thompson, who opened trade there in partnership. At one time afterwards the firm was Salisbury, Thompson, Ashley & Davison.

The four brick stores on the east side of Commercial street, extending 90 feet north from Main, and then known as Exchange block, were completed in 1845, and occupied as follows: the corner, by P. D. Bullard; the next (now Yost's bank) by the jewelry-store of William D. Chapman, with office of Dr. Davison in second story; the third by Franklin Parker, with "East and West India goods;" the fourth by Baker & Salisbury.

The brick block on west side of Commercial street, now partly occupied by F. M. Peck, was erected in 1847. It comprised four stores,—one owned by William Townsend, one by Thomas Gale, a third by Miles Myers and others, and the fourth by A. N. Brittan. Mr. Townsend sold his store to Anson Ranney, who removed to it from the stone store. It is of course impracticable to follow the changes down to the present time; but in the above we have noticed the first and earlier stores and traders of Theresa village, outside of which there has been no merchandising in the town, except that of Warren Parrish and his successor, John Rappole, who some years ago traded in a small way at Rappole's Corners, or West Theresa.

POST-OFFICES—TELEGRAPH.

The establishment of the post-office at Theresa was in the year 1822, upon the creation of the post-route from Champion to Alexandria Bay, by way of Evans' Mills and this village. The first postmaster was Ebenezer Lull. The mail-service was weekly, and performed on horseback by Sidney I. Jones, the first mail-carrier. The office was kept at Lull's store. The second postmaster was Anson Ranney, then Alexander Salisbury, under whom the office was removed to the store of Salisbury & Thompson, on the opposite corner. The present postmaster is Alvin F. Richardson.

There was formerly a post-office in the southwesterly part of the town, near the line of Le Ray, known as Military Road. This was established before 1840, and has been discontinued many years. The post-office of West Theresa was established in 1848, with Warren Parrish as postmaster. This also has been out of existence for some years.

Theresa was first placed in electric communication with the outside world in 1850, by the erection of the "Merchants' Line" of telegraph on the stage-road from Oswego to Ogdensburgh, by way of Watertown. The office was first located in the brick block over the store of Silas L. George, and the first operator was J. D. Moak.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

In the days when the Military road was a great route of travel, several taverns were opened upon it within the limits of Theresa. The first of these, as has already been mentioned, was that of Lodowick Salisbury. The next which was opened on that road was by Elias Holbrook, of Le Ray, about 1827. It was afterwards kept by Austin Bates and others; the last being a Mr. Hodges, from Utica, from whom it was usually known as the Hodges' tavern. It stood on the east side of the Military road, near the present premises of J. P. Douglass. The "Shufta tavern," on the same road, near the line of Le Ray, was built by John L. Farrar, of Pamelia, about 1828. He was not only a publican, but a farmer and manufacturer of pumps, which business he carried on upon these premises. Several landlords succeeded him, among whom were Austin Bates, Marcius B. Ashley, and P. Shufta, proprietor of the house (no longer an inn) and the farm belonging to it. The "Red Tavern," the best known of any on the road, was built about 1828, by Henry R. Morey, of Theresa village, at the road-crossing just north of Col. Ball's farm. After Morey, it was kept by Hiram Becker, Elias Glass, Austin Bates, and others. It is still standing, but in a state of decay. Benjamin Pease also opened a log tavern on the Military road as early as 1825. He had no successor. It was on the Le Ray town-line, now J. Stratton's place. Besides these, there have been two or three public-houses in other parts of the town outside of the village. One was opened about 1837, by Daniel Strough, on the La Fargeville road, near the town-line. It was kept by him a few years and then closed. Warren Parrish also kept a tavern at West Theresa for some years. On the north side of Red lake, a few years since, John Graves erected a house on land purchased of George T. Brown, and this he opened as a summer resort for sportsmen and pleasure-seekers. It is now owned, and kept open in summer for the same purpose, by Alanson Cook.

Of the hotels in the village, that now known as the Getman House is identical with the "Brick Tavern," the erection of which has already been noticed. It has since been somewhat enlarged and improved. Among its landlords, since Gen. Fisher, have been Marcius B. Ashley, S. Wilson, J. Davis, John F. Smith, W. E. Bennett, C. C. Chadwick, B. N. Hanson, Noah Perkins, Niles Terrill, and the present proprietor, Elias Getman.

The American House, commenced by Stephenson in 1822, after the burning of the first hotel, but remaining unfinished for some years, occupied as an office by Dr. Brooks, and afterwards as a dwelling, was remodeled by Sewell Wilson, who excavated the sand-bank on which it stood, building under it the present brick basement, and opened it as a public-house about 1842. Among those who have succeeded him in its management were —— Bullard, James Chaumont, B. N. Hanson, Niles Terrill, Stephen Rheiner, —— Woodworth, —— Eddy, P. Vebber, and A. Church, present owner.

SEPARATE TOWN ORGANIZATION.

By an act of April 15, 1841, Theresa was erected a town; its territory—the same now embraced in its bounda-

ries—being partitioned from Alexandria. The first town-meeting was held at the public-house of Marcius B. Ashley, in Theresa village, and resulted in the election of the following officers, viz.: Town Clerk, Percival D. Bullard; Justices of the Peace, Abraham Morrow, Michael Servis, Osmyn Caswell; Assessor, Richard Hoover; Commissioners of Highways, Barney N. Hanson, Jonathan Hakes; Commissioner of Common Schools, Stephen Scott; Inspectors of Common Schools, Samuel W. Strough, Ichabod Cronkite; Overseer of Poor, Samuel T. Brooks; Constables, Isaac L. Huntington, Jeremiah R. Hungerford, Albert W. Covenhoven. Alexander Salisbury, elected supervisor of Alexandria for that year prior to the partition, held over as supervisor of the new town, under a clause of the act of erection which provided that all persons elected to town offices in Alexandria at the last previous annual meeting should continue to hold those offices, until the expiration of their term, in the towns in which their residence fell. Some other officers than the supervisor also held over in Theresa under that provision. The list of persons elected to the office of supervisor from the erection of the town until the present time is as follows: Alexander Salisbury, 1841; John D. Davison, 1842–43; Archibald Fisher, 1844 and 1845; Jesse Kelsey, 1846; Zalmon Pool, Jr., 1847–48; Anson Ranney, 1849, 1850, 1852, '53 and '54; Percival D. Bullard, 1851, 1857, 1863; Franklin Parker, 1855; Joseph Fayel, 1856; Nicholas D. Yost, 1858, 1859; Joseph Atwell, 1860; Benjamin P. Cheeseman, 1861–62; David Bearup, 1864 to 1870, inclusive; Jason C. Morrow, 1871, 1872; George E. Yost, 1873–74; and John Parker in 1875, '76, and 1877.

Theresa having no town-hall, the annual town-meetings have been held at the following houses, viz.: 1841, at M. B. Ashley's; 1842, '43, '44, '45, and '46, at S. Wilson's; 1847, at J. Davis'; 1848–49, at John F. Smith's; 1850, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, at W. E. Bennett's; 1856, 1859, '60, '62, at C. C. Chadwick's; 1857, at James Chaumont's; 1858, 1861, 1863, at Barney N. Hanson's; 1864, 1865, at Noah A. Perkins'; 1866, 1871, at Niles Terrell's; 1867, at Stephen Rheiner's; 1868, '69, and '70, at Elias Getman's; and from 1872 to the present time, in Dresser's hall, all these being in Theresa village.

The population of Theresa in 1845 (the 1st State census after its erection) was 2109; in 1850, 2342; in 1855, 2278; in 1860, 2628; in 1865, 2515; in 1870, 2364; and in 1875, 2361; which is hardly an encouraging showing, being only an increase of 22 souls in the two decades extending from 1850 to 1870,—the last-named date being prior to the incorporation of the village.

AGRICULTURAL.

A stranger on first entering the town is likely to hold its agricultural capacities in low estimation. The portions, however, which join Philadelphia, Le Ray, and Orleans are good, while the reclaimed bottoms of the lower river (elsewhere mentioned) are very productive; and even among the ledges and steep hills cattle find excellent pasture. Dairying, particularly the manufacture of cheese, is most in favor, and is found most profitable by farmers. Most of this is done by the factories. Of these there are in the town at present 4, viz., one, of J. P. Douglass, taking the product of 350 cows, and three factories belonging to Irwin C. Cooper, working the milk of 1100 cows. Besides these there are 4 Limburger cheese-factories,—Phillips', F. Parker's, Z. Pool's, and L. Barrett's, at Kelsey bridge, averaging 75 cows each. Total number of cows represented by the factories, 1750. Of those whose product goes to butter or to hand-made cheese, we have no statistics.

There is no Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Theresa, neither any agricultural society. The old society in Alexandria held its second (and last) fair at Theresa in 1839, and the present society in that town has its grounds —as are also the grounds of the Redwood Driving Park— just across the line in Theresa, though both are institutions pertaining especially to the village of Redwood, to which the grounds are immediately contiguous.

THE DROWNED LANDS ON INDIAN RIVER.

After making its last leap at Theresa Falls, the Indian river takes a long rest, and for many miles flows slowly, lazily, towards the St. Lawrence, making a descent of not more than two feet in the next sixteen miles of its winding course. All along its margin, until after it leaves the county, there are bottom lands, aggregating more than 3300 acres, which, when the white man first saw them, were covered with soft maple and elm, but which were not submerged, except in times of extraordinary high water. The additional flowage caused by the erection of the dam of the old Rossie smelting works, saturating, though not wholly overflowing the bottoms, gradually destroyed this growth, converted the lands into soft morasses, covered with coarse grass and button-bushes, and caused them to become generally known as "the drowned lands." These tracts were included in the sale of 24,230 acres, made Feb. 15, 1836, by the Antwerp Company to Samuel Stocking and Norris M. Woodruff, who proceeded to dispose of them in comparatively small lots, and at low prices. Soon the project of draining the entire tract became agitated, and it was said in support of this that their condition was detrimental to the general health. The removal of a rock reef in the river above Rossie would accomplish the desired object (the smelting works having been already removed), and for the power to do this the legislature was petitioned. The result was the passage of an act (April 10, 1850) conferring the desired power on Archibald Fisher, Abraham Morrow, and George W. Clark, as commissioners; the cost of removal and damages resulting to be assessed on the lands drained. Nothing was done under this act, and a second was passed April 12, 1852, appointing Archibald Fisher, L. W. De Zeng, of Redwood, and A. P. Morse, of Hammond, commissioners to carry on the work and cut away the reef to the depth of five feet. The hostility of Mr. Parrish again defeated the improvement, and for nearly 15 years more the river remained as it had been.

On the 3d of April, 1865, the legislature passed "an act to provide for the promotion of the public health, and for draining and reclaiming overflowed and wet lands adjoining the Indian river," etc., and provided for assessments on the lands, to cover the total outlay, which was estimated at $6415, including damages for the destruction of the water-

power of D. Parrish and Thomas McRobbie. David Bearup, Franklin Parker, and Charles Lum were appointed commissioners, under whom the work was prosecuted; but the desired effect was not produced, although the river was lowered to some extent.

Under these circumstances the legislature was soon afterwards asked for a State appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Indian river at this point; and in response to this petition a grant of $10,000 was made for that purpose, to be expended by Jason C. Morrow, Wilbur F. Porter, of Watertown, and Rodney I. Simonds, of Theresa. Under these gentlemen the work proceeded, but as, at the expiration of the term for which they were appointed, they had expended only a portion of the funds, the balance remaining in their hands was deposited with the State treasurer, as required by the terms of the act; but it was soon discovered by those interested, that, having been once returned to the treasury, this balance could not be redrawn by new commissioners for the completion of the work, except under the authority of further legislation. Accordingly, a new act was procured, investing George E. Yost, L. W. Tyler, and R. I. Simonds with authority, as commissioners, to draw the balance, and expend it upon the work, which they did in a manner and with a result satisfactory to the projectors, namely, a marvelous enhancement of the productiveness of the "drowned lands." Wherever the plow has been put to them since their reclamation, it has turned up a soil which is at first sight clayey and untractable, but which, upon exposure, becomes soft and friable, said to be much like the flats of the Mohawk; too rich for oats, but yielding great crops of wheat and corn, and apparently inexhaustible in its fertility. The opinion is freely advanced by some (and it does not seem to be wholly an absurd one) that, on asking legislation for the purpose above-named, the petitioners may have had in view other ends than the promotion of health or of inland navigation, and that the latter, instead of having been improved, has been permanently injured by the lowering of the river-bed.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER.

The first navigation of the Indian river in Theresa (other than that by scows and canoes propelled by hand power) was by the little steamer "Indian Chief," 70 feet in length, and 11 feet beam, side wheels; engineer and master, C. P. Rythor, now of Carthage. The enterprise was commenced by an association of individuals, each taking one share at $25, except J. A. Haddock who took 2 shares, and E. V. Fisher and George T. Brown, 4 shares each. The hull was built at Indian Landing below the mills at Theresa, was launched April 24, 1858, and had received her machinery and commenced running in the May following. On her start she drew 8 inches of water, and her draft when fully laden was 18 inches. She was run as an excursion boat, wood-drogher and tow-boat for logs, for about five years, then sold to Warren & Gray, who took her by land round the obstructions at Rossie, and placed her to run between that place and Hueyelton. They afterwards took her upon the St. Lawrence, where she was used as a ferry-boat between Morristown and Brockville, and in this service was worn out.

The second steamer on this river was a very small side-wheeler purchased by Wm. D. Chapman, upon the Erie canal, about 1860. He brought it by land transportation to Theresa, ran it for a time for excursions, etc., then sold her to be taken to Alexandria Bay. The third steamer—a flat-boat, called the "Lady of the Lake"—was built at Indian Landing, by Mr. Chapman, who also afterwards sold her to parties at Alexandria Bay, but reserved the engine, which he placed in another boat, built by himself at Theresa and called the "Sir John Keach." This boat is still running between Theresa village and the plank-road bridge, 16 miles below, and is owned by Henry Simonds. The other boat, which is still running (and the 5th steamer which has plied on the river at this place), is the "Eldorado," built by David Bearup, Esq., and run under his directions until 1876, when she was purchased by James McAllaster. She is the largest of the five boats which have run to and from Theresa on the Indian river. Their trade has never been remunerative, and their future prospects here are not encouraging.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

There are several mills and manufacturing establishments in Theresa which merit more than a bare mention, some of which occupy the sites of older establishments of their kind which have passed away by the hand of time, or flood, or conflagration.*

Webster's planing-mill and wood-working shop stands on the site of Le Ray's mill of 1811. This was demolished and rebuilt by Le Ray about twelve years later; was sold to Percival Bullard in 1823, passed to M. B. and Stephen Ashley about 1830, and finally decayed and was discontinued. Succeeded by wood-machine shop, built by Geo. Wilson; burned in the fire of 1852; rebuilt by Wilson; burnt in 1859; rebuilt by V. & A. Cooper; was twice carried away by floods, and, after more changes, came into possession of Otis Brooks and —— Jenkins, who sold to Charles Pool, the present owner. It is operated by Webster Bros.

Pool's saw-mill, south side of river, lower dam, was erected in 1848, by Z. Pool, Jr.; sold to Charles Pool in 1852; burnt in 1859; rebuilt by Pool same year. At one time, a planing-mill and chair-factory was carried on there. It is now only a saw- and shingle-mill.

The Empire flour-mill stands on the site of Le Ray's first grist-mill, before mentioned. The present stone mill was built by Charles Pool, the present owner, immediately after the destruction of his previous one on the same spot,

* The most disastrous fire which Theresa has ever known commenced at midnight on the 12th of May, 1859, at the mills and shops on the south side of the lower bridge, on which it crossed, to spread devastation on the north side of the river. The property destroyed was as follows: One barn and 2 dwellings (one of these being the "mill house" built by Le Ray in 1811, the first house in Theresa); two saw-mills,—Pool's and Fisher's; one wood-working shop, owned by G. W. Flower; G. Wilson's iron-working machine-shop; a saw-mill and foundry, owned by Willis Gregory; Pool's grist-mill, standing on the site of the present mill, and the cloth-factory of John C. Collis. The bridge was totally destroyed. The foundry, now Wakefield's, escaped, as it had in 1852, when Wilson's mill and the wood-shop had been destroyed at only a few yards' distance. The great flood in the spring of 1863 also did great damage, carrying away the upper dam, the covered bridge, and other property.

in the fire of 1859. It is equipped with four run of stones.

The chair-factory of A. N. Brittan, at the lower dam, left bank of river, stands on a site purchased by Peter H. Riley of M. B. and S. Ashley, on which, about 1845, he erected a frame blacksmith-shop, which escaped the fire of 1852, but was consumed in that of 1859. Rebuilt as tub and cheese-box factory by Geo. W. Flower; passed from him to David Augsbury, then to A. N. Brittan; again destroyed by fire in 1870, after which the owner erected the present works.

Wakefield's Foundry was built by George Wilson about 1848, and employed in the manufacture of stove and agricultural implement castings. Standing like a salamander through the different fires which have scorched it, it has passed through various hands to those of its present owner, Ceylon Wakefield.

Collis' Cloth-Factory, north side of lower dam, is on the seat of the first fulling-mill, built by N. M. Flower about 1822. Flower sold a half-interest to John C. Collis about 1840. Weaving machinery was put in; Collis bought the interest of Flower after his death; the mill escaped the fire of 1852; was destroyed, as has been seen, in 1859; was rebuilt, as at present, by Mr. Collis, to whose estate it now belongs.

Stockwell's Tub-Factory and saw-mill, lower dam, north side, is the successor of the saw-mill built by A. Walton, Esq., soon after his settlement here. It was burnt in 1859, and rebuilt by Archibald Fisher; passed by inheritance to Elbert V. Fisher; part interest was acquired by Daniel Barnes, and the business of cheese-box and butter-tub manufacture added. The present proprietor is E. S. Stockwell.

Gregory's Foundry, destroyed by fire of 1859, was built by George Wilson in 1845 or '46. It stood on north side, lower dam, near the Collis factory.

The upper dam across Indian river at Theresa village was built by Anson Ranney about 1839. He also erected a saw-mill at that time, at its northeasterly end, which mill was kept in operation for a few years and then demolished. Its last proprietors were Hildreth & Woolidge.

The Indian river flour-mill, on the left bank of the river at this dam, is a frame building, erected in 1839 or '40 by A. Ranney, the millwright being Isaac Barrett. After Ranney, the next proprietor was A. D. Gardner, and it has passed through other hands to the present owners, Messrs. Snells & Makepeace. It uses 6 run of burrs, and is one of the finest mills in the county.

The Planing-mill, Door- and Sash-Factory, etc., on the right bank at this dam, is the successor of a similar establishment built by Brooks & Sheley. The proprietor of the present works is E. D. Sheley, who erected them in 1876. A machine-shop (iron-working) has been recently added.

The above comprise all the establishments in the town of Theresa using water-power, except four saw-mills, as follows: The Seeber saw-mill on Indian river, about 1½ miles above the village, built by Wm. Seeber, about 1825, at a point farther up the river, destroyed by flood, rebuilt by Seeber on present site, and now owned by —— Brittan; the Soper saw-mill, on the outlet stream of the Lake of the Woods, built about 1830 by Lawrence Goodale of Carthage, then engaged in considerable lumbering operations in that region, afterwards sold to —— Grinnell, and now owned by Orange Soper; R. Gleason's mill, on a small, dry creek entering the river in the northern point of the town, built about 1845; and the Suydam mill, between Mill-Site and Butterfield lakes, built by Curtis Mann before 1840, bought by the Redwood Iron Company, and, the power being again in disuse by reason of the collapse of that concern, the mill was recently rebuilt by the present proprietor, Mr. Suydam.

In the year 1847, the "Redwood Iron Company," composed of Joseph C. Budd, Wm. Bones, and Samuel T. Hooker, commenced to build a smelting-furnace on great lot No 91, on the west side of Mill-Site lake, for the reduction of iron ore, supplied by their mines in the vicinity. They started in the fall of 1848, and continued work until the spring of 1850, during which time they produced an aggregate of nearly 1100 tons of iron. The enterprise was then definitely abandoned as unprofitable. The cost of their works was about $8000.

INCORPORATION OF THERESA VILLAGE—ITS PRESENT BUSINESS.

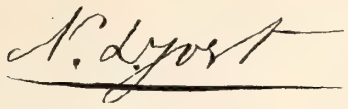
The village of Theresa was incorporated, June 29, 1871, under the general act of April 20, 1870, for incorporation of villages. The first election was held on the 29th of July, resulting in the choice of the following officers: President, George E. Yost; Trustees, John Parker, Ambrose Walradt, Gideon Snell, Sr.; Treasurer, Hiram P. Salisbury; Collector, Charles Fairbanks. And the trustees appointed Melvin E. Cornwell clerk. The sum of $75 was voted "to procure a Lock-up," and $25 "to procure a Pound." John Parker was appointed to employ a surveyor to survey and map the corporation, and this was done by George Rockwell. The boundaries are irregular, and embrace an area of about 1200 acres. The present officers of the village are, James Cooper, president; L. W. Tyler, Jacob H. Snell, and Charles Brittan, trustees; Jason C. Morrow, treasurer; Byron J. Worsley, collector.

Theresa is now a village of nearly 1000 inhabitants, and contains, in addition to the hotels, mills, and manufactories already mentioned, 3 churches, 2 school-houses, the post-office, the railway buildings, 1 banking-house, 2 physicians, 2 lawyers, a Masonic lodge and chapter, 1 job-printing office, 5 general stores, 3 groceries, 2 drug-stores, 1 boot- and shoe-store, 2 hardware-, 2 millinery-, and 3 furniture-stores, 2 blacksmith-shops, 2 harness- and saddlery-, and 2 wagon-shops, and the fishing-tackle manufactory of Wm. D. Chapman, said to be one of the most extensive and best known of the kind in the country.

THERESA LODGE, NO. 174, F. AND A. M.,

was organized Nov. 28, 1849, with the following officers, viz., John D. Davison, Master; John Moak, Senior Warden; John Dillenback, Junior Warden; Alanson Doolittle, Treasurer; J. B. Davison, Secretary; A. Baker, S. D.; A. Morrow, J. D.; George W. Cornwell, Tyler; which list also comprises the names of all the original members of the lodge. The membership is now 161, and the present officers are Jesse D. Moak, Master; John F. Lambie, S. W.; Charles W. Thompson, J. W.; Hiram P. Salisbury,





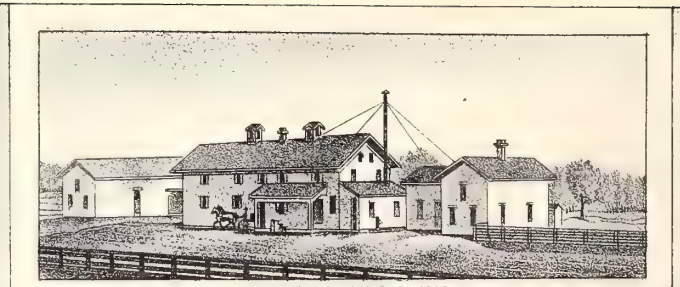
NICHOLAS D. YOST.

The story of the life of this well-remembered citizen is one of humble beginning, of energetic and persistent effort, crowned by far more than the usual measure of worldly success; the more to be admired and emulated because it was not gained by the surrender of any principle of right or probity, and was accompanied by the appreciation and respect of the wide community in which he was known. His father, William Yost, a native of Johnstown, Montgomery County, New York, was born on the 29th of August, 1779, and was married to Dorcas Doxtater, by which union were born four sons and seven daughters, in all eleven children, of whom four are still living; one in Virginia, one in Michigan, one in Wisconsin, and one in Montgomery county, New York. Mr. Yost died in Johnstown, August 24, 1860; his widow survived him nearly five years, and departed March 3, 1865. Nicholas Doxtater Yost, the third son of these parents, was born on the 20th of November, 1808, in Johnstown, where he passed the years of his youth, and acquired such rudiments of education as the common schools of that day afforded.

On the 13th of February, 1834, he was married to Magdalin Hanson, who now survives him. Through all the days of their journeying together, she proved to him a helpmeet indeed, and in her he fully realized the truth of the words of Solomon, "House and riches are the inheritance of fathers; but a prudent wife is from the Lord."

The children of their union were,—Mary E., born November 29, 1834, married Melvin E. Cornwall; George E., born April 7, 1838; William H., born August 13, 1840; Ann, born March 24, 1842, married Irvin C. Cooper; Jennie, born September 2, 1845, married Calvin B. Still, and died February 1, 1871; and Ettie J., born November 13, 1852, married George P. Stone.

In March, 1837, Mr. Yost set out from Johnstown in a sleigh, with his wife, infant daughter, and household goods, all his worldly possessions, to drive through the wilderness to the farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Theresa (then Alexandria), upon which his later life was passed, the homestead now owned by his son William. Much of this property he cleared with his own hands. He was always industrious, and most strictly temperate, and when, after a time, he began to gather the pecuniary fruits of these virtues, he made small speculative transactions in the purchase of cattle and produce, or loaned his funds, without usury, to such as needed and deserved the assistance. From these modest ventures, which rapidly grew in magnitude, was realized his ample competence. He died September 5, 1870, and was laid in the cemetery at Theresa, beneath a beautiful monument of granite, typical of the solid, practical judgment, the unyielding firmness and perseverance, and the unshaken honesty, which won the fortune and the good name that he left behind him.



CHEESE FACTORY.

RESIDENCE OF J. P. DOUGLASS, TOWN OF THERESA, JEFFERSON CO., N. Y.

Treasurer; Dorman Walradt, Secretary; Percival B. Salisbury, S. D.; Abraham M. Walradt, J. D.; Simeon P. Chapman, Tyler. The hall of the lodge is on Commercial street, Theresa village.

A lodge—the "Alexandria," No. 383—was formed in Theresa as early as 1824, but expired about 1828. The Masters of this were William Storm, Dr. J. D. Davison, and Archibald Fisher.

THERESA CHAPTER, NO. 149, R. A. M.,

was organized in January, 1854. The first officers were John D. Davison, H. P.; John Moak, K.; John C. Young, S. The membership is at present 99, and the officers are Jesse D. Moak, H. P.; William M. Lambie, K.; Alexander H. Cooper, S.; Jeremiah R. Sturtevant, C. H.; Percival B. Salisbury, P. S.; Davis Ballard, M. 3d V.; Ceylon Wakefield, M. 2d V.; C. M. Fusk, M. 1st V.

CASSIOPIA LODGE, I. O. O. F.,

was formed at Plessis in April, 1847, and in December of the same year was removed to Theresa, but this is long since defunct.

YOST'S BANKING-HOUSE

is located on Commercial street, in the village. It is a private institution established Jan. 1, 1872, by the present proprietor, George E. Yost. Cashier, Jason C. Morrow.

A weekly newspaper, the *Theresa Chronicle* (Democratic), was commenced in this village Jan. 14, 1848, but died in the following July. The press was removed to Madrid, St. Lawrence county. No paper has been published in Theresa since that time.

THE BLACK RIVER AND MORRISTOWN RAILROAD,

which passes through the west part of the village of Theresa, was commenced in Sept., 1870, and opened for traffic from its southern terminus—Philadelphia—to this point Oct. 29, 1873, though the first train had arrived here Dec. 9, 1872. The first* and present president of the company, David Bearup, Esq.,—to whose perseverance and tireless energy the road owes its existence,—is a resident of this village. The company's agent here is E. V. Fisher. Theresa, like the other towns traversed by this road, issued bonds to aid its construction. The amount of these was $60,000, for which the town received an equal amount of the stock of the road.

The most discouraging and expensive piece of work in the construction of the line was in Theresa, about one mile south of Redwood. It was the building of 1500 feet of embankment to a height of about 35 feet above the surface, on which a large force was kept at work for nearly three years, during which time, besides the gradual subsidence which was continually taking place, the bank repeatedly dropped below the surface after having been brought nearly to its contemplated height.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Theresa—then part of Le Ray—was taught by a Mrs. Castleman, in the summer of 1820, in the log house where she lived with her husband, on the westerly corner of the forty-acre clearing which Captain John Hoover had garrisoned as a cattle-guard seven years before. She taught only the children of two or three neighboring settlers, and it was not, of course, a public school. The next school was taught by Miss Almira Barnes, at the house of Mrs. Keeler, at the Falls settlement. A third was taught at about the same time by Miss Abigail Salisbury (afterwards Mrs. Percival Bullard), at the house of Carley Smith, on the north side of the river, at the Falls.

The first building erected expressly for school purposes (probably in 1821) was a frame structure, which stood upon a site nearly opposite the present residence of D. Bearup, Esq. The first teacher in this was —— Welch, next Freeman Phillips, and soon after Alexander Salisbury and Oshea Goss. The last named taught several terms. Among the surviving pupils of these teachers are Jeremiah Cheeseman, Alanson Cheeseman, Clifford Cheeseman, Jesse S. Doolittle, Miranda Bodman, Martin Bodman, Charles Walton, of Alexandria Bay, and others. The books they used were "Cobb's Spelling-Book," "English Reader," and "Pike's Arithmetic."

By the first annual statement of the commissioners of common schools for Theresa, made April 5, 1842, it was shown that the number of entire school districts was seven, designated as follows, viz., Theresa village, Cheeseman Settlement, Parker Settlement, James Kelsey district, Glass tavern, Hodges tavern, and Keyes district, and that the number of joint districts was 11, viz., 3 with Alexandria, 2 with Antwerp, 3 with Le Ray, and 3 with Philadelphia; that the total number of children was 624; that the amount of public school money received and apportioned to the districts was $385.07,—that is to say, $309.37 for teachers' wages, and $75.70 library money. The school commissioners for that year were Jesse S. Doolittle, Lodowick Salisbury, Jr., and Jonathan Hokes. The books then in general use in these schools were "Cobb's Spelling-Book and Juvenile Reader," "Olney's Geography," "Kirkham's Grammar," "Rogers' Arithmetic," and the "English Reader."

Passing over a period of twenty-five years to the present time, it is found that there are in Theresa 15 entire and joint districts; that the total number of children on which the town draws public school money is 815, the total average daily attendance being 350.714; that in the apportionment of school-money for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the town received as follows: according to number of children, $527.84; according to average daily attendance, $549.63; district quotas, $863.60; library money, $26.84; total, $1967.91.

In the districts outside of Theresa village the average aggregate of yearly teaching is not more than 30 weeks. A few of those districts employ male teachers for the winter term, the salaries of these being $35 to $40 per month, and those of female teachers $4 to $4.50 per week. In district No. 7, comprising a part of the village, the teaching is about 30 weeks; male teachers are employed in winter at $50 per month, and $6 per week to females. Number of pupils about 80. The school in district No. 1 (Theresa

* Elected April 18, 1870.

village) embraces three departments, under charge of a male principal and two female assistants. The salary of the principal has been $4 per day until the present year (1877), but is now reduced to $3. The first and second assistants receive respectively $6 and $5 per week, reduced from $7 and $8, paid in 1876. They had in some of the previous years received $10 and $8. The usual duration of the terms has been 14 weeks, three terms in the year. The school-house in this district is a fine, large stone building, two stories in height, which was completed in 1869, at a cost of about $6000, including the large lot on which it stands, purchased from Chauncey Parkhurst, and adjoining the premises of David Bearup, Esq., on Main street. This house is the successor of the old brick school-building, built some forty years since, on a rock summit on River street, near the Methodist church,—the second school-house in the village. It still stands on its perch, and is owned by E. S. Stockwell.

Private schools have been taught at various times in Theresa village, the most noteworthy of which was opened in 1856, in Dresser's hall, by William T. Goodenough, and taught by him, in both the old and the present hall, for about twelve years. At one time fully 100 students were under his tuition, and his success as an educator was great.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THERESA

was organized at the house of Abraham Morrow May 8, 1825, Rev. Wm. B. Stowe acting as moderator. Eleven persons were present, but only nine were enrolled as members,—four males and five females.

Abraham Morrow and Sylvester Bodman were chosen elders and deacons. The following have also served the church as elders at different times since the organization: Nathan M. Flower, James Shurtliff, Anson Ranney, A. N. Brittan, Gilman Evans, B. J. Owens, Atwood Bodman, and J. S. Vanderburgh. And the following ministers, in the order named, have served as pastors or stated supplies: Revs. Wm. B. Stowe, Roswell Pettibone, Samuel F. Snowden, L. M. Shepard, William Chittenden, Luman Wilcox, Revilo Cone, Harvey Smith, William Chittenden (a second pastorate), Chas. W. Treadwell, Samuel L. Merrill, James R. Keiser, Alexander Smith, B. Alexander Williamson, and the present supply, Rev. J. A. Canfield.

The whole number of members enrolled since the formation of the church is 247, and the number now on the roll is 80.

On Dec. 22, 1835, a society (body corporate) was formed, with Anson Ranney, James Shurtliff, and Nathan M. Flower, trustees, who, in union with the Methodists, built a church costing $1800, and which was dedicated in September, 1838, Revs. R. Pettibone, Presbyterian, and Jesse Peck, Methodist, officiating at the ceremonies. In 1849, the Methodist interest in the edifice was purchased by the Presbyterians, and it has since been their house of worship. Of the original members of the church, enrolled more than half a century since, two still remain, namely, Mrs. Lucinda Morrow, lacking but a few days of 80 years, and Mrs. Relief Bodman, nearly 96 years of age. They are both still able to attend divine worship, though the elder lady resides about two miles from the meeting-house.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism in Theresa is half a century old, the first class being organized in 1827, by Rev. Squire Chase. Another of the early preachers who served them was Rev. Lindley T. Gibbs, then an itinerant. The organization under the statute was effected Dec. 22, 1835, with S. T. Brooks, Alexander H. Morgan, and Benjamin Barnes, trustees. Their worship was held in the school-house and in private dwellings, until 1838, when their first church edifice—built in union with the Presbyterians—was completed, at a cost of $1800, and was dedicated in September of that year, the Rev. Jesse Peck, on the part of this church, officiating at the ceremonies. In 1849 the Methodist interest in this building was sold to the Presbyterians, and a new church was built the following year at the place where Dresser's hall now is. This building, 30 by 60 feet in size, was destroyed by fire April 27, 1860. A new site was then purchased, on which the present house of worship was erected, and was dedicated in February, 1862. The present membership is 175; pastor, Rev. Simon P. Gray. A prosperous Sabbath-school is connected with the church; Charles Pool, superintendent.

Some years since a small chapel was built near the outlet of the Lake of the Woods by Methodists residing in the northern and eastern portions of the town, and in this building (now in a state of repair amounting almost to dilapidation) meetings are occasionally held, under preachers from the Plessis charge.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The first clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church who ever conducted services in Theresa were Revs. Starkey, Hills, and Levi Norton. This was before the organization of the parish, which was made July 16, 1848, with the following communicants, Daniel Parker, Horace Parker, Franklin Parker, E. W. Lewis, Dr. Lucius Hannahs and wife, and Percy Jarvis. The parish was admitted to union with the Diocesan Convention in the same year. In 1850, Rev. W. A. Fiske, who had held this as a mission before the organization, became rector, and through his efforts, and those of Franklin Parker, E. W. Lewis, and Horace Parker, contributions were raised towards the building of a church, and the corner-stone was laid by Rt. Rev. Bishop De Lancey, July 19, 1850. Aid was also received from Trinity church, and the edifice, a Gothic structure, after the plans of R. Upjohn, of New York, was completed at a cost of $2600, and was consecrated by Bishop De Lancey, Aug. 7, 1851. This building is their present house of worship. Its tower was demolished and the church otherwise injured in a violent gale in 1863, the repair of which damage cost the parish nearly $500. On Jan. 1, 1852, Rev. Mr. Fiske resigned the rectorate, and was succeeded in February by Rev. B. W. Whitcher, who remained until Feb. 13, 1854. Rev. Robert Horwood took charge Feb. 11, 1855, remaining until May 6, 1857, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. M. B. Benton, who in turn was followed by Rev. Dennis Smith, deacon, who was ordained to the priesthood in this church by Bishop De Lancey. After a charge of two and a half years Mr. Smith resigned, and on Sept. 28, 1863, departed to a better world. He

was interred in the Theresa cemetery, his burial-services being conducted by Rev. Theodore Babcock, D.D. Rev. John B. Linn took charge Sept. 17, 1865, and resigned in August, 1869. Rev. Francis W. Hilliard took charge May 20, 1870. In July, 1873, he was placed in charge of an associate mission, including Theresa, Redwood, Antwerp, and Evans' Mills, and in September of the same year Rev. Hugh Bailey, deacon, became the rector's assistant. Mr. Hilliard resigned the rectorship in February, 1874, and Rev. John J. Andrews was placed in charge in the following May. He resigned May 2, 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles A. Wenman, who served the parish for two years and five months, resigning May 1, 1877, but continuing to hold services until Oct. 1, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Barton Finn, deacon.

THERESA CEMETERY.

At the laying out of the village, Mr. Le Ray reserved a spot, supposed to be about one acre, as a gift to the public for cemetery purposes. It was not until Feb. 7, 1833, however, that a deed of the plat was executed to John D. Davison, supervisor, by Francis Depau, attorney of Le Ray, and S. C. Kanady, general land-agent. It was surveyed by Jason Clark and found to contain $1\frac{40}{100}$ acres. The first interment in it was that of Mr. Castleman, drowned in 1821, while attempting to secure a log in the river above the falls. Soon after, in the same year, the second burial was made; that of the colored girl who perished in the fire of Stephenson's tavern.

At the first town-meeting in Theresa, May 11, 1841, it was voted "that the sum of $30 be raised for the purpose of improving the public burial-ground in the village of Theresa, and that three trustees be appointed to take charge of said burial-ground, to expend the sum raised in the improvement and laying out in lots* the said ground, and that Jesse S. Doolittle, Nathan M. Flower, and Alexander Salisbury be said trustees." In 1850, $25 was voted to fence and repair the ground. In 1860, $10 was voted to improve it, and at the annual meeting in 1863, $250 was raised "to enlarge the burying-ground," and it was accordingly enlarged by the purchase of about two acres, adjoining its westerly side, from George P. Fox. The ground is eligibly located upon a high, dry spot, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Indian river.

The other burial-grounds are comparatively little used; the greater part of those dying in the town being interred in the cemetery at the village. The grave-yard on the river-road, near Kelsey's bridge, was taken from the Kelsey farm many years ago. Members of that family, however, and others who were residents of that vicinity, have been brought to the Theresa cemetery. The Chase burial-ground, located near the Philadelphia road, on the town-line, was taken from the original farm of Otis Alden, one of the early settlers, and one who is buried there. This is an old place of burial of the Chase family and of the neighborhood, both in Theresa and Philadelphia. There is an interment-ground, taken from the farm of Osmyn Caswell, lying on the west side of the Evans' Mills road, near the residence of Amos Hoover. The first burial there was in 1835,—a child of Benjamin Pease.

On the west side of the Military road, near the east shore of Mud lake, and within three-fourths of a mile of Redwood, lies the village cemetery belonging to that place; also the cemetery of the Catholic church in Redwood; but these, although lying just within the domain of Theresa, do not belong to her, but to the town of Alexandria. They were taken from the farm of Robert Adams.

* This was evidently the first laying out of the ground in lots.

PHYSICIANS.

The principal doctor to practice the healing art in Theresa, as a resident physician, was Dr. John D. Davison, who came from Pamelia in 1824. He died Sept. 22, 1865, aged 72 years. His two sons, James and Nathan, adopted their father's profession, and were both promising young physicians, but died early in life. Nathan survived his father, and died in 1874. Dr. James B. Carpenter located in the town in 1812, or thereabouts, and removed later to Philadelphia, being in the latter place as late as 1853. Dr. Samuel J. Gaines was a resident physician of this town in 1820, or thereabouts. Dr. Catlin was a student of Dr. Jno. D. Davison. Dr. Oliver Brewster, from Lyme to Theresa, was in company with Dr. Davison, and died in the town. Dr. Rexford Davison was a nephew and student of Dr. J. D. Davison. Dr. Lucius Hannahs came to Theresa also from Lyme, and was in practice for many years in this town, dying here in 1876. His brother, Dr. Kilbourn Hannahs, is a physician of Watertown. Dr. J. R. Sturtevant and Dr. James E. Kelsey, students of old Dr. Davison, are at present resident physicians of Theresa. Dr. Marvin J. Hutchins, of Redwood, is also a student of the old veteran. The above, except Drs. Carpenter, James and Rexford Davison, and Hannahs, were or are members of the Jefferson County Medical Society.

The publishers are under obligations to David Bearup, Esq., Reverends J. A. Canfield, Chas. A. Wenman, and S. P. Gray, Messrs. Jesse S. Doolittle, P. D. Bullard, Geo. E. Yost, Nathaniel W. Lull, Joseph Fayel, Charles Pool, E. V. Fisher, Geo. W. Cornwell, Esq., and Wm. Dresser, Esq., for valuable assistance in the preparation of the history of Theresa.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JONATHAN STRATTON.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was engaged in the battle of Bennington. Jefferson S. Stratton, the father of Jonathan, was born in Bennington in 1801, and moved to Jefferson County in 1832, traveling the whole distance with his horses and wagon, with his wife and six children, and settled in the town of Pamelia. In 1839 he settled in the town of Theresa, and in May, 1853, removed to Michigan, where he now resides.

Jonathan was born in 1829, and moved with his parents

to this county, where he now resides, in the town of Theresa, on the old homestead which he and his father cleared and built up, a view of which, together with the portraits of himself and wife, are found elsewhere in this work. In 1852 he married Chloe A. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co. The result of this union was six children, namely, Lewis W., born April 9, 1854; Mary J., born August 29, 1855; Ruth Emma, born January 21, 1857, and died August 10, 1874; Elbie J., born April 29, 1859; Cora E., born April 14, 1867; and Belle C., born February 13, 1869. Mary J. married John Timmerman December 29, 1875. Jonathan received a common-school education, and then learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed for ten years; since which time he has been engaged in farming and dairying. Mr. Stratton has always affiliated with the Democratic party. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Methodist church, of which Mr. Stratton has been for several years a class-leader. He has always been a strictly temperate man, and one of Theresa's most respected citizens.

WILNA.

THE town of Wilna was formed from Le Ray and Leyden (Lewis county), April 2, 1813, by an act which altered the line of the two counties, and annexed a part of Lewis to Jefferson. It is situated upon Black river, in the extreme eastern part of the county. Its surface is broken, and is chiefly underlaid by the primary rock, which rises into low, naked ridges, and by calcareous sandstone. Upon Black river, which forms the western boundary of the town, are a series of rapids, forming an abundance of water-power at several places. The form of the town is very irregular, and its area is about equal to nine miles square. A large portion of the town is still uncultivated, and is covered with a dense growth of maple, beech, basswood, oak, hemlock, etc. The soil is a light loam, producing the various crops of the country. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Thomas Brayton, Jr., and the poor-moneys of the three towns* were to be equally divided by the last tax list. For many years the town-meetings have been held at the "Checkered House," four miles from Carthage village. The first town officers elected were Thomas Brayton, supervisor; Elihu Stewart, clerk; John B. Bossout, Caleb Fulton, and Enoch Griffin, assessors; Robert C. Hastings, collector; Henry Lewis and Alfred Freeman, overseers of the poor; Henry Lewis, Freedom Gates, and Thomas Brayton, commissioners of highways. The succession of

SUPERVISORS

has been as follows: 1814–15, Thomas Brayton; 1816, Alfred Freeman; 1817, Francis Lloyd, T. Brayton to fill vacancy; 1818–19, Nathan Brown; 1820–2, Thomas Brayton; 1823–7, Eli West; 1828–9, Thomas Baker; 1830–2, Eli West; 1833, Walter Nimocks; 1834, William Bones; 1835–6, Walter Nimocks; 1837, William Bones; 1838, Oliver Child; 1839, Walter Nimocks; 1840–1, Eli West; 1842, Jonathan Wood; 1843, Walter Nimocks; 1844, Milton H. Carter; 1845, Charles Strong; 1846, Hiram McCollom; 1847–9, Simeon Fulton; 1850–1, William Christian; 1852–3, Horace Hooker; 1854, Samuel Keys; 1855–56, Nelson D. Furguson; 1857, William Chrishan; 1858, Patrick S. Stuart; 1859, Samuel Keys; 1860–1–2–3, Charles W. Smith; 1864–5–6, William Christian; 1867, James H. Morrow; 1868, Lawrence J. Goodale; 1869, James H. Morrow; 1870, William Christian; 1871–2, Henry W. Hammond; 1873–4, Foster Penniman; 1875–6–7, James Galvin.

In 1815–16–17–19–20–23, was voted a wolf bounty of $5; in 1827–8, of $10, with $5 for wolf whelps. In 1831, the path-masters were allowed to lay out three days' labor in destroying noxious weeds. In 1846, strong resolutions were passed in favor of the Black River Canal.

SETTLEMENTS.

Settlement was commenced in the fall of 1794 by agents of the Castorland Company.† In 1798, Henry Boutin, who had purchased one thousand acres of land of Rodolph Tillier, agent of the French Company, on the east side of the river, at the village of Carthage, made a considerable clearing. Jean Baptiste Bossout, a native of France, came from the High Falls during the same year, and after the abandonment of the clearing he remained the sole inhabitant for several years, keeping a ferry and inn for travelers. Washington Irving made a tour to Ogdensburgh by way of the Black river in the year 1803. In volume four of his Life and Letters, written by himself, he gives a full account of this journey. After describing his route down the river from the High Falls, during which his party killed a deer in the river, he says:

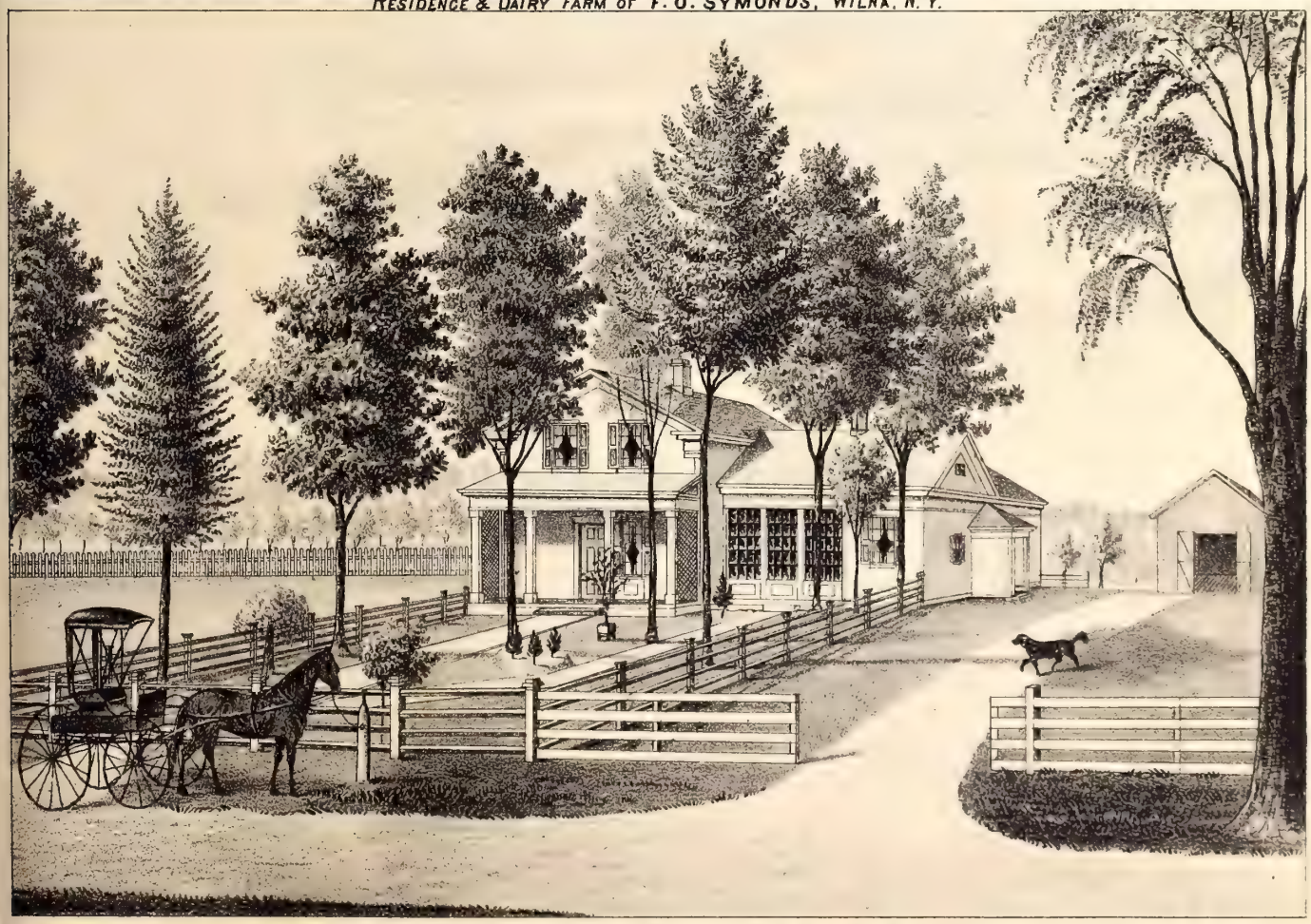
"In the evening we arrived at B.'s, at the head of the Long Falls. A dirtier house was never seen. We dubbed it the 'Temple of Dirt,' but we contrived to have our venison cooked in a cleanly manner by Mr. Ogden's servant, and it made very fine steaks, which, after living for two days on crackers and ginger-bread, were highly acceptable.

* Wilna, Le Ray, and Leyden.

† For full account of this settlement, see general history.



RESIDENCE & DAIRY FARM OF F. O. SYMONDS, WILNA, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF SIMEON FULTON, WILNA, N. Y.

"*Friday, the 13th.*—We prepared to leave the Temple of Dirt, and set out about sixty miles through the woods to Ogdensburgh. We ate an uncomfortable breakfast, for indeed it was impossible to relish anything in a house so completely filthy. The landlady herself was in perfect character with the house,—a little squat Frenchwoman, with a red face, a black wool hat stuck upon her head, her hair, greasy and uncombed, hanging about her ears, and the rest of her dress and person in similar style. We were heartily glad to make our escape."

Before leaving, the young traveler wrote with a pencil over the fireplace the following memorial:

"Here sovereign Dirt erects her sable throne,
The house, the host, the hostess all her own."

Some years afterwards, Mr. Hoffman, traveling with Judge Wm. Cooper, father of the novelist, passed this way and stopped at the same house. The pencil-lines were still legible, and the judge, who had seen too much of frontier life to be over-nice about trifles, wrote underneath:

"Learn hence, young man, and teach it to your sons,
The wisest way's to take it as it comes."

The ferry established by Mr. Bossout was kept up till the bridge was built in 1813 by Ezra Church.

The first birth in the town of Wilna was that of George Bossout, in April, 1805. The second, that of Mr. John Hewit, in September of that year. The first store was built by Mr. Quilliard in 1818 or '19, on the site of the present depot of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company.

Boutin was drowned below the village a few years after his first settlement, and J. Le Ray was appointed to administer the estate, which was sold at auction, and was purchased by Vincent Le Ray, from whom the titles in Carthage village and vicinity have been since derived.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

The place which had previously been known as the Long Falls was, on the erection of a post-office, called *Carthage*. In 1806, David Coffeen built a grist-mill upon the west bank and constructed a bridge partly across the river, and this was subsequently completed by those owning the forge on the east bank. A forge was built in 1816, above the site of the furnace afterwards built, which was burned during the same year; and soon after, James Barney, Francis Lloyd, and Nathan Brown, from Fort Ann, N. Y., having leased for ten years the water-power, with privileges of ore, coal, etc., erected a forge in the lower part of the village, which was got into successful operation, making chiefly mill-irons and anchors. This business gave the first impulse to the growth of the place, but Mr. Barney having soon afterwards died, the property reverted to Le Ray. The purchase-money for lands sold by the Antwerp Company having been invested in United States stocks, was subsequently realized by the company in money, and May 20, 1816, loaned to Mr. Le Ray, for the purpose of building a furnace and opening a road between the furnace and the St. Lawrence, with such other improvements as might be necessary to enhance the value of their remaining lands. The Alexandria road and other communications were opened accordingly; and in 1819 a blast-furnace was erected under the supervision of Claudius S. Quilliard. A refining-forge with two additional fires was built in 1820–1, and in the fall of 1820 the furnace was got into operation. The stack was 30 feet square at the base and 24 feet high. At first bog ore was used, which was procured from swamps in the country and from near the river in Lewis county. About 1838, specular ores from St. Lawrence county and from Antwerp and Philadelphia in this county, began to be used in the blast. The premises have been four times burned, and the accident known as "blowing up" had several times happened, being caused by the clogging up of damp, loomy ores, below which a cavity will form. When the supports below melt away the mass above falls, and the dampness in the ore being subjected to a sudden and intense heat, is changed instantly into steam and explodes with terrific violence.

This accident is known only where bog ores are used alone. Upon using rock ores the height of the furnace was increased to 28 feet, and two tewels, or pipes for air, were used instead of one. The Kearney ore was drawn 24 miles, and cost $1.25 to $2.25 per ton on the bank, and about $3 for drawing. The ore from the Shurtliff bed in Philadelphia, seventeen miles distant, cost $1.50 to $2.00 for drawing, 50 cents for raising, and 50 cents for the ore. It was worked alone sometimes, yielded about thirty-five per cent., and made a very hard metal, known as "cold short." The Carthage furnace produced from two to three tons of iron daily from eight to ten months per year until 1846, when it was abandoned, and nothing was done until 1863, when the property was purchased by Messrs. Cole & Allen. At the time of this purchase the premises had been out of use for so long a time, and had fallen into such a state of decay, as to require rebuilding throughout. It was not until 1865 that the furnace was again in operation. In May, 1866, the dam was carried away, necessitating a stay of operations until the fall of that year.

The works remained idle until 1870, when the works were purchased by the present company, known as the "Carthage Iron Company," of which R. N. Gere is president, L. H. Mills, vice-president, and C. F. Bissill, secretary. This company have enlarged the furnace, and are manufacturing about ten tons of iron per day. The ore used at present is taken from the Shurtliff mines, and the iron produced is mostly used in the manufacture of car-wheels.

EARLY BRIDGES.

The bridge built by Ezra Church in 1813 stood until 1829, when the bridge and turnpike were surrendered to the towns, and the piers of the old bridge were bought by the towns of Champion and Wilna. In 1829, J. C. Budd built a series of bridges from island to island below the present State dam. It soon, in consequence of the flood, became useless, and was abandoned. The upper bridge in 1829, through the influence of Dr. Eli West and others, by a contribution of $1600, was built, and lasted eleven years. A covered bridge was erected upon the same site in 1840.

The "Carthagenian Library" was formed May 12, 1818. Sylvian Bullard, David Wright, Nathan Brown, Lanis Coffeen, Ebenezer Sabins, Seth Hooker, John Wait, Elijah Fulton, Walter Nimocks, S. E. Angelis, John Hodgkins, and John Belmot were the first trustees. The collection of this society, amounting to 500 volumes, was sold at auction June 14, 1845.

Nail-works were erected in 1828, and continued about ten years, the nails being made from bar-iron. In 1846 an extensive nail-factory and rolling-mill were built by Hiram McCollom, which have long since been discontinued, and in 1849 and 1850 an extensive cotton-factory. While this factory was being built, Mr. William Manning, one of the workmen who was engaged upon the building, fell from the roof, a distance of *seventy-one feet*, striking in a small but rapid stream of water. This stream, although but a few inches in depth, prevented him striking directly upon the rocks, and his friends found him seated upon the rocks, slightly bruised, but with no bones broken.

The State road to the Oswegatchie, opened in 1802–6, afforded the principal avenue to St. Lawrence county, and made this point one of much importance, as through it must pass all the travel to the central and southern parts of the State. The St. Lawrence turnpike, built in 1812–13, added another avenue to the northern settlements, and made the erection of a bridge necessary.

TOLL-BRIDGE.

An act was passed, June 8, 1812, authorizing Russell Atwater and associates "to build a toll-bridge, over Black river, at the place where the State road leading to Oswegatchie crosses, the same being at the head of the Long Falls, in Champion, in the county of Jefferson." The principal party in this enterprise is understood to have been David Parish, the eminent financier, and extensive purchaser of northern lands. The act required the bridge to be sixteen feet wide, well built, and completed before Nov., 1813. Before opening, it was to be examined by the road commissioners of Champion, and the act was to continue in force twenty years. If damaged and not repaired within twelve months, it was to revert to the State. A bridge was accordingly erected in 1812, the architect being Ezra Church, and maintained till 1829. On the 28th day of March in that year, the act was extended twenty years, as the bridge was so decayed that it required to be rebuilt. Early in 1829, an effort was made to secure by subscription the means of building a free bridge; a meeting of the towns was called, and the piers of the toll-bridge were purchased for $500. At this time, those interested in the lower part of the village, among whom the most active was Mr. Joseph C. Budd, started a project of erecting a bridge across the river, among the islands which abound at the Long Falls, and this project, aided by Mr. Le Ray and others, led to the erection of a passage across the river, by a series of five bridges thrown from island to island. At the next spring flood this bridge was injured, and it was again repaired. The next flood so injured the work that it was never repaired, and it soon fell into ruin. The upper bridge, through the influence of Dr. Eli West and others, was built by subscription the same summer (1829) as a free bridge, at a cost of $1600, and lasted eleven years, when, in 1840, it being found necessary to rebuild, a meeting of Champion and Wilna was called, which procured an act, May 7, allowing a loan from the school-fund of $2500 to Champion; $750 to Le Ray; $2000 to Wilna; and $750 to Pamelia for bridges; among others, this one. A covered bridge was built, at a cost of $5000, which lasted until 1853, when preparations had been made to rebuild, and the contract was let. An act was passed, April 11, 1853, assuming it as a State work, on the ground that it was over a portion of the river which is acknowledged to be a part of the Black River Canal. During the summer and fall of 1853 a substantial bridge was built by the State.

Within ten years from the first improvement of this town, settlements had begun along the main road north, and inns had been opened by Alfred Freeman, at the "Checkered House," and Henry Lewis, located nine miles from the river. Few farms were located, however, before the War of 1812. The iron business, with the several branches of industry which it fostered, with the advantages of a valuable water-power, and the vicinity of an early-settled district upon the opposite side of the river, gave a gradual growth to the village of Carthage.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT

that navigated the Black river was called the "Cornelia," and was built at Carthage in 1832, by Mr. Paul Boynton, for a stock company consisting of Vincent Le Ray, William Bones, J. C. Budd, Hiram McCollom, Eli West, Seth Hooker, and James Welch, and others. The cost of this boat was $6000. Its keel was 90 feet long, and the breadth across the guards 22 feet. The first trip was made Sept. 22, 1832, to Lowville, where she grounded, and was got off with much difficulty. The boat continued to run the ensuing season to the High Falls, with an hourly speed of six and one-half miles, frequently getting aground, and proving to be too large for the river, and eventually becoming nearly a total loss to the proprietors, of whom Mr. Le Ray was the principal. A thrilling incident occurred during the first trip of this boat to the falls. The man at the tiller, wishing to show the party on board and the spectators on shore the qualities of his craft, steered up so near the falls that, as he turned, the spray from the torrent deluged the deck, and the boat itself came within a few feet of being brought under the fall. Fortunately there was a heavy pressure of steam up at the moment, and they escaped with a thorough drenching.

This attempt proved the practicability of navigating the river forty-two and a half miles, and the steamer "Cornelia" made several trips during the summers of 1832 and 1833. During the summer of 1834 it remained most of the time at the wharf in Carthage, on account of low water in the river. In the spring of 1835, during high water, it in some way got loose from its fastenings and was carried over the dam. It lodged among the rocks a short distance below the dam. The machinery was taken out by J. P. Hodgkins, and was afterwards sold and used in iron mines in St. Lawrence county.

The only distillery ever built within the town was owned by John Bossout. It was erected at an early day, but used only a short time. The fact that no other distillery was ever operated can be accounted for from the fact that the land-titles were derived from Mr. Le Ray, and a clause was inserted in every contract of conveyance, forbidding the erection of distilleries.

April 22, 1834, an act was passed authorizing the survey

of a canal from the High Falls to the Erie canal, with a navigable feeder, and an improvement of the river to Carthage. It was at this time that large numbers located at Carthage, believing that this was destined to become an important shipping-point.

A large tannery was built by Nimocks and Peck in 1831, upon an island below the dam. This building is still used as a tannery, and is owned by Mr. McCoy, who has made large additions to the building.

On the night of January 1, 1840, a small wooden building situated upon the main street in the village of Carthage, and used at the time as a tailor-shop, was destroyed by fire, and a Mr. Coyle, who occupied the premises at the time, was burned.

RAILWAY.

A company was formed under the title of "The Black River & St. Lawrence Railroad Co.," with a capital of $380,000. The construction of a railroad from Carthage to Harrisville was commenced in that year. The town of Wilna was bonded for $50,000 for the construction of the road, which was laid from Carthage to Natural Bridge, a distance of ten miles, and grading was done towards Harrisville, Lewis Co. The proposed length of the road was 38 miles. It was built of wood, and extended towards a region rich in ores of iron and forests of timber, and, if made a permanent iron road, would be a very important one. The road, however, proved a failure. After expending a vast amount of money in its construction, it was finally abandoned.

The bridge at Carthage village has been twice broken down. The first occasion was upon September 13, 1862, when a drove of cattle were crossing, and a span of the bridge 80 feet in length was precipitated into the river. Although the water was at the time unusually high, none of the cattle were injured. On March 29, 1865, while two loaded teams were upon the bridge, about 70 feet of the structure gave way beneath them, and one of the teamsters (a Mr. Chadwick) and Henry Erwin, a boy who was riding with him at the time, were drowned.

April 20, 1862, the river and its tributaries were higher than they had ever before been known; brooks were suddenly swollen into torrents, and no less than twenty bridges in the town of Wilna were swept away.

Nearly all of the business portion of Carthage was destroyed by a succession of fires which occurred upon July 29, 1862, Dec. 22, 1862, and May 12, 1863.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

When the tidings of Sumter's fall came flashing along the telegraph-wires, closely followed by the president's call for men to put down an organized rebellion, the patriotic spirit of Carthage was thoroughly aroused. Martial bands paraded the streets, and the din of preparation resounded upon every hand. During the evening that followed the reception of the news, a party of men had assembled in one of the stores in the village to discuss the situation, and a remark was made by one of the party to the effect that there was not a flag to be seen upon a public building in the village. Mr. George O'Leary, the village justice, who was present, stated that before the sun arose upon the following morning the stars and stripes would float from the spire of St. James' church. Mr. O'Leary, being unable to procure a flag in the village, purchased the material. The flag was manufactured during the night by a few patriotic ladies, and fastened just beneath the cross upon the spire of the church. The sight of the flag awakened the enthusiasm of the crowds upon the street, and when it was known that Mr. O'Leary had placed it there, he was sought out by the villagers, and a procession was formed headed by a martial band. After parading the principal streets, they repaired to the church, where a speech was made by Mr. O'Leary, during which, pointing to the flag and cross above them, he remarked that it was a fitting association of the two great emblems of man's salvation and of a nation's freedom. A few days after this occurrence the following lines from the pen of Mr. O'Leary appeared in the village paper:

"RAISE HIGH THE BANNER.

"Ye sons of old Ireland, honest and true,
Your country adopted appeals now to you.
Her banner unfurled to the breeze let flow;
'Tis the flag of Columbia, down ne'er let it go.
Behold it dishonored, and trailed in the dust,
By tyrants and helots whose names are accursed.
Grasp, grasp the loved banner, and raise it on high,
For 'neath its proud folds we all fain would die.

"Yes, raise it on high, and march right along
With the drum, and the music, and the patriot song;
Grasp, grasp the loved banner, and ne'er let it go,
For freedom is crushed the moment you do.
Lift up the loved banner, and high let it be,
For I see by its stars it was made for the free.
True sons of old Erin helped to raise it on high,
And 'neath its proud folds did Montgomery die.

"How oft we have struggled, how often in vain,
In hopes for dear Erin a flag we might gain!
But here we are now, in the home of the free,
The Star-Spangled Banner insulted to see.
Then raise it on high, I implore you once more;
'Tis the banner which Washington honored of yore.
Your countrymen helped him to raise it on high,
And prayed that the chieftain's work never would die."

INCIDENTS.

Some time during the year 1864, a man calling himself Oliver Davis came into the town, and hired rooms in Mr. McCollom's block. He had no apparent business, and when questioned replied that he expected to go into business in the spring. He remained until January, 1865, when he suddenly disappeared. Shortly after his departure Mr. McCollom missed several articles. An officer was sent in pursuit of Davis, and he was overtaken near the city of Watertown, and returned to Carthage. It was found that he had in his possession large quantities of stolen goods. While the officer in charge of the prisoner was engaged in conducting him to the office of the justice, a stranger* hurried through the crowd and attempted his rescue. The attempt was, however, unsuccessful, and the prisoner was taken before the justice. Here the stranger again interfered, and demanded the discharge of Davis, upon the ground that he was a soldier in the service of the United States Government, and further stated that should the justice refuse to

* A prominent attorney from Herkimer county.

discharge him, he (the justice) would be imprisoned within Fort Lafayette within forty-eight hours. The justice replied that he did not know of the existence of martial law in Jefferson County, and that he should do what he deemed to be his duty, regardless of the consequences. Davis was afterwards convicted, and served for a term of years in the State-prison at Auburn.

During the winter of 1864 a man living a short distance north of the village of Carthage started for the village. The night was intensely cold, and a severe storm was raging. He lost his way in the darkness, and wandered about until overcome by the cold. His body was found upon the following morning but a short distance from the village.

THE VILLAGE OF CARTHAGE

was incorporated May 26, 1841. The bounds were made to begin at a point south, 45° east, thirty chains from the south corner of the stone nail-factory; thence north, 45° east, sixty chains; thence north, 45° west, sixty chains; thence south, 45° west, to the line between Champion and Wilna; and thence along said line to the place of beginning. The charter is after the model of that of the village of Seneca Falls, and provides for the election of five trustees. The charter was amended by an act passed in 1870. Since that time but three trustees have been elected annually. The first trustees elected were, in 1841, Virgil Brooks (president), Suel Gilbert, Ebenezer Hodgkins, Amos Choate, and Walter Nimocks. The following persons have since been elected trustees, the one first named in each year being chosen president:

1842. Virgil Brooks, Amos Choate, Elijah Horr, Eben Hodgkins, William Blodget.
1843. Hiram McCollom, Joseph C. Budd, Theodore S. Hammond, Samuel J. Davis, Alvah H. Johnson.
1844. Hiram McCollom, Joseph C. Budd, J. P. Hodgkins, Kellogg E. Parker, Clark Dodge.
1845. Eli West, Hiram McCollom, Clark Dodge, Suel Gilbert, Amos Choate.
1846. Eli West, Hiram McCollom, Amos Choate, Samuel A. Budd, Samuel J. Davis.
1847. Hiram McCollom, Eli West, Clark Dodge, Suel Gilbert, Seth L. King.
1848. Hiram McCollom, Alvah H. Johnson, Clark Dodge, Seth L. King, Suel Gilbert.
1849. Hiram McCollom, Clark Dodge, Suel Gilbert, R. Rice, S P. Davis.
1850. Patrick S. Stewart, Walter Nimocks, Horace Hooker, Hiram L. Chambers.
1851. John B. Johnson, R. Rice, Joseph Crouner, Minor Guyot, Charles H. Kimball.
1852. Eli West, H. C. Rice, John Hewit, Samuel C. Hopkins, Seth French.
1853. Eli West, John S. Edwards, Herman Rulison, Walter Nimocks, Charles H. Kimball.
1854. Orlin Holcomb, Joseph H. Root, Richard Gallagher, C. L. Frederick, J. P. Hodgkins.
1855. William D. Levis, Samuel W. Gilbert, N. D. Ferguson, T. J. Morgan, Ezra Hodgkins.
1856. Eli West, Clark Dodge, Samuel J. Davis, N. D. Ferguson, N. Tuttle.
1857. Samuel J. Davis, Clark Dodge, Noyes Tuttle, N. D. Ferguson, Eli West.
1858. Joseph Crouner, Alexander Brown, William A. Peck, Nelson D. Ferguson, Abner P. Gilbert.
1859. Eli West, Charles W. Smith, Hiram McCollom, John B. Johnson, Richard Gallagher.
1860. Richard Gallagher, Alexander Brown, Joseph H. Root, Minor Guyot, A. P. Gilbert.
1861. S. S. Hoyt, Hager Shaffer, J. T. Walsh, S. C. Hopkins, George M. Brown.
1862. Richard Gallagher, Horace Hooker, Charles T. Hammond, Justus Kesler, A. P. Gilbert.
1863. Charles T. Hammond, Abner P. Gilbert, Justus Kesler, Samuel C. Hopkins, George M. Brown.
1864. Horace Hooker, Richard Gallagher, Suel Gilbert, William Wynch, John Hewit.
1865. George Gilbert, Myron Raplee, J. H. Root, Rollin Dickerman, Nicholas Wagner.
1866. L. J. Goodale, H. Hooker, S. S. Hoyt, H. Rulison, M. P. Mason.
1867. Augustus Babcock, Rollin Dickerman, H. W. Hammond, H. J. Kellogg, A W. Sylvester.
1868. Rollin Dickerman, H. W. Hammond, H. J. Kellogg, W. A. Babcock, A. W. Sylvester.
1869. T. J. Morgan, James S. Ward, Joseph Crouner, E. Macomber, James H. Morrow.
1870. S. S. Hoyt, N. Wagner, H. W. Hammond, Orlin Holcomb, H. J. Kellogg.
1871. S. S. Hoyt, N. Wagner, H. J. Kellogg.
1872. Samuel Branaugh, Heman H. Frink, Frederick Hues.
1873. Nicholas Wagner, Augustus Babcock, Joseph H. Root.
1874. Alonzo W. Sylvester, John Hewit, Charles F. Bissell.
1875. Charles P. Ryther, L. N. Stephens, Richard Gallagher.
1876. Charles P. Ryther, Richard Gallagher, John E. Strickland, Rollin Dickerman, Charles Bissell.
1877. Charles Rugg, Richard Gallagher, John E. Strickland, Rollin Dickerman, Patrick Corcoran.

The village, having a population of about 2000, is finely situated upon Black river, at the northern terminus of the Black River canal improvement. It is a station upon the Utica and Black River R. R., and contains a post-office,* six churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, six dry-goods stores, four clothing-stores, two general hardware-stores, two drug-stores, three boot and shoe-stores, three harness-stores, three meat-markets. There are four hotels in the village: The Lyons House, John Cole, propr.; The Hatch House, Geo. Fredenburgh, propr.; Peck House, Peck Bros., proprs.; Spencer House, Wm. Baum, propr. The hydraulic power in Carthage is not fully occupied. It supplies two tanneries, two saw-mills, a sash- and blind-factory, a blast-furnace, two foundries and machine-shops, two cabinet-shops, a rake-manufactory, a grist-mill, two planing-mills, four carriage- and wagon-shops, and an axe-factory.

CARTHAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire company was organized, July 24, 1841, with Samuel A. Budd as captain, and was called "The Carthage, No. 1." The record shows that almost every year, upon the change of village officers, the old companies were *pro forma* disbanded, and new ones accepted, with the same officers and members. The old hand-engine was purchased, Aug. 12, 1842, for $300, of L. Burton & Co. June 9, 1843, a new fire company was organized, and called the "Washington Fire Co." A cistern with a capacity of 400 barrels was built in 1849, on the corner of School and State streets. The first hook-and-ladder company was formed May 24, 1851, Levi Wood, captain. April 9, 1852, a new hook-and-ladder company was formed.

* The present postmaster at Carthage is Jesse E. Willis; at Natural Bridge, Isaac W. Nichols; at North Wilna, Sanford Lewis; at Wilna, Lewis Fargo.

From this period, nothing further was done by the village in the way of keeping up an organized fire department until Dec. 12, 1870. In the interim, three special elections had been held for the purpose of purchasing adequate fire apparatus. During the year 1859, the present village hall and engine-house was purchased and completed.

Dec. 12, 1870, a new fire company was formed, of which C. C. Ingraham was elected foreman; Heman H. Frink, assistant engineer; and H. J. Kellogg was elected and confirmed chief engineer. In April, 1874, a new company was formed, with Mark A. Peck as foreman. During the same month, another company, designated "The Carthage Hook-and-Ladder Company," was formed. June 12, 1874, H. J. Welch was appointed chief engineer of the Carthage fire-company by the board of trustees. A special meeting, on petition of the inhabitants, was called by the board, to be held at the village hall on July 15, 1874, to raise by vote the sum of $2000 for the purpose of constructing cisterns, purchasing hose and hose-carts, hooks and ladders, and a second-hand fire-engine. Pending this call, the board, acting in good faith, purchased, on their own liability, a second-hand fire-engine, believing that the same would be for the interest of the village, and that it would be accepted. The people, however, thought otherwise, and defeated the special tax, leaving the engine upon the hands of the purchasers, who now own the same.

In Feb., 1875, the board of trustees purchased a second-hand, third size, steam rotary fire-engine, with two hose-carts and one hundred feet of rubber hose. The engine-house was then prepared and furnished for the reception of the engine.

A general meeting for the organization of the Carthage Fire Department was held April 27, 1875, wherein two hose companies and an engine company were represented. The meeting resulted in the election of Mark A. Peck, foreman of the engine company; Joseph Root, assistant foreman; J. E. Willis, secretary; O. S. Levis, treasurer; and John B. Wood and Nicholas Wagoner, directors. Hose Company No. 1, in the election of Curtis C. Ingraham, foreman; F. D. Hubbard, assistant foreman; E. H. Myers, secretary and treasurer; and Frank E. Willis and E. A. Monroe, directors. Hose Company No. 2, in the election of George McKanna, foreman; John P. Cole, assistant foreman; John C. Hannan, secretary; John M. Gallagher, treasurer; and William H. Rich and Peter Lyman, directors. H. J. Welch was elected chief engineer of the department.

THE CARTHAGE UNION FREE SCHOOL.

The present academy building was erected in 1841, by Mr. Harrison Miller. Two years later it was purchased by Mr. Uriel Hooker, and the school was conducted by his daughter Mary as principal, and her two sisters as assistants. They were succeeded by Rev. Orin Wilbur, of Lowville, who taught the school for three years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Jacob Wood, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. B. F. Bush, who conducted the school until August, 1866, when a call was made for a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Union Free School. At this meeting a board of five trustees was elected. The trustees elected at that time were Lawrence J. Goodale, Richard Gallagher, John B. Emmes, Horace Hooker, and Lyle Bones. Mr. Goodale was elected president of the board, and Mr. Emmes clerk.

The school has an academical department, and is under the visitation of the regents. It is at present conducted by Mr. A. H. Brown as principal, and Miss Frank J. Hubbard assistant.

The school was never in so prosperous a condition as at the present time, having in its various departments upwards of four hundred scholars in attendance.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

"The Carthage Agricultural Society" was organized in 1875, and embraces the towns of Wilna and Champion, in Jefferson County, and Denmark and Crogan, in Lewis county. Mr. James Galvin was elected president of the society, A. E. Kilby, secretary, and O. Holcomb, treasurer. The first annual fair held by the society was in September, 1876. At the annual election of officers, held the fourth Tuesday of December, 1876, the following officers were chosen: John L. Norton, president; F. B. Johnson, general superintendent; E. H. Myers, treasurer; James Pringle, secretary.

The first meeting for the organization of a Masonic Lodge in the village of Carthage was held July 11, 1826, the address being delivered by Isaac Clinton, of Lowville. The officers elected were Eli West, M.; Thomas Brayton, S. W.; N. Starks, J. W. In June, 1849, it was received as No. 158, with Eli West, M.; Joseph Crouner, S. W.; K. E. Parker, J. W. The present officers of the society are as follows: James Pringle, W. M.; L. N. Stevens, S. W.; E. A. Monroe, J. W.; N. Wagoner, Treas.; D. S. Miller, Sec.; John Chase, S. D.; O. J. Mosher, J. D.; George W. Parmerter, S. M. C.; L. J. Morrow, J. M. C.; O. F. Deans, Tyler.

"Carthage Chapter, No. 259, R. A. M."—The present officers are as follows: John L. Norton, M. E. H. P.; C. H. Kimball, Sr., E. K.; George N. Hubbard, E. S.; N. Wagoner, Treas.; E. A. Monroe, Sec.; James Pringle, C. of H.; L. N. Stevens, P. S.; Zelotus Wood, R. A. C.; L. J. Morrow, M. of 3d V.; J. H. Miller, M. of 2d V.; John Chase, M. of 1st V.; O. F. Dean, Tyler.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society of Carthage was organized May, 1877, with forty-two members. The membership increased to ninety-six during the first two months. The officers of the society are James Galvin, Marshal; James H. Walsh, Pres.; Charles Duffy, Vice-Pres.; R. Commins, Rec. Sec.; Jere. Coughlin, Cor. Sec.; M. O'Brien, Treas.; Rev. J. J. Fedigan, O.S.A., Chaplain; John Fitzsimmons, Joseph Galleciez, Frank Rose, Joseph Collins, and Frank Henry, Directors.

NATURAL BRIDGE.

Near the extreme eastern edge of the town, on Indian river, and distant about nine miles from Carthage, is the village of Natural Bridge. A reservation of a mile square had been here, and a village plat surveyed by Edmund Tucker. Improvements commenced here in 1818, some of the early settlers being Zebina Chaffee, C. I. Becker,

Arnold Burr, Abel Bingham, Tennis Allen, Stephen Nutting, Charles R. Knight, and others. Mills were erected in 1819 and 1820. Abel Bingham opened the first store, in 1820, and C. R. Knight the first inn, in 1821 and 1822.

BONAPARTE.

About 1828, the Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte), having acquired the title to a large tract in this vicinity, first came to explore his lands and spend a few weeks in rural pastimes. He directed a road to be cut, and went in a stage-coach through from the old turnpike to the lake, which has since been known as Bonaparte lake. He caused a boat to be taken through the woods and launched upon this water, and a log house to be built on an elevation commanding a fine view of the lake and its shores. He also built, during the same year, a large house at Natural Bridge, which is still standing. The count visited his lands four times, upon each occasion spending a few weeks, and always accompanied by a number of chosen companions, some of whom had witnessed and shared the sunny fortunes of the ex-king of Naples and of Spain, the favorite brother of the great Napoleon. Upon one occasion, in returning from Natural Bridge to Evans' Mills, the *cortege* halted upon the pine plains and partook of a sumptuous feast, which had been prepared with great care and embraced every delicacy that the country afforded, displayed upon golden dishes and served with regal ceremonies. Liberal in the use of money, and sociable with all who were brought into business relations with him, he was, of course, popular, and his annual return was awaited with interest and remembered with satisfaction.

The village derives its name from the fact that, in dry seasons, the water of the river finds its way, by a subterranean passage, under a mass of white limestone that here constitutes the rock at the surface. In floods, the excess flows in an open channel on the surface, over which a bridge passes. Numerous and extensive caves have been discovered in the vicinity (some of which are several hundred feet in extent), which, from the soluble character of the rock, have been worn by the action of water. Here, as elsewhere, along the junction of the white or primary limestone and the gneiss rock, there occurs a great variety of minerals, which afford an inviting field of research, and will be more fully described in our account of the mineralogy of the county. Somewhat extensive operations for copper-mining were undertaken in the fall of 1847, by a Boston company, under the direction of Mr. Bigelow, in the town of Wilna, about two miles from Natural Bridge.

The village of Natural Bridge consists of a hotel, known as the Central House, Erastus Penny, proprietor; three stores, kept by Charles V. Starkey, Joel Hulbert, and Dr. P. E. Johnston; a sash- and blind-factory, two wagon-shops, two blacksmith-shops, three saw-mills, a grist-mill, and an extensive tannery, owned by Thomas E. Proctor.

CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The first Catholic church in northern New York was built in Carthage in the year 1818, at a cost of $2000, upon a lot of three acres given to the society by Mr. Le Ray, who also contributed largely to its erection. This was the first church built in the village of Carthage, and is claimed to be the oldest in northern New York, and the timbers for the frame were cut close by the site. A society was formed July 20, 1821, with Claudius S. Quilliard, Edward Galvin, John Finley, James and Vincent Le Ray, John Deley, and James Walsh as the first trustees. In 1864, under the supervision of Rev. M. Barry, the building of the present church edifice was begun, and the next year services were held in it. This church occupies the site of the old one. The first priest was the Rev. Father John Farnham. When he was here, and for some years after, the Catholics of Watertown attended services at this place. Since Father Farnham, the succession of priests has been as follows: Rev. Fathers James Salman, Fitzsimmons, Cahell, M. Kelly, Delay M. Gilbride, Gillick, McFarlane, M. Powers, John Gillagan, Morris Roach, M. Clark, O'Reilley, M. Barry, Wm. Connoloy, J. M. Griffith, and J. J. Fedigan.

M. E. CHURCH.

As early as the year 1820, the Methodist church itinerants visited this locality and laid the foundation of the present prosperous church. Prominent among the first members were Jesse Penfield, Benj. G. Paddock, Isaac Puffer, Elisha Wheeler, and Nathaniel Salisbury. Carthage, Champion, Copenhagen, Pinckney, Tylerville, and Denmark formed one circuit, and belonged to the Gouverneur district.

The first church building was erected in 1840. The corner-stone was laid on the 27th of April. The church was dedicated to the worship of God November 12 of that year. The Rev. Jesse T. Peck, A.M., who at the time was principal of the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, officiated.

The first board of trustees were as follows: E. Horr, Hiram L. Chambers, Allen Peck, Joel P. Rice, Ebenezer Wheeler, Willard Bartlett, William L. Chambers, Nelson Rulison, and Joel Miller. Since the dedication, twenty-two ministers have officiated.

GRACE CHURCH.

At first occasional services were held, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, by the rectors of Trinity church, Watertown. In 1857 the Rev. J. Winslow entered upon regular services here, and at Champion and Sterlingville. A parish was organized in the fall of 1860. In 1861, Rev. Mr. Winslow went into the army as chaplain, and services were discontinued. In 1862, Rev. A. H. Rodgers took charge of the church. He remained, however, but a few months. Shortly after this, Rev. Mr. Winslow returned to the charge. In 1865, Rev. D. C. Loop took charge of this church and the one at Champion. In June, 1866, Rev. L. R. Brewer entered upon the duties of rector. During February of the year following a church building was completed, and on Sept. 14, 1867, it was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by Bishop Coxe. In 1873, Mr. Brewer having been called to Trinity parish, Watertown, he was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Linn, who in turn was followed by Rev. John

Muir in 1875. Mr. Muir was succeeded, in the fall of 1876, by the Rev. J. Cathell, who is the present rector.

Connected with the parish are the two missions of Champion and Copenhagen. Grace church has a Sunday-school numbering about 60 pupils. The present officers of the church are as follows: H. W. Hammond and George L. Norton, wardens; C. F. Bissell, J. L. Norton, William Carpenter, L. H. Mills, H. J. Welch, William Hutchinson, J. Pringle, N. Wagoner, vestrymen. There are at present eighty-six communicants.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Upon the 3d day of 1835, many Christian people of Puritan faith and profession, feeling that the time had come to organize themselves into a church of their choice, took such measures as were needful to that end. They were residents of East and West Carthage, twelve in number, five men and seven women. The officiating ministers were Rev. Nathaniel Dutton and Rev. James H. Monroe. Philo Weed was elected deacon and Merritt Coughlan clerk. It was voted that the church be called "The First Congregational Church of Carthage," and that it be connected with the Black River Congregational Association. The church was organized not far from where their present house of worship now stands, in the old stone school-house, subsequently destroyed by fire. It was irregularly supplied with such ministers as Rev. David Spear, Father Nash, of revival memory, Rev. Marcus Smith, and Rev. Mr. Northup. The school-house becoming an undesirable place of worship, and no more eligible place being available, after three years a store was procured and fitted up in West Carthage to meet the necessities of the congregation.

In the fall of 1839 the Rev. O. Parker commenced a revival, the result of which was that about one hundred individuals were converted, many of whom united with the infant church. In November, 1840, Rev. Charles F. Halsey commenced his labors among them. He remained until November, 1842. From this time until the summer of 1850, a period of eight years, the church was destitute of religious services. At this time Rev. Hiram Doane was induced to take the oversight of the church. The Baptist church in Carthage was temporarily secured as a place of worship. By unanimous vote the church became Presbyterian in November, 1851, and four months before (July 3) had dedicated a small building in the village to the worship of God. Mr. John Hewitt and Chester Willes were unanimously elected elders, and was received into membership with the Watertown Presbytery.

In the summer of 1852 the Congregational church in West Carthage was erected, and the body which previously had been one was separated into two parts. Rev. Mr. Doane resigned his charge December, 1855. In January, 1856, the church adopted the system of rotary eldership, and George Gilbert, Esq., was elected clerk of the session. In May, 1859, the Rev. J. McLeash took the temporary charge of the congregation, and measures were taken to build a larger house of worship; Mr. McLeash remained about two years and a half. The pulpit was vacant until the spring of 1864, when Rev. S. M. Legate, formerly of the Methodist church, assumed its oversight. He remained until March, 1867. Under his ministry the present edifice was completed and dedicated to divine worship. In the summer of the same year the Rev. E. W. Brown became its minister, and remained until November, 1869. During these ministrations the church increased in ability and strength.

In the month of August a call was presented to the present minister, who commenced his regular administration in September, 1869, and was installed as pastor November 30, 1870. During his pastorate the membership of the church has doubled its number of members.

DISCIPLES CHURCH.

The religious services which resulted in the organization of the Disciples Church commenced in Carthage in March, 1855,—Elder J. D. Benedict, a missionary employed by the State board, being the first laborer. During the following summer, Elder J. J. Lovell commenced his labors. The church was organized formally in the September following. Until 1863 the preaching was by persons casually here, and by the resident Elders B. F. Bush and Marcus Bickford. In 1863, Elder Thomas Hillock commenced his labors, and continued for about three years. From the time of his departure until 1870, services were conducted by Mr. Bickford and several elders from abroad. In 1870, Elder J. S. Hughes came here and remained about two years. He was followed by Elder Rouzee, who remained one year. Following him were Elder J. H. Hambleton and Elder O. C. Atwater. Prominent among the missionaries were J. D. Garrity, of Maine, Elder J. M. Bartlett, Dr. W. A. Balding, Elder J. E. Goodrich, Elder Dorcy, and Elder Van Buskirk. The first services were held in Dodge's Hall, which was burned in 1861; afterwards in Gallagher's Hall, and then in Disciples Hall. After the latter place burned, a room was fitted up in the Academy building, in which the congregation held their services until the present church edifice was built in 1862.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was set apart from the Baptist church of Champion, January 29, 1833. It was at that time known as "The Baptist Church of Wilna." This was done by council,—the moderator of the council being Rev. Sanders Little; A. P. Lewis was clerk of the council; John Chase was elected clerk at that time. The first deacon was Jeremiah Bayton; Rev. J. N. Webb was the pastor from March 21, 1840, until June, 1845. The church edifice was dedicated April 18, 1840. Previous to the erection of the church, services had been held in school-houses and other buildings. Rev. Mr. Webb was succeeded by Rev. D. D. Reed in March, 1847, and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob A. Wood as supply until April, 1849. At that time the Rev. S. Davis took charge, followed by Rev. Elisha Sawyer, who succeeded him in June, 1852, and remained until July, 1856.

In the year 1853 there were 118 members of the society, this being the largest number of members at any one time until the past year. In 1856 the Rev. G. A. Ames became the pastor, and remained for five years.

On the night of July 15, 1861, the church was de-

stroyed by fire, and no services were held until 1864, when Rev. Jacob Gardner was secured upon half time. Services were held in a block of buildings which had been fitted up in the village for the purpose. Mr. Gardner remained until January, 1867. In March, 1867, Rev. E. P. Weed came on, and remained until August, 1874. During the years 1869–70 the present church edifice, costing $16,000, was erected. In January, 1875, Mr. Weed was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Merrill, who is the present pastor.

The present officers of the church are Joel A. Hopkins, clerk; Joel A. Hopkins and William Manney, deacons. There are at present 187 members of the church. The Sunday-school has an attendance of 140, and is under the supervision of A. E. Sawyer as superintendent.

METHODIST CHURCH AT NATURAL BRIDGE.

The church building was erected in 1830, having been about one year in building. Since that time services have been held, most of the time, by pastors of Carthage and other neighboring churches. Services are held regularly at present; the pastor is the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AT NATURAL BRIDGE.

This society is of recent origin. The present church edifice was erected in 1870. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Sturdevant, of Watertown, who remained until 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Rice, who in turn was succeeded in 1876 by his son, who is the present pastor. The Sunday-school has an attendance of about 40 scholars. They have a small library.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT NATURAL BRIDGE.

This church was organized in 1830, and they commenced the erection of their church building at that time. They were, however, obliged to discontinue work upon the building shortly afterwards through lack of means, and the building was not finished until 1838 or 1840, when Mr. C. I. Becker advanced the money. The first pastor was Rev. James Rodgers, who remained for two years. Since that time, and previous to 1871, the pulpit has been occupied occasionally by pastors of neighboring churches. Since 1871 they have had no services, and the church has been unoccupied.

THE UNION CHURCH AT WOODS' SETTLEMENT.

The church building is at present used by the Methodists. Regular services are held. The present pastor is Rev. Frank W. West, who has been in charge since 1876. The society is small.

METHODIST CHURCH AT NORTH WILNA.

The congregation is small. No regular services are held, the pulpit being occupied occasionally by the pastor of the Methodist church in Antwerp.

NEWSPAPERS AND PHYSICIANS.

The Carthagenian, a weekly Whig paper, devoted to the advocacy of the Black River canal, was begun Dec. 19, 1839, by David Johnson, who on the 18th of June, 1840, was succeeded as editor by William H. Hough. It had six columns to the page, and was issued at $2.50. The press was principally owned by Hiram McCollom. In April, 1843, the name was changed to the *Black River Times*, W. H. Hough, editor. Jan. 1, 1847, Myron F. Willson commenced a semi-monthly neutral paper, styled *The People's Press*. In the third number W. H. Colston became associate editor, and in September, L. Jones. It was of brief continuance. In 1849 the press was removed to Gouverneur, and used in printing the *Northern New Yorker*, and it was afterwards taken to Potsdam, where it now is. *The People's Press* was succeeded by the *Black River Budget*, published by Barnes & Burr. The *Budget* was published for one year. After this there was no paper published until 1858. At this time Adolphus Allen succeeded the publishers of the *Budget*, and changed the name of the paper to the *Carthage Standard*. Within three months Adolphus Allen was succeeded by W. R. Merrill and E. R. Cole as publishers, who enlarged the paper about one-fourth. They continued the publication for nine months. In 1861, Mr. Bickford commenced the publication of the *Carthage Republican*. He continued as publisher until September, 1864, when he sold out to James H. Wilbur. In September, 1865, Mr. M. M. Williams purchased a half-interest in the paper. It was published by this firm until January, 1873, when Mr. S. R. Pratt became the publisher. In August, 1876, Mr. G. L. Chase purchased the paper, and is the present publisher, with Jerry Coughlin as associate editor. In 1874 a paper known as the *Farmers' Journal* was published by Mr. S. R. Pratt. The publication of this paper was continued until May, 1876, when it was purchased by Hon. John O'Donnell, and removed to Lowville. In May, 1875, a paper called the *Northern New Yorker* was started by Durham & Gillette. In 1876 this paper was purchased by Mr. Chase, and was consolidated with the *Carthage Republican*.

Dr. James T. Peden, of Carthage, studied with Dr. Sturdevant, of Martinsburgh, Lewis Co., N. Y. Attended a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College in the winter of 1842. Practiced in the village of Martinsburgh, Lewis county, until 1860, when he removed to the village of Carthage, Jefferson County, where he has since continued in practice. He is an honorary member of the County Medical Society.

Dr. N. D. Ferguson, of Carthage, graduated at the Geneva Medical College. Practiced in the village of Carthage until 1861, when he entered the army as surgeon in the 97th Regiment. Was transferred to the 8th N. Y. Cav. Returned to Carthage March 6, 1865. Was elected to the legislature in 1865. Was elected county clerk the year following, and at the close of his term of office he returned to Carthage, where he has since continued in practice.

Dr. J. H. Miller, of Carthage, studied with Dr. John Davison, of Theresa, in 1856. He afterwards attended lectures, and graduated, at the medical college of Castleton, Vermont. Has been in practice in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties for eighteen years. He located in the village of Carthage in 1870, and has continued in practice at that place since. During the past six years he has been engaged in the drug business.

Dr. G. N. Hubbard, of Carthage, studied with Dr. G. S. Conkey, of Antwerp, in 1850. Graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1854. Practiced for eight years in the town of Wilna. Removed to the village of Carthage in 1862, where he has since continued in practice. Was elected coroner in 1873 and re-elected to that office in 1876.

Dr. J. W. Brown, of Carthage, graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1868. Practiced for a short time in Ilion, Herkimer county, when he removed to Morrisville, Madison county, where he continued in practice until October, 1869, when he removed to the village of Carthage.

E. A. Monroe, dentist, of Carthage, studied with Bouman Bros. at Canton, St. Lawrence county. Removed to Watertown in 1863, and to Carthage in 1864. In 1865 he removed to the city of New York, where he became a member of the Society of Dental Surgeons of the City of New York. Returned to Carthage the year following. Attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the winter of 1874–5.

C. W. Bullard, dentist, of Carthage, studied with John Leggan, of Ottawa, Canada. Attended a course of lectures at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1868. Practiced in Antwerp, Jefferson County, for six years. Removed to the village of Carthage, January, 1876.

Dr. P. E. Johnson, of Natural Bridge, was a pupil of Dr. Arien Spafford, of Cooperstown, N. Y. Graduated at the Medical College at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1835. Since that time he was in practice in Cooperstown for thirty-five years. Removed to Natural Bridge in 1872.

Dr. J. H. Copp, of Natural Bridge, studied with Dr. V. A. Baker, of Mexico, Oswego county. Graduated at the Metropolitan Medical College, of New York city, in 1863. Since that time he has been in practice in Oswego and Jefferson counties.

Dr. Benjamin S. Budd, of Carthage, studied in the city of Philadelphia. Graduated at the Pennsylvania University in the spring of 1821. Located in the village of Carthage. Since that time he has been in practice most of the time in Lewis and Jefferson counties. Dr. Budd is probably the oldest practitioner in the county, having been in active practice for fifty-eight years.

Dr. H. S. Hendee, formerly of Carthage, studied with Dr. Amasa Trobridge, of Watertown. Graduated at the Medical College of Castleton, Vermont, in 1851. Practiced in Carthage until 1860, when he visited Europe, and attended lectures in Edinburgh and London. Returned to this county upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, and entered the service of the Government as surgeon in the 186th Regiment. Returned to Carthage in 1868, and continued in practice until 1873, when he was elected to the office of member of assembly from the second district of Jefferson County. Shortly after this he removed with his family to the village of Lowville, in Lewis county, where he is in practice at present.

We are under obligations for information furnished by George O'Leary, J. P. Hodgkins, and John Hewitt, of Carthage, and to Mr. C. I. Becker and Dr. Johnson, of Natural Bridge, and many others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL BRANAUGH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Belfast, county Antrim, Ireland, September 11, 1823, and came to this country with his parents in 1830, who located in Greene county. When quite young Mr. Branaugh removed to Herkimer county and entered the employ of John C. Pitt, as foreman in his tannery at Salisbury Centre, where he remained for five years. At the expiration of this time he concluded to engage in the tanning business, and forming a copartnership with Mr. James. White, they erected a tannery, which they carried on for two years; he then sold his interest to Mr. White, and re-entered the establishment of his old employer, Mr. Pitt, and there remained as his foreman for thirteen years. From there he went to New Bremen, Lewis county, New York, and formed a copartnership with James H. Morrow and David A. Steward, for five years, under the firm-name of S. Branaugh & Co., and for the five years following with Mr. Steward, under the name of Branaugh & Steward; this was a large tannery, and they did a successful business. April 1, 1869, Mr. Branaugh removed to Binghamton, New York, purchased a residence, and the tanning establishment of Joseph B. Abbott & Son, where he remained something over one year. Arriving at Carthage, Jefferson County, June 2, 1870, he purchased the small tannery located down the river about half a mile from the depot, tore it down and erected a large new one, and is doing a very prosperous business. Three years since, Mr. Branaugh, not being content with business on a small scale, purchased a large sole-leather tannery at Belfort, Lewis county, New York, which is doing an extensive business; also a large tract of hemlock-bark lands to supply his tanneries. The establishment at Carthage is superintended by his son-in-law, J. P. Corcoran.

Mr. Branaugh is the second son of a family of seven children, four of whom are living.

Archibald Branaugh, the father, died about twelve years ago, in 1865. Jane Anderson, the mother, died about five years since. They were of Scotch descent, and originally of the Presbyterian faith, but latterly Methodists. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Diana Bellinger, of Manheim, Herkimer county, September 6, 1848. The fruits of this union were five children,—two sons and three daughters,—viz., Martha J., born June 11, 1849; Celestia, born June 16, 1852; Jesse J., born September 10, 1858; William A., born April 4, 1860; Edmund W., born March 12, 1871; of whom Celestia and William are deceased.

WORTH.

THIS town is known in the old records as town No. 2, of Boylston's Tract, and was erected from Lorraine, by an act of the Senate and Assembly, April 12, 1848. It is provided that the town shall be about six miles from east to west, and about seven miles from north to south, the boundaries to be co-extensive with those of town No. 2. Its name was bestowed in honor of Gen. W. J. Worth, of the U. S. A., who became personally known in this county during the Patriot disturbances of 1838–40, and whose services in the Mexican war, about the time the town was separately organized, had made him one of the most prominent actors on the American side. His name was selected in preference to Roseville and Wellington, which had also been proposed.

The general surface of the country is undulating and very elevated, the altitude of this town being probably greater than that of any other portion of the county. In the eastern part of the town is the divide between the Black river and Sandy creek in Jefferson County, and the Salmon river in Lewis county. The south branch of Sandy creek flows through the town in a general westerly direction to its confluence with the north branch, in the town of Ellisburg. It has numerous tributaries, the principal ones being Chloe and Abijah creeks, named after Miss Chloe Wilcox and Abijah Gillet respectively. These streams afford water-power at certain seasons of the year, and drain the town thoroughly. In general, the town is less broken by "gulfs" than Rodman and Lorraine, but from its great elevation it is subject to early frosts and deep snows. The soil, being underlaid by a shale rock, is less liable to drouth than the lower portion of the county, and is finely adapted to grazing. The surface was originally covered with a fine growth of timber, chiefly beech, maple, hemlock, and pine, and large forests are yet found in the southern and eastern parts of the town. These forests have been the source of considerable revenue, furnishing the material for numerous mills and tanneries. Gathering these products and dairying are the principal industries of the people of Worth.

In order to make the proportions of the proprietors of the Black River Tract equal, the eastern portion of the town of Worth was divided among them. Reckoning from north to south, these tracts were, Harrison and Hoffman, 1283; Henderson, 649; Low, 1576; William Constable, 947; the remainder to Harrison and Hoffman, 22,004 acres. A portion of these lands are in what is known as the "mile strip," an unlotted tract a mile wide, extending along the eastern side of the town. In the northwestern part of the town Daniel McCormick and Charles Smith made purchases, which afterwards became the centre of the first settlement. Abel French, an active and prominent agent of McCormick and Smith, secured the services of Joseph Crary to make the first surveys in November, 1801, and May, 1802. The town was only partly surveyed, and subsequently was lotted in such a way that several duplicate numbers occur, which has occasioned some trouble. French was also instrumental in the formation of the first settlement. Passing through Herkimer county, from his home at Denmark, he succeeded in inducing a company of citizens, residing at Litchfield, to purchase, in common, a large tract in this town. Timothy Greenly, Joseph Wilcox, and Elihu Gillet were appointed a committee to visit the tract and report upon the advisability of making a purchase upon the proposed basis. Their report being favorable, a contract was concluded, July 22, by which they agreed to pay French, as the representative of McCormick and Smith, $7622 for the northwest quarter of the town. Afterwards a deed was executed to them, in trust, for themselves and their associates, and a mortgage given. The tract was divided into lots (it comprised the nine great lots in the northwest corner), and drawn by ballot by the company, who paid over money as they might be able to their committee, and received bonds for the delivery of deeds when the purchase-money should have enabled them to produce a clear title. Besides the committee mentioned, the company consisted of Asaph Case, Leonard Bullock, W. Flower, Eli Gillet, Lodwick Edwards, John Griswold, Ezekiel Chever, Phineas Rose, Joel Caulkins, Abram Ford, Nathan Matson, Asa Sweet, John Pinear, Phineas Stevens, Elijah and David Richmond, John and William Sagas, John Houghtailing, and perhaps a few others, all from Herkimer county, and mostly natives of Connecticut.

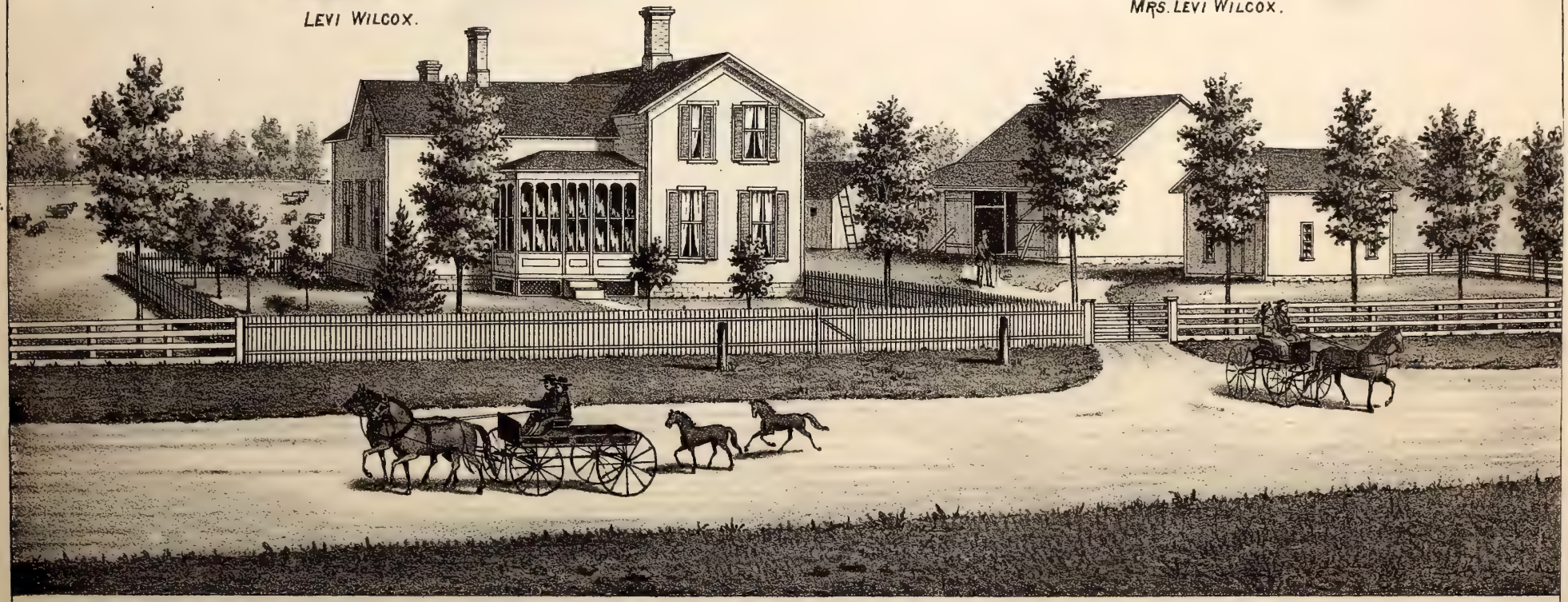
Among the first to settle in the town were Asaph Case and Leonard Bullock. They came in the fall of 1802, and settled on lots 7 and 8, some of their families residing there at the present time. The latter had three children—Electa, Alanson, and Charlotte—on coming to Worth, and had nine more born to him. Of the twelve, eleven grew to mature years, but only four have survived to the present,—two sons, Leonard and Hiram, and two daughters, Juliette and Esther. Leonard Bullock was born in 1817, and has resided upon the farm taken by his father sixty years continuously. Contemporary with the Case and Bullock families was that of Elisha Gillet, one of the company's committee. Of the Gillet family, David, George, Elihu, Alanson, and Mrs. Leonard Bullock are yet citizens of Jefferson County. Mr. Bullock's first house was built entirely of logs. There was no floor, door, or window in any part of it. The roof was made of hollow basswood logs, split, and so laid that every alternate one formed a trough to carry away the water. A blanket hung up served



LEVI WILCOX.



MRS. LEVI WILCOX.



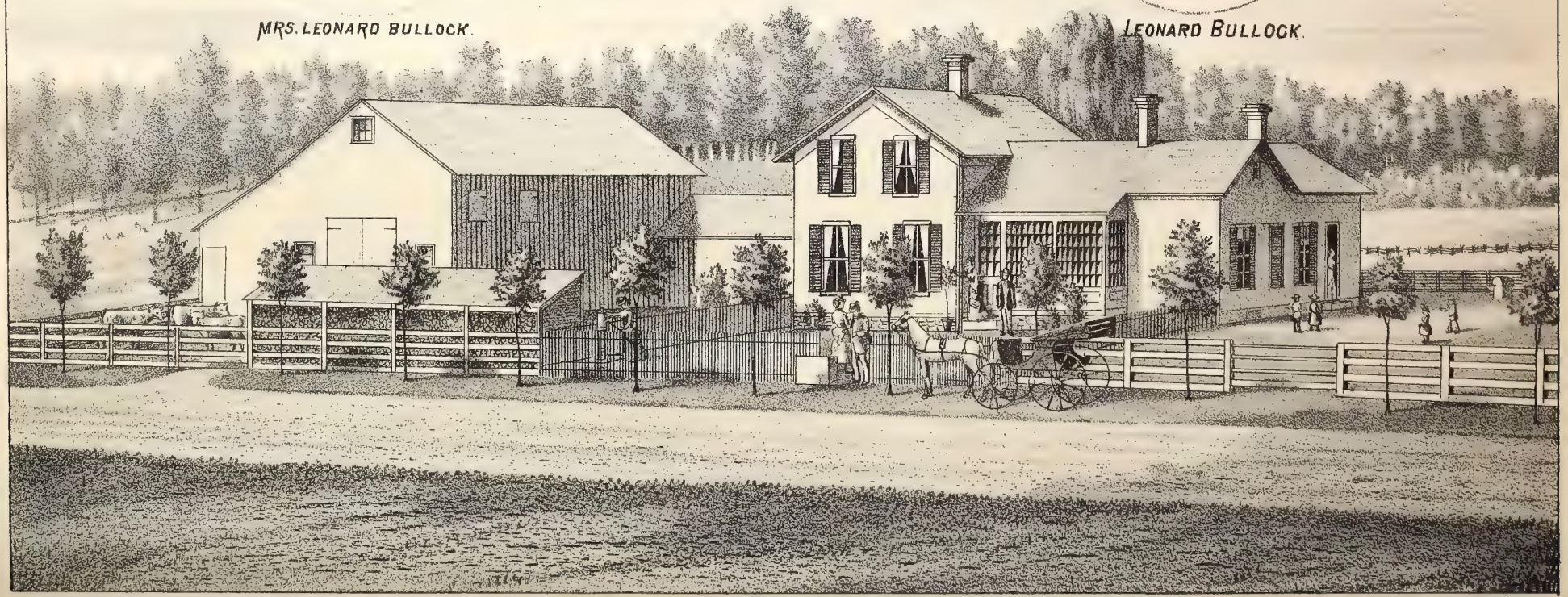
RESIDENCE OF **LEVI WILCOX**, WORTHVILLE, N. Y.



MRS. LEONARD BULLOCK.



LEONARD BULLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF **LEONARD BULLOCK**, WORTH, N.Y.

for a door, and the earth, smoothed down and covered with leaves, served for a floor. A large Dutch chimney supplied a place where they might cook their scanty meals. The following year Joseph Wilcox came, by way of Redfield, making the journey, in the month of March, with an ox-team hitched to a sled. There were no roads nor bridges, and their only guides were blazed trees. Reaching the Sandy creek, then swollen by a recent freshet, they were at a loss how to cross it. But the strong native sense of the true pioneer is equal to any emergency. A tree was felled across the stream, so as to form a foot-bridge, over which the load was carried piece by piece; the oxen were then urged into the stream and swam across, carrying the sled with them; and then a bed-cord was fastened in turn around the necks of their three hogs, and these, too, were safely piloted across, although it was at first feared that they had met a fate similar to that which had befallen the swine of the Gadarenes, when the common enemy of man had taken refuge in them. Upon reaching the spot selected for his home, Mr. Wilcox erected a log house, which had a puncheon floor, bark roof, and for a window a sheet of paper, oiled so as to admit the light. It had a chamber floor, too, but, as it was made of elm bark, the utmost caution was required in the movements of the occupants. The winter winds, too, would sometimes ruthlessly take away a portion of the roof, admitting the snow to the depth of several inches, so that it was not uncommon to be obliged to shovel away the snow before those in bed could descend to the room below.

Sterling Wilcox, then a lad of fifteen, came with his father, and for seventy odd years has lived near the spot where they first broke the quietude of the forest. He served in the War of 1812, and has always been an active, useful citizen. Nearly all the others of the Litchfield company came in 1803, working their way to their destination with great difficulty. After this was reached, their labors and trials were by no means ended. Living remote from the settlements below, they had no roads except wood-paths, and no vehicles but drags formed from the crotch of a tree and drawn by oxen. However, the settlements grew apace and had attained respectable proportions, when the war broke out and filled the country with alarm. Many deserted their homes and went back to their native places. Several cold seasons followed, causing others, who had braved the terrors of war, to follow, until the settlements were almost depopulated. Then the mortgages were foreclosed, bringing hardships upon those who remained; for all had, by the terms of the contract, made themselves liable for the failure of one, and much of the land reverted to the proprietors.

From this time until 1828 the history of the town is uneventful, and in 1830 it was yet comparatively new and unsettled, as will be seen from a list of the names of those then residing in Worth: Joseph Wilcox and his son, Sterling; Daniel Wilcox; Asaph, Abel, and John Case; E. West, John Russell, Chester Bushnell, Andrew W. Craig, John Wilson, Paul Pryor, Peter Wakefield, Joseph H. and Venus C. Rising, Joseph Totten, James Potter, Zadoc Hale, Henry, Erastus, and Richard Lyon; Leonard and Alanson Bullock, Joel Overton, Boomer K., Charles, and Lyman Jenks; William, Simeon, and James Houghtailing; Eli, Elihu, David, and George Gillet; Leonard Parker, Daniel and Joseph Caulkins, and Nathan Matoon. Among those who came to Worth this year was Albert S. Gillet. He at once identified himself with the town, and he, as well as his brother Lorenzo P., are well known in Worth's history. The organization of the town in 1848 gave it another impetus, which resulted in the formation of settlements in the central and southwestern portions.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

The manufacturing interests of Worth are limited chiefly to saw-mills. The first attempt to build one was made by Leonard Bullock, about 1808, on the Sandy creek, on lot 7. The work had progressed as far as the raising of the frame, when a foreclosure on the land of one of the company obliged him to postpone it. The building was never completed. In 1810, Joshua Miles built a saw- and grist-mill under one roof, on the Sandy creek east of the Corner. Miles selected his millstones from the rocks in the woods, and very ingeniously constructed a mill with the few simple tools at his command. He operated the mills five or six years, then sold to Timothy Greenly, who, in turn, sold them to Abner Rising. They remained the property of the Rising family while in use. The grist-mill was for a long time the only one in the town, and until it was built the settlers had to carry their grain to Adams or Whitesville, which usually took two days.

A saw-mill was next built, about 1816, by Joseph Wilcox and Green Kellogg, near the Corners, and on the site of the present grist-mill. To erect the latter, a company was formed in 1856, composed of A. S. Gillet, L. P. Gillet, Abel Case, Sterling Wilcox, Leonard Parker, Horace R. Chafin, and Boomer K. Jenks, who bought the mill-site of John Henderson, and offered it, together with a cash bounty, to Pealer and Fox, who erected the mill in 1860. It is a two-story frame, has two run of stone, and is capable of doing fair work. S. B. Kellogg is the present proprietor of both mills.

In 1857, a saw-mill was erected just below the first mill by Abel Case. This has been remodeled and enlarged, and is now a first-class mill, having circular and upright saws, a planer, matcher, and lath-saws. A. S. Gillet owns and operates this mill, whose capacity in times of fair water is ten thousand feet per day.

The Gardner brothers built a mill on the site of an old wood-turning establishment, a short distance up the creek, about 1850. For many years it was known as the Tucker mill, and at present is the property of a Mr. Spear. In the neighborhood of this, Henry Prouty, in 1863, erected a very good saw-mill, which is at present supplied with a shingle-machine, and turns off a large amount of work.

The Worth Centre mill was built by E. Cornell, about 1862, and is the most extensive in the town. Vast quantities of lumber are manufactured annually, and nearly every grade can be supplied. Employment is given to ten hands, and the establishment is, in every sense, first-class for this region.

Other mills had been built on the Abijah creek, by William Houghtailing and J. M. Ackley. The former,

while the property of Brown & Haddock, was destroyed by fire. The latter has been out of use for many years.

A cheese-factory was built at Worthville, in 1867, by a stock company, at a cost of $4000. The company consisted of Leonard Bullock, Levi Wilcox, C. C. Moore, B. B. Brown, and J. H. Rising. The factory was operated by them a year, then sold to Abel Bigford, who has leased it to A. McNeal, the present operator. Lucius Mandigould started a factory in the western part of the town, in 1870, but it was soon discontinued.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

About 1807 the first district school in Worth was taught in Asaph Case's barn, by a Mrs. Nobles. Her husband died in the town, and she moved to the west. She had ten or twelve pupils from the Case, Russell, and other families. In the winter of 1808, Ruel Canfield taught a school in a part of Timothy Greenly's house, in Rodman, near the "corners." Miss Betsey Bugbee taught a school in a log house, a few years later, in what is now known as district No. 2. She was carried to and from her duties by an ox-team hitched to a sled. About this time a log house for school purposes was erected at the "corners." This was supplanted by other small log and frame houses, where A. S. Gillet taught for a number of years, about 1830.

In 1845 the present structure, a frame, was built. There are six districts in the town provided with respectable buildings. The one at Worth Centre is especially neat, and remarkable for its generous proportions. In 1876, the public money apportioned to Worth for the support of schools amounted to $552.31.

RELIGIOUS.

At an early day the Methodists held religious services in the town, and organized a class which has had a struggling existence until the present. The membership is thirty-one, and there is no regular leader. Weekly services are held in the Union church in connection with the Lorraine charge.

The Protestant Methodists have religious services at stated times at Worth Centre, but they have no regular or ganization. The Baptists and other denominations also have occasional services.

The "Worthville Union church" is the only house of public worship in the town. It was erected by a committee appointed for this purpose, composed of Leonard Bullock, Levi Wilcox, and L. D. Munroe, in 1875. It is a frame with a very attractive exterior, costing $3000, and has sittings for 250 people. The church is controlled by a board of seven trustees, appointed by the holders of subscriptions to the building fund. The use of the building is accorded to all, irrespective of creed. A Sunday-school is conducted in the church in the summer. It was organized many years ago in the old school-house, but has not retained its orginal organization.

CEMETERIES.

There are several cemeteries in Worth, all controlled by the town board. One of the oldest is on lot No. 9. Elisha Sweet was one of the first interred in the town. The old cemetery having poor drainage, a more favorable spot was selected on lot No. 8. This has been well kept, and contains some fine tablets and head-stones.

ROADS.

Provision was early made for putting the roads of Worth in a good condition. In 1849, $200 was voted for this purpose, and subsequent appropriations have been made. Good roads now lead to Adams, on the R., W. & O. R. R., the principal point of shipment for the town.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

At a special election held at the house of Benjamin Gates, in Lorraine, Feb. 6, 1810, the division of Worth from Lorraine was unanimously voted, but the War of 1812 prevented the immediate carrying out of this vote. No further action was taken until 1848. In that year the division was ordered by the Legislature, with a provision that the first meeting be held at the school-house at Wilcox's Corners, on May 2; that the town officers of Lorraine residing within the limits of Worth were to exercise the functions of their respective offices until the next ensuing election; and that Mathew Fox, Jonathan M. Ackley, and Albert S. Gillet be a board of election, with the power of justices of the peace. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers, 43 votes being polled: Supervisor, A. S. Gillet; Town Clerk, Daniel Wilcox; Justices of the Peace, A. S. Gillet, Riley W. Green, Jonathan M. Ackley; Assessors, George W. Gillet, Albert Nichols; Coms. of Highways, Leonard Bullock, Levi Smith, William Bell; Constables, Levi Wilcox, Ozias E. Elmer, Newman A. Hawley; Overseers of the Poor, Boomer K. Jenks, Sterling Wilcox; Collector, Mathew Fox; Supt. Com. Schools, Robert R. Bell.

Since 1848 the Supervisors have been: 1849, A. S. Gillet; 1850, Riley W. Green; 1851, Jonathan M. Ackley; 1852, Riley W. Green; 1853–4, Jonathan M. Ackley; 1855, David Gillet; 1856–7, Lorenzo P. Gillet; 1858–62, Carlton C. Moore; 1863, Solomon B. Storm; 1864–9, Carlton C. Moore; 1870, Solomon W. Kellogg; 1871–2, Henry V. Jenks; 1873–4, Jonathan M. Ackley; 1875–6, Henry V. Jenks; 1877, Samuel B. Kellogg.

From the town records the following interesting excerpts are made:

1855.

"*Voted*, That it shall be considered a penal offense for any person to suffer any neat cattle or hogs to run at common within 40 rods of any place of public worship on the Sabbath day, between Nov. 1 and May 1; and such offender shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of $1.00 on complaint of any person for each offense, one-half to be given to the support of the poor, the other half to the complainant."

"*Voted*, That any person who shall suffer any dog to be caught in any house of public worship in said town in the hours of religious service, the owner of said dog shall forfeit a fine of $1.00, one-half to be given to the support of the poor, the other half to the complainant; and if such dog shall be found in any house of public worship without any owner, such dog shall be immediately killed. Joseph H. Rising is appointed to dispose of any dog that may be found as above stated."

"*Voted*, That any person who shall suffer any buck to roam at large in said town between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 shall forfeit the sum of $5.00 on complaint, and the buck and all to go to the complainant."

In 1877 the supervisor was instructed to use his influence against the renewal of any charter to plank-roads as turnpikes in the county of Jefferson. In 1876 the office of supervisor was tied between Henry V. Jenks and Henry L. Grimshaw, each having received 109 votes. The total number of votes cast in 1877 was 221.

WORTH CENTRE.

This is a hamlet of a dozen buildings, near the centre of the town, on the Abijah creek. The first settlement here was made about 1850, by E. Cornell. The country was then in a primitive condition, and Mr. Cornell's house was as rude as that of the first settler fifty years before. But roads were built to the Centre and farms opened until quite a neighborhood was gathered; and when the saw-mill was erected its future was assured. A small store was opened at this point about 1874 by E. Cornell, and a post-office established, with daily mails from Adams *via* Worthville. Ezra Cornell is the postmaster. Mr. Cornell also manufactures and deals in all kinds of lumber.

WORTHVILLE.

This village, formerly known as Wilcox's Corners, is located on both banks of South Sandy creek, and has a population of about 100. The village is one mile south of Rodman, and two southeast of Pinckney, in Lewis county, and was the centre of the early settlements, Joseph Wilcox having made the beginning at this place. The situation is pleasant, and it will always remain the largest trading-point in the town. The history of its mills has been detailed elsewhere.

A store was opened here in 1849, by Lorenzo P. Gillet, who erected a large two-story frame house on the southeast corner for this purpose. A portion of the house was used for a tavern. He was succeeded, in 1858, by A. S. Gillet, who conducted both places until 1866. The store was then closed and the building used for a tavern only, by Horace Struter, Ormsby Moon, Alanson Pettengill, Levi Calvin, landlords in the order named. John Doanburg is the present proprietor. In 1858 an opposition tavern was started on the corner opposite, by Orlin A. Chase. A large hostelry was erected, but the profits were too meagre to reward the owners. Duane Earl and Leonard Parker were also among the hosts. The building is at present occupied as a residence.

Another store-house was erected in 1865, down the street, where Henry L. Porter opened a stock of goods. The place passed into the hands of George D. Macomber in 1871, who has been in trade there since.

Blacksmith-shops were conducted at an early day, and at different periods, by Canfield, Elihu Gillet, and Egelbert West, all prior to 1840. Richard Lyon followed, and built a shop east of the village. Albert Harrington has worked here a number of years. His present shop is west of the village, on the Sandy creek, and is operated by hydraulic power. Wagon-shops are conducted by David H. Atkins and L. H. Spaulburg, established in 1860 and 1875 respectively.

A summary of the business of Worthville shows,—grist-mill, S. B. Kellogg; saw-mills and lumber-dealers, S. B. Kellogg, A. S. Gillet; store, George D. Macomber; blacksmiths, A. Harrington, Joseph Crawford; wagon-makers, David H. Atkins, L. F. Spaulsburg; shoemaker, Charles Young; joiner, Charles Valier; coopers, Daniel Wilcox, Grant Van Broeklin; postmaster, George D. Macomber.

The post-office was established in 1848, with L. P. Gillet as postmaster. The mail route was from Adams *via* Lorraine to Copenhagen in Lewis county. Richard Lyon was the carrier, going on horseback once a week. A subscription on the part of the citizens of Worthville secured a semi-weekly mail. In 1865 a tri-weekly mail was supplied. At present (1877) there is a daily service from Adams to Worth Centre *via* Worthville. Other postmasters at this point have been Henry Hitchcock, A. S. Gillet, and H. L. Potter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEVI WILCOX.

In the year 1805, while yet Jefferson County was an almost unbroken wilderness, Joseph Wilcox, a native of Connecticut, emigrated to the present town of Worth. At that time there was but one other family in the town. He purchased 150 acres of wild land, built a house, and moved into it with his family, which at that time consisted of his wife and six children. This old pioneer couple lived to advanced ages—the wife dying at the age of 76, and the old gentleman at the age of 88.

Sterling Wilcox, the son who succeeded to the old home, was born in 1791, and has lived in Worth since 1805, on the same spot, and now, at the advanced age of 86, is a hale old gentleman, in possession of all the faculties and intelligence of his earlier years. He was married in 1818 to Miss Sarah Smith, of Lorraine, by whom he became the father of six children,—Lydia, Philura, Levi, Caroline, Gilbert, and Charles,—all of whom are living and have families except the last-named two. Mrs. Sarah Wilcox died March 22, 1867, aged 67 years.

Levi Wilcox, the present owner of the old Wilcox estate, was born Nov. 26, 1825, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fox, of the same town, in 1847. Two children have been born to them, Emma G. and Gilbert H.; the daughter is deceased. Gilbert H. is married to Miss Eva M. Brown, of the same town, and resides at home with his parents.

Thus can be seen three generations of this old pioneer family all living together in one family to-day, on the same spot selected by the great-grandfather of the younger members of this family.

The farm consists of 220 acres, and is one of the finest in the county. Mr. Levi Wilcox has recently erected a very fine and commodious house near the old home, which adds much to the beauty and comforts of this old landmark of Jefferson County. Elsewhere in these pages may be found a fine view of this old home, with portraits of Levi Wilcox and his excellent wife.

LEONARD BULLOCK.

One of the very earliest settlers of the town of Worth was Leonard Bullock. He came originally from the State of Rhode Island to Oneida county, N. Y., and from thence to the present town of Worth, in Jefferson County, in 1802. He here located a tract of land which has ever since been the home of himself and his descendants. He built a log shanty and commenced clearing up his land. He was married to Miss Bathsheba Hancock, and at the time of his settlement in Worth was the father of two children. The whole number of children reared by this worthy couple was twelve, four sons and eight daughters, who all grew up to manhood and womanhood except one son, who died in infancy. Mr. B. lived to the age of 55, dying in 1828. His wife survived to the age of 82, dying in 1860.

Leonard, the present owner, and next to the youngest of these twelve children, was born Jan. 3, 1817. He was reared a farmer, and after his majority bought out the other heirs, and thus became possessed of the old home farm, where he was born and on which he has resided all his life.

At the age of twenty he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Gillet, of Worth, the daughter of Elihu Gillet, another old settler of Worth. To them have been born three children,—Emily L., Levi S., and Leonard C. Levi died at the age of ten years. Leonard C. and Emily are both married and settled on portions of the old home-farm.

The farm owned and occupied by Mr. B. consists of 320 acres of the finest farming lands in the town. By reference to another page in this work, the reader will find a fine view of his residence, together with portraits of himself and wife, presented as a legacy to his children and the future generations of Jefferson County.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THIS VICINITY DURING THE WAR OF 1812–15—BIOGRAPHY OF PROMINENT OFFICERS OF THAT WAR—THE CANADIAN REBELLION, 1837–40—WAR OF THE REBELLION OF 1861–5—HISTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS—ROSTERS AND ROLL OF HONOR.

QUITE a number of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution settled at various periods in Jefferson County, some account of whom will be found in the history of the various towns and villages. The following list of Revolutionary *pensioners* residing in the county in 1840 is from Hough's history. As all the soldiers were not necessarily pensioners, this may not include the total number. A number of the towns of the county are for some cause left out of this list, whether from inadvertence, or because there were no soldiers in them at the time, we are unable to say:

ADAMS.—Peter Doxtater, 88; Lucy Thompson, 73; Cynthia White, 77; John Merriam, 84; Abel Bassett, 80; Danforth Doty, 85.

ALEXANDRIA.—George Rappole, 89; William Carter, 83; Daniel Whorry, 75; Edith Patten, 80; Ephraim Hogert, 84; Peter Lutz, 76; Abram Newman, 81.

ANTWERP.—Lydia Turner, 76; Noah French, 86; Martha Clark, 76; Josiah Drake, 78.

BROWNVILLE.—John Baxter, 88; Walter Wilson, 85; Selah Burton, 79; David Rimiston, 93; John P. Beecher, 78.

CLAYTON.—Solomon Ingalls, 90; Hosea Randolph, 72; Lydia Dixon, 85; Amos Richards, 82; James Bothell, 82; Mary Davis, 73; Abraham Joy, 78; James Rankin, 83; Thomas Fetterly, 76.

ELLISBURG.—Solomon Tracy, 81; Jonathan Fish, 83; Stephen Lindsley, 81; Mrs. Deuse, 80; Bryant Eddy, 79; Jonathan Matteson, 78; Rufus Richardson, 79; Abel Porter, 80; Samuel Hubbard, 79; James Gault, 83; Simeon Russell, 84; Samuel Mixer, 82; Levi Smith, 85; Abiezar Philips, 81; Thomas Worden, 82; Simeon Russell, 89; Ebenezer Wallace, 79; Stephen Hicks, 85; Henry H. Fall, 90.

HENDERSON.—John Pettingell, 73; Ebenezer Sawyer, 86; Abijah Stickney, 82; John Carter, 78; John Morris, 81; Stephen Hawkins, 82.

HOUNSFIELD.—Jared Olcott, 81; Charles Ripley, 76; Sumner Adams, 65; Solomon Livermore, 78; Anna Dorchester, 79; Elias Taylor, 72; Thomas Cole, 72; Julius Terrey, 64; Ebenezer Philips, 80.

LE RAY.—Timothy Tamblin, 83; Joel Dodge, 79; Hiel Truesden, 78; Ezekiel Lyman, 80; William Rogers, 83; Hannah Harwick, 81; Elizabeth Ainsted, 74; Elisha Scofield, —.

LORRAINE.—Jacob Weaver, 83; Benjamin Fletcher, 80; Caleb Tift, 81.

LYME.—Samuel J. Mills, 81; Jacob H. Oves, 83; Nicholas Smith, 85; Prudence Hodges, 73; Lucretia Marsh, 84; Felix Powell, 77.

ORLEANS.—Joseph Rhodes, 78; Adolphus Picket, 79; William Colins, 80; John Monk, 89; Moses Limon, 78; Elizabeth Rixford, 75; Nicholas Smith, 85; Elizabeth Barret, 80; Caleb Willis, 78; M. Contreman, 70.

PAMELIA.—J. Gloyd, 85.

PHILADELPHIA.—Edith Taylor, 84; James Hewitt, 77; Jonathan Carr, 83; Isaac Hurd, 79.

RODMAN.—Ephraim Wright, 73; John Russell, Elijah McIntosh, 78.

RUTLAND.—Mary Barney, 74; Samuel Dunham, 88.

WILNA.—Peter Brown, 88; Stephen Shew, 79; Josiah Hurlbert, 79; Solomon Cleveland, 86.

When the War of 1812–15 broke out, the population of Jefferson County was about 16,000, and very many of her young men were connected with the military and naval operations along the northwestern frontier, and one of her private citizens, Jacob Brown, then living on his farm at Brownville, became very prominent. Sacket's Harbor was the most important station on the great lakes, and was made the centre of naval and military operations during a considerable portion of the war.

The following chapter, descriptive of the operations in this region, is from Dr. Hough's History of the County, published in 1854. It has been carefully revised and corrected, and is believed to be full and reliable.

WAR OF 1812–15.

"Coming events cast their shadows before them," and the troubles that preceded the declaration of war in some degree prepared the public mind for that event. On the 22d of December, 1807, congress laid an indefinite embargo, which applied to the inland lakes equally with the sea-board, and rendered measures necessary for enforcing an observance of the non-intercourse. In the summer of 1808, Lieut. Melanchthon T. Woolsey was sent to Oswego to superintend the building of a brig, which was launched early in 1809, and named the "Oneida." She was built by Christian Bergh and Henry Eckford, and was pierced for sixteen guns. A company of infantry, under Capt. Wm. V. Bennet, and of twenty-three artillerymen, under Lieut. Cross, were stationed at Sacket's Harbor in 1808, and early in March, 1809, two detachments of militia (forty-five men) from Col. Paul Stickney's regiment were drawn out, twenty of whom were stationed on the St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston, and the remainder on the Oswegatchie road, where several routes united.* The embargo had the effect of lowering the price of grain, by interrupting the commerce by which it was exported, while, from the same cause, it enormously increased the price of potash, which all new, woody countries produce, and which the embargo prevented from reaching England, except indirectly by way of Canada. This afforded a temptation too strong for the honesty of great numbers, who, notwithstanding the vigilance of the revenue officers, were very successful. This article rose to $300 and $320 per ton in Montreal, from whence it could be exported without obstruction to England; and as there then existed in Canada no law against its importation into the country, the only difficulty to meet was an evasion or open defiance of our own laws. Potash was brought from the interior counties, and even from New York to this frontier, and temporary roads were beaten through the forest in the winter time by those engaged in this illegal traffic. Among these was the "embargo road," from the Black river, near Brownville, to near French creek, which for a season became a great thoroughfare for smugglers. Previous to the calling out of the militia detachments above mentioned, Mr. Hart Massey had seized fifty-four barrels of pot and pearl ashes and twenty barrels of pork near Cape Vincent, which property was openly rescued and carried off by a force of fifty or sixty armed men, with many sleighs from Kingston.

This open and bold defiance of laws was not entirely due to a mercenary spirit, but political rancor and a practical opposition to a law which they declared unconstitutional and void. On the 1st of March, 1809, the embargo gave place to a non-intercourse law, which expired in May, 1810. April 4, 1812, an embargo was again laid, which rendered renewed vigilance necessary; but this time a more efficient system of means was at hand.

In May, 1812, the "Lord Nelson," a British schooner bound for Niagara, and laden with flour and merchandise from Kingston, being found in American waters in the lake, was captured by Woolsey, brought into Sacket's Harbor, and condemned as a lawful prize. Among the goods taken and offered at auction was a quantity of plate, jewelry, wearing apparel, and household articles of rich materials belonging to a lady of Queenstown; and these articles, although of great intrinsic value, were inestimably precious to the owner, as family relics and keepsakes. These Commodore Woolsey, with true courtesy, proposed to restore, and the suggestion was seconded by the hearty acclamation of his gallant sailors, who offered to relinquish *their* claim; but others, from sordid and illiberal motives, insisted that the sale should go on, and undertook to compete in the bids, which gradually arose to three, four, and five hundred dollars. At this moment the gallant Woolsey, determined not to be baffled in his design, suddenly raised his bid to *five thousand*, which at once ended the contest, amid the cheers of his men, and to the discomfit of his opponents. The property he promptly forwarded to the owner, and the government sanctioned his course by discharging him from the obligation.† The vessel was owned by Crooks, of Niagara, who afterwards got a reversal of the adjudication. The "Lord Nelson" was changed to the "Scourge," and was afterwards recaptured by the enemy.

June 14, the schooner "Ontario," Capt. Charles Sweet, was seized at Cape Vincent for an alleged violation of the revenue laws, but discharged on the 22d. The schooner "Niagara" was seized at about the same time, and afterwards sold for a like cause. The "Ontario" had a cargo consisting of about 600 packages of goods. Her papers showed a permanent registry granted by the collector of Niagara, June 9, 1810; and a regular clearance by him from the port of Lewiston to the port of Queenstown, dated April 16, 1812.

At the time of her seizure she was on a voyage from Queenstown to Prescott. When approached by the revenue officers she was lying at anchor off shore, opposite the store of J. B. and Richard Esselstyn. Upon being hailed she attempted to move off, but was taken and brought to port. The collector had sent men to bring her into Sacket's Harbor for safe keeping. Her armament consisted of three muskets; and her bill of lading, according to the affidavit of Robert Grant, of Queenstown, consisted of 9 bales of leather, 456 barrels of flour, and 4 barrels of whisky, making a total of 471 packages, shipped June 10, 1812, from Queenstown to Prescott by Grant & Kirby, and owned by Porter, Barker & Co.

The State legislature, acting on the spirit which led the general Government to take the steps above related, Feb. 12, 1808, directed that 500 stand of arms should be deposited at Champion. Gov. Tompkins, in a letter to Judge Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion, Feb. 27, 1809, announced that of the above 350 sets of accoutrements, 7500 rounds of fixed ammunition, etc., had been for some time at Utica, awaiting some place of deposit, which was not, however, provided, and their destination was, by an act of March 27, 1809, changed to Watertown, where an arsenal was built that year, under the direction of Hart Massey. The street on which it was located was called Columbia street previous to this time, when its name was changed to Arsenal street. It was maintained as a State arsenal until sold under the act of April 19, 1850.

By an act of Congress, passed April 10, 1812, the President was authorized to raise a body of 100,000 minute-men, of which proportion New York was to furnish 13,500.

Col. Christopher P. Bellinger, from German Flats, Herkimer county, was stationed at Sacket's Harbor in May, with a regiment drafted under the act just mentioned, and remained three months. A portion of his command was stationed at Cape Vincent, and was very efficient in enforcing the embargo.

War having been for years anticipated, was declared June 18, 1812, by a vote of 79 to 49 in the House, and of 19 to 15 in the Senate, Silas Stow then representing this district, and voting in the negative. The event was first announced in a letter from Gov. Tompkins to Brig.-Gen. Jacob Brown, of the militia, dated June 23, in which he was empowered to reinforce Col. Bellinger with the militia of Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence counties, and to arm and equip them at the State arsenals at Russell and Watertown, if occasion required. Col. Benedict, of De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., was ordered to turn out immediately, to guard the frontiers from Ogdensburgh to St. Regis. In reply, Gen. Brown urged the speedy forwarding of arms and munitions, and that a force should be posted at Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, which could be concentrated at a few hours' notice, should decisive measures be necessary.

The news of the war had scarcely reached this frontier, when hostilities were begun in a small way by Abner Hubbard, a Revolutionary soldier, who, without authority, and with only the aid of a man and a boy, made a descent upon Fort Carleton, near Cape Vincent, and, without firing a gun, took the garrison, consisting of three invalid men and two women, prisoners. The next day a boat was sent to the island for the stores, and the buildings were afterwards burned. This proceeding being known at Kingston, an attempt was made to detain a citizen from Brownville, who was in town on commercial business, but, being forewarned by a friend, he escaped. On the 29th of April, a fleet of trading-vessels, that had been caught at Ogdensburgh, and were attempting to ascend the river to the lake, were pursued by a party of provincial militia. Two of the vessels—"The Sophia" and "Island Packet"—were burned, and the remainder returned in great confusion to Ogdensburgh, where they created the greatest alarm. This occurred near the foot of the Thousand Islands. On the 2d of July the scouts of Gen. Brown brought in a man, found between Indian river and the St. Lawrence, who was taken for a spy, but proved to be an American, and con-

* Dr. Isaiah Massey had charge of the militia on the Oswegatchie road, Daniel Spinning of those at Port Putnam, Abel Franklin of those at Sacket's Harbor, and Nathaniel H. Hubbard of those at Henderson Harbor, in the spring of 1809.

† A different version of this anecdote is given by Cooper, in his Lives of Distinguished Naval Officers, vol. ii. p. 136. We give the account as related by Capt. Augustus Ford, of Sacket's Harbor, who, since 1795, has been familiar with whatever is connected with the navigation of Lake Ontario.

firmed the account of the burning of the vessels, stating that there were about thirty persons aboard, mostly families moving, and that the most of their effects were burned. It was apprehended that the enemy were about to fortify the islands, and thus command the river. A few days before the news of war was received, a large quantity of small arms was forwarded by the governor to this frontier, consisting of 2000 muskets, and a corresponding quantity of munitions, which were mostly sent on to the Russell arsenal, in Lawrence county, escorted by the detachment from Lewis county. A considerable body of militia from Jefferson County was assembled at Cape Vincent, together with a portion of the force of Col. Bellinger, as it was considered advisable to keep Kingston in as great a state of alarm as possible. At this point was the great naval station of the enemy, where for one or two years armed vessels had been building, and from whence alone an attack could be reasonably expected. It was apprehended that an attempt would be made by the British to destroy or take our vessels at Ogdensburgh and Sacket's Harbor.

On Sunday, July 19, 1812, Capt. Woolsey, of the "Oneida," discovered from the mast-head of his brig five sail of the enemy beating up the harbor, viz., the "Royal George," 24 guns; the "Seneca," 18; "Prince Regent," 22; "Earl of Moira," 20; and "Simcoe." The "Oneida" attempted to gain the lake, but failing, returned, and was moored outside the point, where the ship-house now is, with one broadside of nine guns to the enemy, while the others were taken out and hastily placed on a breastwork on the shore, near which, on the day previous, a 32-pounder had been mounted on a pivot, upon a mound about six feet high. Alarm guns were fired and expresses sent to call in the neighboring militia, who did not, however, arrive in time to render assistance, but who, in the course of the day, came in to the number of 3000. The British had, early in the morning, captured a boat laden with flour, from Cape Vincent, and the crew were set on shore, and sent with the message "that all they wanted was the brig 'Oneida,' and the 'Lord Nelson' (a vessel taken a little before for a violation of the revenue), and that they would burn the village if there was a single shot fired at them." The enemy had been misinformed about the defenses of the place, and especially of the 32-pounder, and supposed there was nothing to be feared in the way of ordnance. The force in town at that time was, besides the crew of the "Oneida," the regiment of Col. Bellinger, a volunteer company of artillery under Capt. Camp, and a few militia. Capt. Woolsey, leaving his brig in charge of a lieutenant, took the general command on shore, the 32-pounder being in charge of Mr. William Vaughan, sailing-master, and the other guns under that of Capt. Camp. There were no shot in town larger than 24-pound balls, which were used (with the aid of patches formed of carpets*) in the 32-pounder. By the time these arrangements were made the enemy had arrived within gun-shot, nearly in front of the battery, when the action was begun, the first shot being from the 32-pounder on the mound, upon which a shout of laughter was heard from the fleet, at the supposed imbecile attempt at resistance. The fire was returned briskly, and continued for two hours, all of the enemy's balls but one or two falling against the rocks at the foot of the bluff, where our force was stationed. One ball fell near by, and plowed up the ground for some distance. It was caught up, just as it had spent its force, by a man who came running in and shouting that he had "caught them out;" and so it proved, for, from its commanding position, it was seen that our big gun had every advantage, and that several of its shots told with effect. Towards the close of the action, as the "Royal George," the flag-ship, was wearing to give another broadside, a 24-pound shot struck her stern, and raked her whole length, killing eight men and doing much damage. Upon this the signal of retreat was given, and the whole fleet bore away for Kingston without ceremony. At this, the band on shore struck up the national tune of "Yankee Doodle," and the troops, who had through the whole affair behaved like veterans, sent up three cheers of victory. The shots from our battery had broken their chest of medicines, their fore-top-gallant mast, and their vessels in a dozen places, while the enemy broke nothing but—*the Sabbath.* In a letter to the governor, of July 24, Gen. Brown attributed the success of the day to the gallant spirit of Woolsey, Bellinger, and Camp, in their respective capacities, and especially to the nice shots of the 32-pounder. Mr. Vaughan, who pointed and fired this piece, claims the honor of having fired the first hostile gun in the war. One of the men at this gun, named Julius Torry, a negro, better known as *Black Julius*, and a great favorite in the camp, served at his post with remarkable activity and courage. As there was no opportunity for the use of small arms, the greater part of the troops who were drawn up were passive spectators of the engagement.

It has been intimated that a fleet of eight trading-vessels was detained at Ogdensburgh, which occasioned great anxiety among our citizens† and to both belligerents. If they could be got to the lake and armed, they would give us the supremacy there; and if they could be destroyed, the enemy were sure of the ascendency for a considerable time. To prevent any attempt at escape, the "Earl of Moira," of fourteen guns, and the "Duke of Gloucester," of ten guns, had been sent to Prescott. This did not prevent a bold attempt from being made to relieve the vessels, which, although it failed to effect all that was intended, was carried out with great firmness, and deserves honorable notice. In a letter of July 30, to the governor, General Brown said,—

"The expedition for Ogdensburgh is fitted out. The 'Julia,'‡ with the long thirty-two pounder, two long sixes, and about sixty volunteers, under the command of Lt. Wells, from the 'Oneida,' seconded by Capts. Vaughan and Dixon, now lies off the harbor, ready to sail with the first favorable wind. We count upon her being under way in the course of this day, and we pray God she may do something towards saving the honor of the country. Perhaps your Excellency may suppose we have been led astray by our ardor, dazzled by the object, and forgot our humble means. Our means are humble, but, with the blessing of Heaven, this republican gun-boat may give a good account of the 'Duke' and the 'Earl;' and a successful termination of this enterprise will give us an equal chance for the command of the lake."

The result of this expedition is detailed in the following extract from a letter of Gen. Brown to the governor, dated Sacket's Harbor, Aug. 4, 1812:

"Dear Sir,—The 'Julia' engaged the 'Earl' and 'Duke' on the St. Lawrence, about twelve miles above Ogdensburgh. They closely hugged the Canada shore, as the wind at the time was down the river, and it was impossible for them to beat to windward. The fire was continued for full three hours, when night—and a dark night—was coming on, and Lt. Wells very prudently made his way to Ogdensburgh. The 'Julia' was very little injured; but few balls struck her; there was neither killed nor wounded on our side, and we have not been able to learn what injury the enemy suffered. We expect to hear from Wells again in a day or two." . . .

The "Julia" was moored in the stream before Ogdensburgh until Sept. 5, in charge of Sailing-Master Vaughan, when, availing herself of the armistice in September, she returned to the lake in company with the vessels at that port. Bellinger's regiment was disbanded on the 20th of August, before being paid; the officers remained and the soldiers returned home. The delays of payment which these men experienced occasioned murmurs, and their claims were repeatedly made the subject of representation to the governor by Gen. Brown, who awarded them much credit for the services rendered, but insisted that the interests of the service and the honor of the country alike required their discharge at the end of their enlistment.

On the 30th of July, a fine company of riflemen under Capt. Benj. Forsyth had been ordered to join Gen. Brown at Sacket's Harbor, which was the first regular force on this frontier since the declaration of war. He was encouraged by Gen. Brown to enlist as many men into his company as possible, and it was hoped that he would be able to have men enough for two companies in the course of the fall. On the 17th of Sept., Gen. Brown addressed a letter to the governor, in which he said,—

Dear Sir,—The first and only official notice that I have received from my government of the renewal of offensive operations against Great Britain, came to hand yesterday by the way of Ogdensburgh.§ . . . But I must say to your Excellency that, unless more vigor and energy is infused into the national council, it is not in human nature that this war can be brought to a conclusion worthy of the American people. Excuse me, sir. Of vessels we have on this lake ten, besides the "Oneida," and vessels they are of the first class for their burthen; six of them are here, viz., the "Genesee Packet,"‖ "Experiment,"¶ "Collector,"** "Lord Nelson,"†† "Niagara," and the "Julia." At Oswego, "Charles and Ann,"‡‡ "Diana,"§§ "Fair American," and "Ontario." These vessels are from 70 to 100 tons

* Belonging to Mrs. Vaughan.

† See History of St. Lawrence County.

‡ A schooner built by Matthew McNair, of Oswego, and named from his daughter.

§ Referring to an armistice that had been agreed upon Aug. 8, 1812.

‖ Afterwards the "Conquest."

¶ Afterwards the "Growler."

** Afterwards the "Pert."

†† Afterwards the "Scourge."

‡‡ Afterwards the "Gov. Tompkins."

§§ Afterwards the "Hamilton."

burthen, and, if armed with long 32-pounders and manned with such men as this nation could furnish, would at once command the lake and the St. Lawrence to the rapids; and may I ask, your Excellency, in the name of all that is holy, why this has not been done? Besides these vessels, we have a number of slip-keel boats, of from 10 to 12 tons burthen, and many other boats of from 6 to 8 tons burthen. These boats should be armed with swivels and light guns of from 4 to 6 pound calibre. Let this be done, and we will soon see these waters ours, and then Upper Canada will not be of so difficult acquirement. Anything like a respectable army will then be enabled to look down all opposition.

On the night of the 20th of Sept., an expedition was dispatched from Sacket's Harbor, which is thus described by Gen. Brown, in a letter to the governor:

"At a time when my force was the lightest, and a very considerable alarm prevailed for the safety of that port, I fitted out a secret expedition, under the command of that excellent officer, Capt. Forsyth, against Gananoqui, a small British post, 20 miles below Kingston, with the view of capturing some of the enemy's ammunition, of which we were, and are, greatly in want, and of alarming them as much as possible for their own safety. My order was executed by Capt. Forsyth as became an officer and a soldier; and Capt. McNitt and Lieut. Brown, and Ensigns Hawkins and Johnson, of the militia, who volunteered on the expedition, are reported to me, by Capt. Forsyth, as deserving the highest praise for their cool, intrepid valor and good conduct. There was not a man but did his duty. Capt. Forsyth landed in open day, two miles above the village, his whole force amounting to 95. At three-quarters of a mile he met two horsemen, one of whom was probably shot; the other fled to the village, where Capt. Forsyth found, on his arrival, the enemy drawn up in order of battle, 110 strong, and upon his approach they commenced a heavy fire upon him, but over. He rushed immediately on, without firing, until within 100 yards, when his party made a few deliberate shots, then rushed on and broke the enemy, drove them across a bridge, which, for his better security, Capt. Forsyth broke up. He had one man killed and one wounded. The loss of the enemy, in killed, Capt. Forsyth has declined stating, but, from the best information I can collect from the party, it was from ten to fifteen.* Twelve prisoners were taken, 3000 ball cartridges, and 41 muskets.† There were, in the King's store, about 150 barrels of provisions, and as there were no boats to bring it away it was consumed by fire, together with the store. Private property was held sacred. To the soldiers on this expedition I have presented the public property taken, as a reward for their valor and good conduct. I wish your Excellency to approbate or disapprobate this my donation to these brave men. Your Excellency must bear in mind that, with my very little brigade, or at best a part of that at Oswego, I have been put upon the defense of this northern frontier, from St. Regis to near Oswego. The men that I have the honor to command have done and suffered much for militia; their clothes generally were in tatters, and they are poor men. They cannot clothe themselves in this region for $6.66 per month, and it is not in human nature that these men can endure a winter campaign in this climate thus clad. I cannot believe that these men would leave me; it would grieve me if they should; but it is a stain upon our national character that the citizen soldier of this country should be worse paid and provided for than any other class among us." . . .

September 21, Brig.-Gen. Richard Dodge arrived at Watertown, with a detachment of militia from the Mohawk country, and issued orders for Gen. Brown to march to Ogdensburgh with the detached militia under his command, and take charge of that fort. As the roads were then nearly impassable, and the journey would have been tedious and expensive, he chose the route of the river, and arrived at Ogdensburgh, without accident, on the 1st of October. On the 2d the enemy cannonaded the town, and on the 4th made an unsuccessful attack,‡ in which they were repulsed with considerable loss. His presence and the efficient exertions of his troops at that time saved the town from capture. A part of Capt. Forsyth's company accompanied Gen. Brown, the remainder being detained by Gen. Dodge at Sacket's Harbor. Early in October, Gov. Tompkins visited Sacket's Harbor, to take efficient measures for its defense; and on the 6th, Com. Isaac Chauncey, having been appointed commander of the naval forces of the United States on the lakes, arrived. The vessels on the lake were immediately bought and fitted with armaments, and ship-building on an extensive scale was commenced under the direction of Henry Eckford. The enemy had at this time a naval force of 105 guns and 890 men. At the request of the governor, Gen. Dodge detached to the aid of Gen. Brown, about the 12th of October, the residue of Capt. Forsyth's company, and the artillery companies of Captains Brown, King, and Foot, in all 160 men, with a supply of munitions, among which were two brass nines, one iron four, two chests of ammunition, 250 12-pound balls, 300 9-pound balls, 200 6-pound balls, 60 muskets, and 145 pounds of powder.

Com. Chauncey first appeared on the lake on the 8th of November, with his broad pennant on the "Oneida," 16 guns, Lt. Woolsey, and having in company the "Conquest," Lt. Elliot; "Hamilton," Lt. McPherson; "Gov. Tompkins," Lt. Brown; "Pert," Mr. Arundel; "Julia," Mr. Trant; and "Growler," Mr. Mix; the last three persons being sailing-masters. The vessels together mounted 40 guns, of different calibres, and numbered 430 men, including marines. The object of the expedition was to intercept the enemy's vessels on their return from Fort George, whither they had gone with troops to reinforce that post, and from which they were daily expected to return to Kingston. The reputed force of the enemy's fleet was as follows:

The ship "Royal George," 26 guns, 260 men; ship "Earl of Moira," 18 guns, 200 men; schooners "Prince Regent," 18 guns, 150 men; "Duke of Gloucester," 14 guns, 80 men; "Simcoe," 12 guns, 76 men; and "Seneca," 4 guns, and 40 men.

On the morning of the 10th he took a small schooner, which he burnt, having got sight of the "Royal George," which he followed into Kingston harbor, and engaged her and the batteries an hour and forty-five minutes, but finding these stronger than anticipated, night coming on, and a gale of wind blowing in, he stood off and anchored. In the morning he fell in with the "Simcoe," and so disabled her with shot that she sank before getting alongside of the dock.

On the morning of the 10th he took a large schooner from Niagara, bound in, and the next morning sent down the prize, under convoy of the "Growler," past Kingston, to induce the ship to follow, but without success. The night of the 11th was boisterous; on the 12th was a severe snow-storm, and on the 13th it continued to snow fast, but with little wind. The remainder of this cruise we give in the language of Com. Chauncey, in a letter to the governor:

"The 'Growler' sent the prize in, and stood in for the *Ducks*, where he had orders to join me. Near the *Ducks* he fell in with the 'Earl of Moira,' convoying the sloop 'Elizabeth' from York to Kingston. Sailing-Master Mix, who commanded the 'Growler,' ran down in a very gallant manner and took possession of the 'Elizabeth' within two miles of the ship, and brought her in. I immediately weighed and stood for Kingston, in hopes to cut her off; but the elements were against me again, for I scarcely had left the harbor before it blew a gale of wind, and snowed so thick that we frequently could not see a mile. We, however, persevered, to the great danger of the vessels and lives of the crews. On the 14th we got sight of the 'Earl of Moira,' entering Kingston harbor, but it blowing a gale of wind, we concluded not to follow, and after beating about almost all that day, I made the signal for all the squadron to bear for this place, where we arrived on the same evening. During these two short cruises we captured three vessels,—two have arrived, one we burnt,—a fourth was so injured that she sunk, and we learn from one who came in with the flags yesterday that the 'Royal George' was so much injured that she had to haul on shore to keep from sinking, having received several shots between wind and water, several guns disabled, and a number of persons killed or wounded, besides considerable injury (though not intentional) to the town. Amongst the prisoners is Capt. Brock, of the 29th regiment, and a relative of the late Gen. Brock, who was returning from York with part of the baggage of his deceased friend. Our loss was trifling: one man killed and four wounded; two of the latter by the bursting of a gun on board of the 'Pert,' the commander of which vessel, Mr. Arundell, was knocked overboard and drowned. The damage done to the rigging and sails not much, and a few shot in the hulls of one of the vessels, but the injury from which was soon repaired. The 'Gov. Tompkins,' 'Hamilton,' 'Conquest,' and 'Growler,' are now blockading the vessels in Kingston. I am taking on board guns and stores for Niagara, for which place I shall sail the first wind, in company with the 'Julia,' 'Pert,' 'Fair American,' 'Ontario,' and 'Scourge,' and I am in great hopes that I shall fall in with the 'Prince Regent,' or some of the royal family which are cruising about York. Had we been one month sooner we could have taken every town on this lake in three weeks, but the season is now so tempestuous that I am apprehensive we cannot do much more this winter. I am, however, ready to co-operate with the army, and our officers and men are anxious to be engaged."

This brilliant manœuvre conferred great credit upon those engaged, and called public attention to the operations on this frontier, as likely to afford a theatre for deeds of valor that would confer honor upon the American name. The spirited engagement in Kingston harbor has been compared by Cooper to the assault upon Tripoli, in our previous war with the Barbary States, to which it was not in the least inferior, due allowance being made for the comparative force employed. The fact of the "Royal George," which was by much the largest vessel that had then been built on our inland waters, retiring before the "Oneida," has been ascribed‖ to her not being properly

* Ten killed and eight prisoners.

† One account says, sixty stand of arms, two blankets, a considerable quantity of fixed ammunition, one barrel of powder, one of flints, and some other property.

‡ History of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, p. 625; Jeff. Co., p. 424.

‖ Naval History of the United States, by J. Fenimore Cooper, ii. 333.

officered. The British had not then made their drafts upon the royal navy for the service of the lakes.

A singularly romantic incident, remarkable in its coincidences, and verifying the proverb that *truth is stranger than fiction*, was related to the author by one* who was intimately acquainted with the facts, and whose reputation for veracity and correctness is above suspicion.

Tom Garnet was the son of an English farmer, living about forty miles from Liverpool, who conducted a large farm with much success, and had acquired more of the conveniences and luxuries of life than the average of that class in England. Tom had arrived at manhood, and had just married the object of his choice, when he was sent by his father to Liverpool with an ox-cart laden with wheat, to exchange for household furniture and articles necessary for an outfit. He had been but a short time in town when he was rudely seized by a press-gang, and, despite of his entreaties and resistance, was taken on board a frigate about to sail for the East Indies, his cart and oxen remaining in the streets, and himself unable to send a single word home, to relieve the dreadful anxiety that his protracted absence would occasion.

During seven long weary years he was detained abroad, without exchanging one letter with home, or knowing whether those most dear were dead or living; when, at length, sun-burnt by tropical heat, and, by hard service, so worn and haggard as scarcely to be recognized, he was landed at Liverpool, and, with a light heart, set his face homeward, wondering what the changes of seven years might have wrought in his home. On the approach of night, fearing to call at an inn, lest his dress and appearance should excite suspicion that he was a deserter from the navy, he crept into a nook under a stack of straw, and spent the night. In the morning, there being a dense fog, and not knowing the course he was going, he fell into the midst of another press-gang, who, in spite of entreaties, again carried him to the fleet, and he was soon under way to the coast of South America. After several years, finding an opportunity, he reached the shore and fled; crossed the Andes, and, at length, reaching another port, and, finding no other opportunity of leaving, he enlisted in an American ship-of-war for a few months, and soon after sailed for the United States. His crew were soon detailed for service on Lake Ontario, and he arrived at Sacket's Harbor in the fall of 1812, and became one of the crew of the "Oneida," under Woolsey.

Here our informant became acquainted with him, it having been twenty years since he was first abducted, during which time not one word had been received from home. He was of a kind, cheerful, and obliging disposition; was strictly temperate, used no profane language, and was made captain of the forecastle, from the entire confidence that was placed in his capacity and fidelity. In short, Tom Garnet was the universal favorite of the brig, and both officers and men became strongly attached to him for his kindness of heart, intelligence, and moral worth.

On the morning before the fleet of Chauncey sailed to meet the enemy near Kingston, Tom related to his comrades a dream he had the night before, in which he thought his wife appeared to him as a disembodied spirit in heaven, with a son, whom he had never seen, and told him that he would soon join them. His story was treated with levity; but the calm and serious earnestness with which he related it, and the evident conviction he felt of its reality, checked that hilarity that might otherwise have attended the announcement that he was to be the first man killed on board the fleet. He proceeded to divide his wardrobe among his companions, and gave instructions about the little property he possessed, as would one to whom death was a certain doom; yet his cheerfulness and alacrity was unabated, and, although he evidently *believed* in the presentiment he expressed, he seemed to be exhilarated with the welcome prospect of meeting the long-lost and dear partner of early hopes blasted,—the object on which his memories had centred, and the only one for whom he had desired to live. Chauncey's fleet sailed and engaged the enemy's batteries in the harbor of Kingston, as above related; the first shot from which was a nine-pound ball that crossed the deck of the "Oneida" and passed through the body of Tom Garnet, at his post. He fell instantly dead, with the same smile upon his countenance that habit had impressed. This singular coincidence and verification of presentiment is so well attested by authentic witnesses that it merits the attention of the curious.

A similar experience, as connected with the English system of "pressing" men into the naval service, is related of Commodore Thomas McDonough, the commander of the American fleet at the naval action in Plattsburgh bay, September 11, 1814. A few years previous to the war he was mate on board an American merchantship, and when lying in the harbor of Liverpool, England, he went on shore, and was captured by a "press-gang," and, in spite of his protestations that he was an *American*, was taken on board an English frigate, commanded by Commodore Downie. He told them they would pay dearly some day for their insults to the United States. He soon after managed to escape, and, when the war broke out, entered the navy, and eventually found himself in command of the United States fleet on Lake Champlain. Downie commanded the British fleet and was killed; the entire fleet was captured in the memorable engagement which followed, and McDonough was fully avenged.

On the 26th of November the ship "Madison" was launched at Sacket's Harbor, having been built in forty-five days. Fort Tompkins had been built during the summer previous, and stood on the plain fronting the bay, near the present ship-house. Temporary barracks had also been fitted up under the directions of Major Darby Noon. Late in November, the fleet attempted to gain the head of the lake, but was driven back in a gale, the "Growler" was dismasted, and the fleet greatly endangered by the ice. Early in December the navigation closed for the season, and the winter was spent on both sides of the lake in active preparations for the ensuing campaign.

"In the course of the autumn the Americans had increased their force to eleven sail, ten of which were the small schooners bought from the merchants and fitted with gun-boat armaments, without quarters. In addition to the vessels already named, were the 'Ontario,' 'Scourge,' 'Fair American,' and 'Asp.' Neither of the ten were fit to cruise, and an ordinary eighteen-gun brig ought to have been able to cope with them all in a good working breeze, in close quarters. At long shot, however, and in smooth water, they were not without a certain efficiency. As was proved in the end, in attacking batteries and in covering descents they were even found to be exceedingly serviceable."†

In the cabinet at Washington, a plan of operations against Canada in the ensuing season began to be discussed early in February, and an attack upon Kingston was to make an early and prominent part of these movements. The general outline of the campaign was communicated to Gen. Dearborn, the commander-in-chief, on the 10th of February, which directed 4000 troops to be assembled at Sacket's Harbor and 3000 at Buffalo. The former of these was to be landed at Kingston, and, after securing that place and the shipping, to proceed to York, with the view of seizing the stores there collected, and the two frigates said to be there building. Towards the close of the month Gen. Brown received orders to call out several hundred militia, and Col. Pike, then stationed on Lake Champlain, was directed to proceed with 400 of his command in sleighs, by the nearest and best route to Sacket's Harbor. A portion of Gen. Pike's force arrived at Sacket's Harbor on snow-shoes. Several hundred pairs were deposited in the arsenal at Watertown, where they remained until destroyed by mice and decay. Capt. Forsyth, having been driven out of Ogdensburgh on the 22d of Feb., soon after joined the forces at the harbor. Had Chauncey arrived in season an attack upon Kingston, by crossing on the ice, would have been attempted; but he was detained several weeks in New York, and his presence was deemed necessary in this enterprise.

Gen. Dearborn arrived about the first of March, when he was informed that Sir George Prevost, having adjourned the provincial parliament and arrived in Kingston, was making active preparations for offensive measures; that a force had been collected from Quebec, Montreal, and Upper Canada, of from 6000 to 8000 men, and that an attack from Kingston might be shortly expected.

By the 14th the apprehensions of attack had nearly subsided, and Gen. Dearborn apprised the Secretary of War of his belief to that effect, and added,—

"All the apprehension is now at Kingston. Sir George has visited York and Niagara, and returned to Montreal. Several bodies of

* Captain Augustus Ford, of Sacket's Harbor. He was born in 1772, and in his boyhood served in the Continental frigate "Washington," and afterwards in several privateers,—"Snakefish," "Dolphin," and others. Capt. Ford died in 1855. In 1793 he first came to Oswego, and from 1796 down to a late period has been connected with the navigation of this lake. He was commissioned as sailing-master March 28, 1810, and served under Woolsey.

† Cooper's Naval History.

troops have passed up from Montreal; but such precautions have been taken to prevent their number being ascertained as to render it impossible to form any accurate opinion of their forces, or even to imagine very nearly what they amount to. From various sources I am perfectly satisfied that they are not in sufficient force to attack this place, knowing as they do that we have collected a fine body of troops from Greenbush and Plattsburg, and that the militia have been called in."

On the 15th of March a council of war was held, composed of the principal officers on the station, and the attack upon Kingston was formally abandoned until the co-operation of the fleet could be secured. The naval preparations necessary for the accomplishment of these plans were actively prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Eckford, the President having, on the 3d of March, directed six sloops-of-war to be built on the lakes, and as many to be bought as might be needed for the service, and the sum of $900,000 was appropriated for this object. Several ships on the ocean were laid up in our Atlantic ports, and their crews transferred to the lakes; the pay of seamen was advanced twenty-five per cent., and the chief energies of the nation appeared to be directed to this frontier as the probable theatre of momentous events in the coming campaign. On the 14th of April the enemy launched two large vessels, and their naval forces received large accessions from the British fleet.*

On the 7th of April the brig "Jefferson" was launched at Sacket's Harbor, and on the 10th the brig "Jones." On the 9th the keel of the "General Pike" was laid. The "General Pike" was said to have been built in one hundred days. The force on the 1st of March was said to number nearly 5000 regulars and twelve-months' volunteers, with 1300 sailors and 2000 militia. On the 28th of March the troops manœuvred on the ice, and on the middle of April the ice had disappeared from the lake. On the 19th the "Growler" sailed out to reconnoitre. Brig.-Gen. John Chandler had arrived early in the month, and the forces assembled were thought sufficient to justify an attack upon the enemy. The post at York, at which place it was understood several vessels were building, was thought to offer an eligible point for beginning operations, and, if taken, would give us the command of the lake, from whence our forces could proceed to attack Fort George by land and water, while the troops at Buffalo should cross over and carry Forts Erie and Chippewa, and join the army at Fort George, from whence the combined forces might concentrate upon Kingston, without the apprehension of an enemy in the rear.

April 22, about 1700 troops, under the immediate charge of Gen. Z. M. Pike, were embarked on board the fleet of Com. Chauncey, the whole being directed by Gen. Dearborn. On the 25th the fleet sailed, the destination being unknown to the most of those on board.

York, now the city of Toronto, and then the capital of Upper Canada, is situated on a small bay, formed by a low, narrow, sandy peninsula, stretching from the landing. Maj. Forsyth and his excellent and gallant rifle corps, who had been placed in two large bateaux, pulled undauntedly towards the clear ground, where he had been ordered to land; but he was forced, by the strength of the wind, a considerable distance below his destined point. The fire of musketry and rifles here commenced from the shore, the enemy being within a few feet of the water, and in a considerable degree masked by the woods and copse. Here Maj. Forsyth ordered his men to rest for a few moments upon their oars, and soon opened a galling fire upon the enemy. In the moment while Forsyth's men were lying on their oars and priming, Gen. Pike was standing on the deck, and impatient at the apparent pause of an instant, and seeing that the rifle corps had been driven by the wind beyond the point at which they were to have embarked, he exclaimed, "By ——! I can't stay here any longer!" and addressing himself to his staff, "Come, jump into the boat," which they immediately did, the commodore having reserved a boat specially for him and his suite. The little coxswain was ordered immediately to steer for the middle of the fray, and the balls whistled gloriously around; probably their number was owing to seeing so many officers in the same boat!

The infantry had, according to orders, embarked at the same time, and formed platoons as they reached the shore. The general took command of the first platoon he reached, and formed it below, and ordered the whole to *prepare for a charge* as soon as they reached the top of the bank. They gained the bank under a volley of the enemy's musketry and rifle shot, but had not time to form the platoon completely when the British grenadiers showed their backs. At the very moment the sound of Forsyth's bugles was heard with peculiar delight, as it was the indication of his success. The effect of the bugle upon the nerves of the British Indian allies was electric, for they no sooner heard it than they gave a diabolical yell, and fled in all directions. The Glengary corps skirmished with Forsyth's while the infantry were landing, and Brigade-Major Hunter formed the troops for action as they landed and reached the plain. The volunteer corps, commanded by Col. Maclure, flanked the reserve, and the light artillery, commanded by Maj. Eustis, acting as infantry, covered the left.†

It is proper to state in this place the gallant and masterly co-operation of Com. Chauncey and the naval squadron under his command. He sent his schooners, mounting heavy metal, to cover the landing, and kept up so well-directed and incessant a fire of grape on the woods as to effectually cover our right flank and afford us great facility in forming our platoons, besides producing the utmost consternation among the Indians. A shot from one of the schooners killed a horse under the aid of the British general, but, owing to the shallowness of the water, neither the ship nor the brig could be brought in to participate in the action; but the commodore himself was, through the whole of the action, in his boat, encouraging and giving orders to the different schooners. The navy lost two gallant midshipmen, and about 20 seamen were killed and wounded. The troops ordered to land by Gen. Pike, when he went on shore, were the three companies of Capt. Hopsock (who was mortally wounded in the boat), Capt. Scott and Capt. Young of the 15th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, all under the command of Maj. King, of the same regiment (the same who gallantly distinguished himself at Queenstown).

Their orders were to reinforce Maj. Forsyth, and *effect a landing*, and they were forbidden to load or use powder. The riflemen of Forsyth, as the infantry came up, opened a heavy and effectual fire upon the enemy, and the three companies landed in the most complete style. The enemy gave way before our troops could come to the bayonet's point, and were pursued up the bank by our troops. At the top of the bank a fresh body of British grenadiers (said to be the 8th, or king's grenadiers) made a formidable charge upon this column, and compelled it, for an instant, to retire; but our troops instantly rallied and returned to the charge, and with the most complete success. Not a man of the grenadiers escaped our fire or charge; and our troops, just reinforced by the remainder of the 15th, remained undisturbed masters of the bank. This reinforcement brought the colors of the 15th, which accompanied the platoon of Capt. Steele. The enemy presented a fresh front; the troops were instantly formed for the charge by Maj. King, who gave them *Yankee Doodle;* but the enemy did not like our music, nor our pikes, any better than our rifles; they gave way, and fled in the utmost disorder.

The American forces having all landed, formed into platoons, and marched towards the enemy's works, flanked by the rifle corps; one field-piece and a howitzer were placed at the head of the column, in charge of Capt. Fanning, of the 3d Artillery. The general then ordered a reconnoisance of the enemy's works, and thereby ascertained their strength, and the important fact that they were spiking their own guns towards the shipping.

The general immediately ordered Capt. Walworth, of the 16th, with his company of grenadiers, to make the assault. Walworth gallantly ordered his men to trail arms, and advanced at the accelerated pace, but at the moment they were ordered to *recover, and charge* the enemy, the enemy broke in the utmost confusion, leaving several men wounded on the ground, which they abandoned. They proceeded in admirable order on a gradual ascent, when a fire was opened upon them of round and canister, from the quarters of the British governor. The gen-

* The following extract from the President's message of April 1, 1813, sets forth the condition of the country in the matter of defenses:

"The militia which had been drafted into service at Sacket's Harbor were also supplied with public arms. Previous to their discharge directions were given to the brigade quartermaster of militia to see to it that the State property was surrendered when the militia was discharged; and the superintendent of the arsenal at Watertown was notified thereof, and required to attend at the Harbor in person to receive the said property and replace it in the arsenal. This duty was performed, as will appear by invoice and superintendent's receipt, recently received by me, and herewith transmitted, marked 'B,' and by Quartermaster Conner's receipts, marked 'C.' Independent of the property so returned, three companies of volunteers, still in service at Sacket's Harbor, are armed with State muskets. Muskets and ammunition have likewise been deposited in the exposed towns of Henderson, Brownville, and Champion."

† The number of American troops that landed was about eight hundred.

eral ordered the troops to lie close, while the artillery under Maj. Eustis was brought to the front, and silenced the enemy's battery.

The firing very soon ceased altogether, and the Americans were expecting a flag of surrender, when a terrible explosion of the British magazine took place.* The explosion was stupendous and awful, and at the instant the common supposition was a subterranean mine. The general had just aided in removing a wounded man with his own hands, and sat down on a stump with a British sergeant, who had been taken prisoner, and whom the general was examining when the explosion took place. The general, Capt. Nicholson, and the British sergeant were all mortally wounded.

Brigade-Maj. Hunt, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, of the 3d Artillery, formed the troops, and were ready to give or receive a charge in five minutes after the explosion.

The wounds of Gen. Pike were of such a nature as to disqualify him from all further service, and the command devolved on Col. Pearce, of the 16th Infantry, as the senior officer, who sent a flag demanding an immediate surrender at discretion. They made only one stipulation, which was granted without hesitation,—that private property should be respected. The British general made his escape, and a body of regular troops with him.

When the surgeons were carrying their wounded general and his aids from the field, our troops, which had just formed, gave a tremendous *huzza!* The general turned his head anxiously to inquire what that was for; a sergeant, who accompanied him, said, *The British union-jack is coming down, general; the stars are going up!* He heaved a heavy sigh of ecstasy and smiled, even amidst the anguish which must have been inseparable from the state of his wounds. He was carried on board the commodore's ship, accompanied by the commodore, who came to attend him, where his gallant spirit fled, another Montgomery in fate; not, indeed, perishing by the valor of a gallant foe, but falling, even in the arms of victory, by the barbarous revenge of a baffled and defeated enemy.

As the general was breathing his last the British standard was brought to him. He made a sign to have it placed under his head, and died without a groan, though his sufferings must have been extremely severe. His body was embalmed at York, and conveyed to Sacket's Harbor, where it was interred in the magazine of Fort Tompkins with all the stately pomp of military honor, amidst the regrets of every good man. Capt. Nicholson, of Maryland (an inestimable young man, who was killed by his side), his beloved aid and pupil, was buried in the same grave, and at the same time, by order of the commanding general, in testimony of his respect for the deceased.

Gen. Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia, and Indians. No resistance was offered after the explosion.

The "Duke of Gloucester," in port undergoing repairs, twenty gunboats and 28 guns, with an immense quantity of provisions and naval stores, were the fruits of this capture. A large ship on the stocks, and nearly planked up, and a quantity of naval stores, were fired by the enemy upon their retreat. There not being a sufficient number of transports to remove the prisoners, about 500 were released upon their parol. Gen. Sheaffe's baggage and papers fell into the hands of Gen. Dearborn, and a human *scalp* was found suspended, with the mace, over the chair of the speaker in the legislative council-chamber.

The following account of killed and wounded was soon after published:

By the Americans in the battle, 14 killed and 32 wounded; by the explosion, 38 killed and 222 wounded; by the British, 200 killed and wounded; 700 prisoners of militia and 50 regulars. Of the navy, 11 sailors were killed and 14 wounded.

Gen. Boyd was soon after assigned the command of the brigade of Gen. Pike. The government barracks, etc., were destroyed.

Having taken on board all the naval stores that could be transported, the place was evacuated, and the army was taken to Niagara. Chauncey returned to Sacket's Harbor on the 13th of May, and having taken on board 350 troops, sailed on the 22d for Niagara, where he arrived on the 25th.

The descent upon York provoked the resentment of the enemy, who, knowing that Sacket's Harbor had been weakened by the withdrawal of troops to the Niagara, planned an attack upon the former, well knowing that the capture or destruction of the vessels there building, and the stores collected, would at once give them the supremacy in the campaign, and effectually suppress any further offensive operations of the Americans for some time.

Sacket's Harbor was at this time but poorly prepared for defense. Fort Tompkins, occupying the site for the present residence of the commanding officer of the station, was manned by about 200 dismounted dragoons, under Col. Backus, 50 artillerists, under Lieut. Ketchum, and 70 infantry invalids, recruits, and parts of companies. A little east of the village was Fort Volunteer, a slight work that had been chiefly erected by a company of exempts. Gen. Dearborn had written to Brig.-Gen. Brown to assume the command and make provisions for a defense.

Between the village and Horse Island, a mile distant, was a thin wood that had been partly cut over, and was filled with brush, logs, and stumps. Opposite the island was a clearing of about four acres, and the island itself, which embraces twenty-nine acres, and lies at the entrance of the bay, was covered with a growth of timber, and at that time connected with the mainland by a bar that afforded a crossing, nearly or quite dry. The beach opposite was composed, then as now, of a ridge of gravel, which at that time made a natural breastwork four or five feet high. A short distance back, and farther south on the shore, a strip of woods extended, which had been obstructed as much as possible several days previous, by felling trees in every direction.

The enemy having made preparations at Kingston for an attack, embarked 1200 men, under Sir George Prevost, on the evening of May 27, on board the ships "Wolfe," a new vessel of 24 guns; the "Royal George," 24 guns; the brig "Earl of Moira," 18 guns; and the schooners "Prince Regent," "Simcoe," and "Seneca," mounting each several guns; two gun-boats, and about forty barges, under Sir James L. Yeo; and on the following morning (Friday, May 28) appeared in the offing, having been discovered by the schooner "Lady of the Lake," that had been cruising on the lake to watch the motions of the enemy.

As this vessel came in, signal-guns were fired, and upon her arrival Col. Backus dispatched an express to Gen. Brown, who, since the expiration of his six months' term, had been residing on his farm in Brownville, eight miles from the harbor. He immediately repaired to that place, and issued summary orders for rallying the neighboring militia and preparing the place for defense. Alarm-guns were fired, and dragoons dispatched in every direction to hasten the arrival of succor, and especially that of Col. Tuttle, who was known to be advancing with several hundred regulars. No landing was attempted by the enemy on the 28th, their attention being drawn off by a fleet of American barges from Oswego, of which twelve were taken, their crews having fled to the woods, and seven, by outsailing the enemy, got safely into port, thus increasing the disposable force of Gen. Brown.

The militia soon began to assemble, and as fast as they arrived were armed and sent to Horse Island, the point at which the enemy were expected to land. The force by which the enemy were to be opposed comprised 400 infantry and about 600 militia, without discipline, experience, or organization.

The night was spent by Gen. Brown in making dispositions for the attack, which circumstances rendered highly probable would be made where the militia had been posted. During the night the enemy landed about forty Indians, under Lieut. Anderson, on the mainland in Henderson Bay, with the view of attacking the rear of the militia, and towards morning the militia were withdrawn from the island to the shore opposite.

About 400 militia, with a six-pounder, under Col. Mills, were stationed near the shore opposite the island, with orders to reserve their fire until the enemy should approach within pistol-shot. The remainder of the militia, under Col. Gershom Tuttle, were posted in the edge of the woods, back of the clearing, and Col. Backus, with his dismounted dragoons, was stationed in the skirt of the woods near the village, with orders to advance through the woods towards Horse Island the moment it was known that the enemy had landed. Col. Aspinwall, with his men, was posted to the left of Backus, and the artillerists, under Lieut. Ketchum, were stationed in Fort Tompkins, with no other armament than a 32-pounder, mounted on a pivot. The night was spent in making these arrangements, and all parties anxiously awaited the approach of day.

The morning of the 29th dawned beautifully clear and calm. Not a breath of air ruffled the placid surface of the lake, and there existed that peculiar state of density and uniformity in the atmosphere in

* The magazine contained 500 barrels of powder, many cartloads of stone, and an immense quantity of iron shells and shot.

which sounds are propagated to a great distance, as is sometimes noticed before a storm; and the report of small arms in the action which followed was heard with remarkable distinctness on the hills in Rutland, while the discharge of cannon echoed clear and far over the country to distances since unparalleled, and was heard through Lewis, and even in Oneida county.

The calm prevented the enemy from bringing their vessels to co-operate in the attack, and was one of the causes that influenced their subsequent retreat. As soon as it was light the enemy were seen approaching in thirty-three large boats, under cover of gun-boats, directing their course to the outside of the island, where they landed and formed without opposition; but in crossing the bar that connected it with the mainland they encountered a galling fire, and lost several in killed and wounded, whom they subsequently carried off. As the landing was being effected, the heavy gun in Fort Tompkins was brought to bear with considerable effect upon the enemy's column.

The fire of the militia was at first well directed and deadly, and was answered by discharges of musketry and by two small cannon loaded with grape-shot; but Col. Mills, who was stationed a short distance towards the village with his cannon, fell early in the engagement, and his death, with the unaccustomed whistling of balls that cut down the branches of the trees around them, struck with terror the inexperienced militia, and without waiting to return the fire or recover from the panic, they turned and fled towards the town in the greatest confusion. Gen. Brown, finding himself nearly alone, with no support but this company, retired towards the village, directing those that could be rallied to annoy the advancing column of the enemy as much as possible. The enemy having gained the beach and dispersed the militia, formed in good order and marched towards the town. They were soon met by the troops of Col. Backus, who had advanced to dispute their progress, and who gallantly encountered and returned their fire, retiring slowly before them through the half-cleared woods. Gen. Brown had succeeded in rallying about 100 militia, with the aid of Caleb Westcott, a citizen, and others, and had joined the detachment of Backus; but at this juncture, happening to look towards the ship-yard, he was surprised to see huge volumes of smoke issuing from the store-houses that contained the spoils of York. Not knowing but that the enemy might have gained his rear, he hastened to the spot and ascertained that the disastrous panic of the militia had been communicated to those in charge, and a report had reached Lieut. Chauncey, of the navy, that all was lost, and upon the faith of this rumor he had given orders to fire the buildings, an act which the most extreme and desperate issue of affairs could alone justify. Learning the cause of the conflagration, and somewhat relieved by the knowledge that the enemy were still but on one side, he returned, giving directions to Lieut. Ketchum, in Fort Tompkins, to maintain that post as long as the heat of the flames would permit. The regulars of Col. Backus felt their courage renewed upon learning the nature of the accident that had given a natural alarm, and continued steadily to oppose the advance of the enemy, who had now gained the clearing next the village. Very soon after, Col. Backus fell mortally wounded.

The enemy had throughout evinced great courage and coolness, and were under the immediate command of Capt. Gray, who was advancing in front of the ranks, and walking backwards, waving his sword for his troops to follow, and shouting, "Come on, boys; the day is ours! Remember York!" when he suddenly fell, wounded, and immediately expired.

At this moment the signal for retreat was given from the fleet, and the enemy hastily retreated to their boats. This retreat is said to have been in part caused by hearing a report of small arms on the right, from the rallied militia, but which the enemy mistook for a reinforcement of regulars which they had learned was advancing under Col. Tuttle, and was then within a mile of the place. The enemy on their retreat removed a part of their wounded, and, having re-embarked, at about 10 o'clock sent a flag demanding a surrender of the place which they had been unable to capture, and were of course refused. They shortly after sent another flag requesting to send surgeons to their wounded, which was denied, as they still seemed not to have abandoned the attack, and were laying by in their barges; but shortly after they put off to the fleet, which lay about five miles from the town, and made sail for Kingston. Both Sir George Prevost and Sir James Yeo are said to have landed during the engagement.

The loss of the British was 150 in killed and wounded, and 34 taken prisoners. Our loss was 150 killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy took a few prisoners, and one man was found killed and scalped in the woods by the Indians.

The flames of the burning stores were subdued as quickly as possible, but not till they had consumed $500,000 worth of property. The ship "Pike," then on the stocks, was saved. The prize schooner, the "Duke of Gloucester," was saved by Lieut. Talman, of the army, who boarded it, extinguished the fire, and brought her from under the flames of the store-houses. This heroic conduct will be appreciated when it is known that a large quantity of *gunpowder* was on board. The schooners "Fair American" and "Pert" cut their cables and retreated up the river, and several of the guns on Navy Point were spiked. Had it not been for this disastrous mistake, our success would have been complete. Col. Backus survived eight days, and hopes of his recovery were entertained, but mortification supervened.

We will close our account of this battle by giving the official report of the general commanding of the American army:

"Sacket's Harbor, May 29, 1813.

"Dear Sir,—We were attacked at the dawn of this day by a British regular force of at least 900 men, most probably 1200. They made good their landing at Horse Island. The enemy's fleet consisted of two ships, four schooners, and thirty large open boats. We are completely victorious. The enemy lost a considerable number of killed and wounded on the field, and among the number several officers of distinction. After having re-embarked, they sent a flag, desiring us to have their killed and wounded attended to. I made them satisfied on that subject. *Americans will be distinguished for humanity and bravery.* Our loss is not numerous, but serious from the great worth of those who have fallen. Col. Mills was shot dead at the commencement of the action, and Col. Backus, of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, nobly fell at the head of the regiment as victory was declaring for us. I will not presume to praise this regiment. Their gallant conduct of this day merits much more than praise. The new ship, and Commodore Chauncey's prize, the 'Duke of Gloucester,' are yet safe in Sacket's Harbor. Sir George Prevost landed and commanded in person. Sir James Yeo commanded the enemy's fleet.

"In haste, yours,

"Jacob Brown.

"His Excellency D. D. Tompkins."

Two days before the battle of Sacket's Harbor occurred the capture of Fort George; and, on the 1st of June, Com. Chauncey returned to Sacket's Harbor, where he remained two months, until the "Pike" was ready to sail, the enemy meanwhile lording it over the lake with a much superior naval force.

On June 14, Lieut. Wolcott Chauncey received orders from Com. Chauncey to proceed on a cruise: and having reached the vicinity of Presque Isle, in the schooner "Lady of the Lake," the morning of the 16th fell in with and captured the English schooner "Lady Murray," from Kingston bound for York, and laden with provisions, powder, shot, and fixed ammunition. One ensign and fifteen privates were taken. The prize was taken into Sacket's Harbor.

A secret expedition was fitted out, July 2, from Kingston, with the design of firing the "Pike" and the naval stores at Sacket's Harbor in the night. On arriving at the isthmus of Point Peninsula they drew their boats out, and concealed them in the bushes till circumstances might favor them, but a deserter from their number having escaped to Sacket's Harbor, they returned back. Upon receiving intelligence of this, a force was sent to intercept the detachment, but without success.

On July 2, Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis arrived at Sacket's Harbor, and took the command. On the 8th, Gen. Dearborn, whose health had been impaired, was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. James Wilkinson, the present command remaining with Gen. Lewis.

Wilkinson was assisted by Gens. Morgan Lewis, John P. Boyd, Jacob Brown, and Leonard Covington.

The owners, officers, and crews of these vessels were, by act of Congress of July 2, 1836, allowed twenty-five dollars each for the sixty-nine prisoners, captured July 19, 1813, and delivered to the U. S. agent at Sacket's Harbor.

On July 14, 1813, the "Neptune" and "Fox," the former a private armed boat, under Capt. Samuel Dixon, mounted with one six-pounder and one swivel, and manned by twenty-four volunteers; and the latter a public armed boat, under Capt. Dimock, with a detachment of twenty-one men from the 21st Regiment of Infantry, under Lieuts. Burbank and Perry, sailed from Sacket's Harbor with letters of marque from the deputy collector of the district, for a cruise on the St. Lawrence. This privateering expedition was fitted out by M. W. Gilbert and others, and had for its object the cutting off of a detachment of the enemy's boats, that were expected up the river

laden with stores. After touching at Cape Vincent and French Creek, they selected, on the morning of the 17th, a quiet nook, in a creek, among the Thousand Islands, where they landed for muster and review; and at 4 A.M. of the 18th saw a brigade of British bateaux, convoyed by his majesty's gun-boat, the "Spitfire," lying at Simmond's Landing, preparing to sail for Kingston. Upon this, they pushed in for shore, and so completely surprised them that very few of the enemy escaped. The fifteen bateaux and the gun-boat were at once seized, without a shot being fired on either side. At 9 A.M. the fleet landed in Cranberry creek in Alexandria, and, at 11, sixty-nine prisoners were sent off to the harbor, under guard, in charge of Lieut. Burbank. At sunrise on the 21st the enemy, to the number of 250, with four gun-boats and one or two transports, were discovered in the creek; these were met by thirty men, and attacked while landing, twenty more being stationed in different places to prevent their approach. A cannonade commenced, and was kept up some time; two of the enemy's boats were so injured from our fire, that most of their crews were compelled to leave them, and to cut flags from the shore to stop the shot-holes. At 6 A.M. the enemy retired to their boats, and sent a flag with the demand of surrender *to save the effusion of blood*, which was instantly rejected, and the firing recommenced. It appeared that this was but an expedient to gain time, as the enemy hastily retreated, carrying their dead and wounded. Their loss must have been considerable from the quantity of blood seen where they embarked. Our loss was three killed and wounded. On the afternoon of the next day reinforcements arrived, the boats which had been scuttled were repaired, and on the 23d they left for Sacket's Harbor, where they arrived on the 27th. While passing Tibbet's Point they encountered the "Earl of Moira," were pursued and hit several times by her shot, but not captured. The gun-boat and several bateaux were sunk without consulting Capts. Dimick or Dixon, and the owners ultimately lost most that was gained by the expedition.

The "Pike" having been equipped, thus giving our fleet an equal strength with the enemy, Chauncey sailed, and arrived at Niagara July 27. The British fleet was then in this quarter of the lake. On Aug. 7 the fleet had attempted to come to action without success, and the next night was overtaken by a gale, in which the schooners "Hamilton" and "Scourge" were overturned and sunk, and every soul on board except sixteen perished. Lieut. Winter and Sailing-Master Osgood were lost, together with nineteen guns, by this disaster.

On the following days a considerable manœuvring occurred without coming to decisive action, and on the 9th the schooners "Julia" and "Growler" were cut out of our fleet by the enemy. Chauncey returned to Sacket's Harbor on the 13th, with the "Madison," "Oneida," "Gov. Tompkins," "Conquest," "Ontario," "Pert," and "Lady of the Lake," the "Asp" and "Fair American" being left at Niagara.

The "Sylph," carrying 20 guns, and schooner-rigged, was built and ready for service in thirty-three days from the time her timber was growing. She accompanied the commodore's fleet in a cruise, which commenced Aug. 21.

A direct tax of $3,000,000 was laid by congress, in Aug., 1813, to sustain the war, of which Jefferson County paid $4610. Gen. Wilkinson arrived Aug. 20 at Sacket's Harbor.

During the summer a plan of operations upon this lake was discussed in the cabinet, the details and correspondence upon which are too voluminous for insertion. It was decided that Maj.-Gen. Wade Hampton, who was assembling a force at Burlington, should hold himself in readiness to make a diversion in the direction of Montreal, or to hazard an attack, if circumstances favored, while a powerful armament should be fitted out at Sacket's Harbor; that after strengthening Fort George and reducing the military Indian establishments on the peninsula, should fall upon Kingston, and having reduced that place, descend the St. Lawrence, and, in concert with Hampton, make a determined attack upon Montreal. Some difference of opinion was expressed upon the first point to be assailed, and Gen. Armstrong, the secretary of war, in his letter of instructions, dated Aug. 3, advised the first principal attack to be made upon Kingston, but left the plan and mode of attack, whether direct or indirect, to be decided by Wilkinson, as he might deem proper. On the 26th of August, Wilkinson indicated the necessity of first gaining the supremacy of the lake, and his apprehensions that the enemy would protract the campaign till a late period in the year. The garrison at Kingston had been recently reinforced, and was reputed at near 5000 strong. Sir James Yeo had sailed to the head of the lake, and the American fleet was to sail as soon as it could be fitted out.

A council of war was held at Sacket's Harbor, Aug. 26, at which Maj.-Gens. Wilkinson and Lewis and Commodore Chauncey, and Brig.-Gens. Brown and Swartwout were present. At this council it was ascertained that "the whole present effective force of the army of this district may be estimated at 7400 combatants, exclusive of the naval department, occupying the following places, viz.. at Forts George and Niagara, 3500; at Oswego, 100; at this place, 2000; and at Burlington, on Lake Champlain, 4000." Opposed to this force, the enemy had in Upper Canada a total of at least 9000 combatants, of which 850 were at Prescott, and 2000 regulars (besides militia and auxiliary savages) at the head of Lake Ontario, the remainder being located at Kingston.

The relative force of the two belligerents on the lake, on the 1st of September, was as follows: *American*—"Gen. Pike," Capt. Sinclair, 34; "Madison," Capt. Crane, 24; "Sylph," Capt. Woolsey, 20; "Oneida," Lieut. Brown, 18; "Duke of Gloucester," 10; "Gov. Tompkins," 6; "Conquest," 3; "Ontario," 2; "Asp," 2; "Fair American," 2; "Pert," 2; "Lady of the Lake," 2; "Raven," 1. Total, 126 guns. *British*—"Gen. Wolfe," 32; "Royal George," 22; "Earl of Moira," 16; "Prince Regent," 14; "Simcoe," 12; "Seneca," 4; "Hamilton" (late "Growler"), 5; "Confiance" (late "Julia"), 3; besides several gun-boats. They were then building a 40-gun frigate and two sloops of war at Kingston.

The secretary of war arrived on the 5th of September, at Sacket's Harbor, the same day that Wilkinson reached Fort George. He was induced to take this position in order to consult more readily with the officers of the army, and save the delay that would attend the receipt and transmission of intelligence at Washington. The army at Burlington under Hampton at this time numbered 4500 regulars and 1000 militia, who early in the month crossed to Plattsburgh, and, after making a feigned movement upon Canada, advanced westward to Chateaugay. Large bodies of militia were assembled at Brownville and other places, and the force at Sacket's Harbor amounted to 2000 men, under Gen. Lewis. Reinforcements of regulars and militia were on their march towards various points of the frontier, and the country was alive with the bustle of preparation, and the collection of munitions and men, which would seem adequate for the accomplishment of great results, but which the chief manager and director appears to have had either an incapacity, or a disinclination, to use to the greatest advantage.

Sir James Yeo appeared off Niagara early in September, and on the 17th, Chauncey, favored with a breeze, stood out into the lake, and, not meeting the enemy, ran into Sacket's Harbor, whence in a few hours he again sailed for Niagara. On the 27th, having learned that the fleet of the enemy was at York, he got out of the river, and, on the 28th, the "Pike," "Madison," and "Sylph," taking each a schooner in tow, sailed for York, and as he approached that place he discovered the enemy's fleet under way. Here ensued an indecisive, manœuvring, and running fight, in which the "Pike" sustained considerable injury, and lost twenty-two of her men by the bursting of a gun, which also greatly injured this vessel. The total loss in killed and wounded, on board this vessel, including the loss by this accident, was twenty-seven. The "Madison" received a few shot, but no person was hurt; the "Governor Tompkins" lost her foremast, and the "Oneida" had her maintopmast badly injured.

About the 20th of September a proposition was made by Gen. Peter B. Porter, Cyrenus Chapin, and Joseph McClure, in case the troops were withdrawn from Fort George, to raise a volunteer force of 1000 to 1200 men, to be furnished with four field-pieces, arms, provisions, and pay while in the service, which offer was accepted, and about 800 regulars were to be left to garrison Forts George and Niagara, under Col. Scott. Arrangements having been made for leaving, the embarkation of troops commenced on the 26th, and on the 30th the flotilla of bateaux, with the central army, left Fort George for Sacket's Harbor, where they arrived on the 4th of October.

The troops left at Fort George, after occupying the place several weeks, abandoned it, and, having burned the village of Newark, returned to the American side. This provoked the retaliation of the enemy, who surprised the garrison at Niagara, captured the fort without resistance, slaughtered a great number of its inmates, burned the villages of Black Rock and Buffalo, and laid waste the Niagara frontiers with fire and sword. This desolating invasion was without

a parallel during the war, and occasioned a distress among the pioneer inhabitants that required and received the aid of the legislature. Gen. McClure, whose burning of Newark provoked this visit of the enemy, soon after published a vindication of his course, and stated that the act was done in pursuance of the orders of the secretary of war.

As soon as the last of the flotilla had left the Niagara, Chauncey again sailed to divert or engage the enemy, and on the 5th, when near the False Ducks, on the north shore, recaptured the "Growler" and the "Julia" (named "Hamilton and "Confiance" by the enemy), the "Mary Ann," the "Drummond," and the "Lady Gore," gun-vessels, and caused the enemy to abandon and burn a sixth. The "Enterprise," a small schooner, was the only one that escaped. The prizes, mounting one to three guns each, were taken to Sacket's Harbor.

Sacket's Harbor had for several weeks been alive with the bustle of preparation for the approaching descent upon Canada. A great number of armed boats and transports were built, and large quantities of supplies were collected. Immediately after Wilkinson's arrival, he waited upon the secretary of war and remonstrated against making an attack upon Kingston. The secretary differed from this opinion, but appointed a meeting on the 5th, to hear the opinions and arguments on this subject. The chief objection against this attack arose from the apprehension of delays and the lateness of the season. Much correspondence ensued, in which various modes of operation were proposed, and several days, in a season already too late for operations of this class and magnitude, were trifled away to no purpose. Gen. Wilkinson had been sick at Fort George, and was still unwell.

At this late season of the year, when, with no other enemy but the weather, it would seem the extremity of folly to attempt the navigation of the lake in open boats, from the peril arising from sudden tempests, it was decided to pass the enemy's fleet and army, and descend upon Montreal, allowing the enemy the privilege of attacking on his own territory in both front and rear, with an intimate knowledge of the country and its resources, and every advantage that a skillful commander could have desired had the selection of circumstances been left to him. Viewed in its proper light, the expedition may be justly considered an outrage upon reason and common sense, and justly entitled to the odium which has been attached to it and its imbecile commander, and in its results it forms one of the darkest pages of American history.

Our forces were first to be assembled at Grenadier Island, and on the 16th of October, Hampton was ordered by Wilkinson to advance to the mouth of the Chateaugay, or any other point that might better favor the junction of the two armies, and hold the enemy in check.

On the 26th of October, at noon, orders were issued for the heavy, light, and flying artillery, commanded by Colonels Porter, Eustis, and Macomb, and the fourth brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Swartwout, of the infantry, to embark, and proceed immediately to Basin Harbor, in Grenadier Island. At six P.M. the whole embarked, and put off with a favorable wind, the transports mostly consisting of scows, Durham boats, common lake sail boats, and bateaux.

The wind and weather favored until one o'clock A.M., when the boats appeared to be much scattered: some had landed on Pillar Point and Point Peninsula; some had entered Chaumont Bay and other inlets; others had landed on Cherry, Stony, and Horse islands; and others stood off for *Kingston*, where one boat, with an officer and ten men, is said to have arrived in safety. Several boats landed on Long Island, in British territory, and some safely reached their destination at Basin Harbor. It soon began to rain, and the wind increased to a gale, in which the boats and scows which had landed were drifted and beaten on the shore, which in some places was rough and rocky, while others, still on the lake, made the first point of land they could discover, to save themselves. The morning disclosed a scene of desolation truly distressing. The shores of the islands and mainland were strewn with broken and sunken boats, and the day was spent in unloading such as could be reached, and in endeavoring to save such perishable articles as could be found, the gale continuing through that day and the following night. On the 18th, the wind having abated, several boats were got off from the rocks, and arrived at Basin Harbor, but on the next day the storm increased, and several boats that had attempted to gain their rendezvous were driven back upon the shores. On the 20th the day was favorable, and many of the sound boats reached Basin Harbor.

The brigades of Gens. Brown, Boyd, and Covington, which had encamped at Henderson Harbor, arrived at Grenadier island on the 20th. Of the flotilla that had left Sacket's Harbor, fifteen large boats were entirely lost; many others, with several scows, were much damaged, and a large quantity of bread was destroyed. The troops remained encamped on the island until the 1st of November, engaged in repairing the boats and making preparations to descend the St. Lawrence. The weather meanwhile continued stormy, and snow fell to the depth of ten inches. Many of the regulars were from the Southern States, and unaccustomed to the severity of a northern winter, and in this expedition, especially at a later period, suffered extremely from the rigor of the climate, which produced a frightful mortality among them.

On the 28th, 196 of the sick were put on board a schooner and sent to Sacket's Harbor. Wilkinson arrived on the 27th, and finding a large body still in the rear, wrecked or stranded, returned to Sacket's Harbor to order a supply of winter clothing and shoes for the troops on the island, some of whom were nearly destitute. He observed many fires of troops along the shore, but the wind was so violent that he could not communicate with them. On the 23d Col. Cole arrived with 200 men of the 12th regiment, and sailed for the rendezvous, and the "Growler" was sent to Oswego for Cols. Randolph and Scott, who were expected there, and as many men as the vessel could carry. The general returned the same day to Grenadier Island and arrived off the island at eight in the evening, the weather continuing boisterous during this night and the day following, with frequent rains and heavy gales, so that a landing could not be effected until the 25th.

Gen. Brown was ordered to take command of the advance and post himself at French creek, where the detachments were ordered to rendezvous. The "Growler" arrived at Grenadier Island on the 31st, with 230 men of the 20th regiment, and November 2, Chauncey took a position to protect the south channel, where it was apprehended the enemy would enter and occupy Fort Carlton, which, with some repairs, would have effectually commanded that channel, and compelled the American army to winter on Lake Ontario, or run the gauntlet under the batteries of Kingston.

On the evening of November 1, the enemy, having observed the concentration of our forces at French creek, attacked Gen. Brown about sunset with two brigs, two schooners, and several boats laden with infantry. The encampment of Brown was a short distance up the creek, and he had caused a battery of three 18-pounders to be erected on Bartlet's Point, a short distance above, which, from its elevation, gave it a superiority over that of the enemy. This battery was under the command of Capt. McPherson, of the light artillery, and was served with such effect that the assailants soon dropped down the current beyond its reach. The next morning the attack was renewed without success, and one of the brigs was with difficulty towed off by the squadron. Our loss was two killed and four wounded; that of the enemy much more. On the 5th, Gen. Wilkinson, having collected his tempest-tossed flotilla, passed down the river to below Morristown and encamped. It is not in our province to follow the details of this disastrous expedition. The secretary of war proceeded by land as far as Antwerp, from whence, on the 27th of October, he returned. The batteries at Prescott were passed in the night, and on the 11th of November was fought the battle of Chrysler's Field; soon after which the American flotilla entered Salmon river, and took up winter quarters at French Mills, now Fort Covington.* During much of this time Gen. Wilkinson was confined to his cabin, and, it has been said by some, was intoxicated. On the 11th, Gen. Hampton informed Wilkinson of his inability to meet him at St. Regis, and announced his intention to return to Lake Champlain, which was done. February 13 the camp at French Mills was broken up, Brown (who, Jan. 24, 1814, had been promoted to the rank of major-general) conducting a part of the army to Sacket's Harbor, and the commander-in-chief the remainder to Plattsburgh.

This inglorious issue of events on the northern frontier excited the murmurs of the nation, and Gens. Hampton and Wilkinson were arraigned before courts-martial, the latter being removed from command, and succeeded by General Izard.

In the fall of 1813, after great peril, the fleet all arrived at Sacket's Harbor, excepting one vessel that was driven on shore in the Niagara river. Gen. Harrison, soon after his arrival at the harbor, resigned his command.

* See History of St. Lawrence County.

The winter was devoted to the prosecution of ship-building, which the large addition made to the British fleet at Kingston was thought to render necessary. The crews of the vessels employed themselves in erecting fortifications, under the direction of Capt. Crane, who was left in command in the absence of Chauncey. Circumstances render it probable that the enemy were kept informed of our movements by spies, which led to an advertisement in April, by Chauncey, offering $500 reward for the apprehension of each. The ingenuity and boldness of some of these informers was remarkable.

The official returns of the department, March 4, 1814, gave the following as the list of vessels then on this station, with the denomination and number of guns of each, and names of commanders:

Ship "General Pike," Isaac Chauncey, Commodore, 34 guns; ship "Madison," William M. Crane, Master, Commandant, 24 guns; brig "Oneida," Thomas Brown, Lieutenant, Commandant, 16 guns; schooner "Sylph," Melanchthon T. Woolsey, Master, Commandant, 14 guns; schooner "Governor Tompkins," St. Clair Elliott, Midshipman, Commandant, 6 guns; schooner "Hamilton," 8 guns; schooner "Growler," 5 guns; schooner "Pert," Samuel W. Adams, Lieutenant, Commandant, 3 guns; schooner "Conquest," Henry Wells, Lieutenant, Commandant, 2 guns; schooner "Fair American," Wolcott Chauncey, Lieutenant, Commandant, 2 guns; schooner "Ontario," John Stevens, Sailing-Master, 2 guns; schooner "Asp," Philander A. Jones, Lieutenant, Commandant, 2 guns; schooner "Julia," 2 guns; schooner "Elizabeth," 1 gun; schooner "Lady of the Lake," Mervin P. Mix, 1 gun; bomb vessel, "Mary."

As soon as the ice broke up, the "Lady of the Lake" was sent out to cruise, and, on April 24, ran close into Kingston harbor and showed her colors, which were answered by the enemy's fleet and batteries. Their fleet appeared to be nearly ready for a cruise.

On the 1st of May, the frigate "Superior" (66 guns), built in eighty days, was launched, and the day after there occurred an incident which wellnigh led to serious consequences. The ship-carpenters and sailors, having no interests in common with the soldiers, had acquired a feeling of hostility, and on this occasion there had been an unusual degree of convivial excess in celebrating the launch. A dragoon, being assaulted by two or three carpenters, fled for protection to a sentinel placed over a store-house, and, with the obstinacy and insolence of half-drunken men, they were persisting in the pursuit, in which one of their number was shot, and the remainder fled. This at once led to the most intense excitement. The ship-carpenters, with axes and adzes, hastily rallied, with the sailors, armed with boarding-pikes and cutlasses, who, forming in a solid body, marched in pursuit of the sentinel. The troops were hastily formed in a hollow square around him, and drawn up in the street, where they stood prepared to meet and repel any attack; and the former had advanced to within a few yards, and were yelling and brandishing their weapons in the wildest frenzy of rage, when Eckford, Chauncey, and Brown hastened to the spot, threw themselves between the parties, and by a well-timed and judicious appeal checked the advance, and soon persuaded the carpenters to desist, on the assurance that the sentinel should be impartially tried, and suitably punished if convicted. He was taken to Watertown, an examination held, and he was sent to a distant station to be out of their reach.

The "Mohawk" and "Jones" were still on the stocks, the armament of which, as well as that of the "Superior," must be transported through Wood creek and Oswego river, as the roads through the Black River valley were nearly impassable from mud. This the enemy well knew, and were also informed that the rigging and armament of these vessels was on its way to Oswego. To possess these supplies would be equivalent to the destruction of our squadron, as without them the new ships could not appear on the lake, nor could the fleet of the previous year venture out in the presence of the greatly-increased naval armament of the enemy, with the slightest hopes of success. This descent upon Oswego was therefore planned with great foresight, and had its execution been as successful as its conception was bold and masterly, the beam of fortune must have preponderated with the British, and the results of this campaign might have been as disastrous, as those of the previous year had been disgraceful, to the American arms.

Oswego had not been occupied by regular troops since the Revolution, and Col. Mitchell had arrived at Sacket's Harbor April 30, with four companies of heavy and one of light artillery, serving as infantry. Of cannon, the fort had but five old guns, three of which had lost their trunnions. The place was hastily put in as good a state of defense as possible, when the enemy appeared, on the 5th of May, with a force of four ships, three brigs, and a number of gun-boats. A cannonade was begun and returned with much spirit, and a landing attempted, but not accomplished, when the enemy stood off from the shore for better anchorage. One or two of the enemy's boats were picked up, and guards were stationed at various points along the shore.

At daybreak on the 6th the fleet again approached the village, and, after a fire of three hours, landed 600 of De Waterville's regiment, 600 marines, two companies of the Glengary corps, and 350 seamen, who took possession of the public stores, burned the old barracks, and returned on board their fleet on the morning of the 7th. The land forces were under Gen. Drummond, and the fleet under Com. Yeo. The naval stores were then at Oswego Falls, but Col. Mitchell having retired in that direction, destroying the bridges, and filling the roads with timber after him, the enemy thought it inexpedient to follow, and soon after the fleet returned to its station near the Galloo islands, to blockade the passage of the stores, which it was known must pass in that vicinity. These stores, under the charge of Lieut. Woolsey, and escorted by Major D. Appling,* of 1st rifle regiment, with a company of 150 men, left Oswego on the evening of the 28th of May, in nineteen boats, in the hope of gaining Stony creek unmolested, from whence there would be but three miles of land carriage for the heavy ordnance and stores to Henderson Harbor. The brigade of boats rowed all night, and at dawn on Sunday morning met a party of Oneida Indians, under command of Lieut. Hill, of the rifle regiment at Salmon river, and at noon, May 29, entered Sandy creek, except one boat, which, from the misfortune or treachery of its pilot, fell into the hands of the enemy. This boat contained one cable, and two 24-pounders; and from those on board the enemy learned the particulars of the expedition, and of the force by which it was escorted. Upon entering Sandy creek, Lieut. Woolsey sent an express to notify Com. Chauncey of his arrival, and couriers were dispatched in various directions to rally teams to get the stores removed by land to their destination. The boats were run up the south branch of the creek, till they grounded, a distance of two miles from its mouth.

On Monday morning, a lookout boat in charge of Lieut. Pierce discovered the enemy making for the creek, and communicated the news to Lieut. Woolsey, who, at dawn, dispatched messengers to call in the neighboring militia, and made hasty arrangements to meet the enemy, who were seen soon after sunrise to enter the creek with three gun-boats, three cutters, and one gig, and commenced a cannonade with a 68-pounder in the direction of the flotilla of Lieut. Woolsey, the masts of which were visible in the distance across a bend in the creek. At nine o'clock, Capt. Harris, with a squadron of dragoons, and Capt. Melvin, with a company of light artillery, and two 6-pounders, arrived. Meanwhile, the cannon were posted in a position where they could be used with effect if necessary, and the fences thrown down, that the dragoons might manœuvre without obstruction. The enemy slowly advanced up the creek and landed on the south side, but finding it impossible to proceed, on account of the slimy condition of the marsh, they re-embarked and proceeded on to within about twenty rods of the woods, where they landed, and formed on the north bank, at a place now occupied by a store-house, and which afforded the first solid ground for marching. The advancing column, headed by Mr. Hoare, a midshipman of the British navy, had approached to within ten rods of the ambush, when, on a signal, the riflemen of Maj. Appling arose from their concealment and fired. Several fell dead, and their leader fell, pierced with eleven balls—some accounts say seven—in his heart. So sudden and effectual was this movement that it threw the enemy into confusion, and, after a fire of a few minutes, the order was given to *charge*, upon which the riflemen rushed forward with loud cheers, holding their rifles in the position of charge bayonets. The result was the surrender of the enemy at discretion. This was scarcely done, when the Indians, true to their character as savages, came furiously on, yelling and brandishing their weapons, and were with the greatest difficulty prevented from murdering the disarmed prisoners; and, indeed, it

* Daniel Appling was born Aug. 25, 1787, in Columbia county, Ga. He entered the army, and soon evinced uncommon capacity; was promoted Capt., April, 1812; Major 1st Rifles, April 15, 1814; Lt.-Col., May, 1814; Bvt. Col., Dec., 1814. At the affair in Sandy creek, May 29, 1814, he rendered himself conspicuous for his personal valor. He subsequently bore a prominent part in the battle of Plattsburgh. Col. Appling died at Montgomery, Ala., March 18, 1817. A post-office in Adams bore his name for some years subsequent to 1835.

has been generally believed that one or two British officers were mortally wounded after they had yielded. The enemy were commanded by Capts. Popham and Spilsbury, and their loss was 19 killed, 50 wounded, and 133 taken prisoners. A few landed on the south bank and fled, but were pursued, and not one escaped to report their defeat. Among the prisoners were 27 marines, 106 sailors, with 2 post captains, 4 lieutenants of the navy, 1 captain of marines, 2 lieutenants, and 2 midshipmen. Popham is said to have been an old acquaintance of Woolsey's, and as he came forward to surrender his sword, the latter exclaimed, "Why, Popham! what on earth are you doing in this creek?" After some indifferent reply, and a survey of our force, he replied, "Well, Woolsey, this is the first time I ever heard of riflemen charging bayonets!" Our loss was one Indian killed and one rifleman wounded. On the morning of the battle, Capt. Smith was ordered on, with 120 marines, and Col. Mitchell, with 300 artillery and infantry, who did not arrive in time to participate in the engagement. The same was the case of the neighboring militia, who soon after arrived in great numbers.

The conduct of Lieutenants McIntosh, Calhoun, McFarland, Armstrong, and Smith, and of Ensign Austin, who were under Major Appling, was especially commended in his official reports of the engagement. The dead were buried, the prisoners marched to Sacket's Harbor; measures were taken to erect shears for unloading the heavy freight, and, at 5 P.M., Woolsey was relieved by Capt. Ridgeley, whom Chauncey had sent for the purpose. The official report of Lieut. Woolsey acknowledges the unremitted exertions of Lieut. Pierce, Sailmaster Vaughan, and Midshipmen Hart, Mackey, and Canton, in the affair. The roads were then new, and almost impassable, and the labor of removing the guns, cables, and rigging was one of no ordinary magnitude. There were, when the flotilla left Oswego, twenty-one long 32-pounders, ten 24-pounders, three 42-pounder carronades, ten cables, and a quantity of shot and other articles. A cable and two guns had been lost in the boat that fell in with the enemy, and the prizes taken in the creek were one 24-pounder, a 68-pound carronade, with several smaller cannon, and a considerable amount of small arms and ammunition. Such was the industry displayed in this labor, that on Thursday there remained nothing but one large cable, which it was found extremely difficult to load on any vehicle, as it could not be divided, and a sufficient number of teams could not be advantageously attached to it. In this dilemma the idea was suggested of bearing it upon the shoulders of men, and the proposal was cheerfully adopted by the citizens, who had assembled to assist in these operations. They were accordingly arranged in the order of their stature, and at the word of command shouldered the ponderous cable, and took up their line of march for Sacket's Harbor, about 20 miles distant, being as near together as they could conveniently walk. This novel procession passed by way of Ellis village and Smithville, and on the second day reached the Harbor. As they approached the town, the sailors came out to meet them, and, with loud cheers, relieved them of their burden, and marched triumphantly into the village.*

On the day after the action, Sir James L. Yeo was informed by a flag that his expedition had been cut off, but he continued to blockade the passage for some time. In about ten days, the coast being clear, the boats and prizes were taken around by water to Sacket's Harbor. During no time in the war was a more complete victory gained at less expense of blood than this.

During the season the "Saint Lawrence," a ship of the line of 120 guns, made her appearance on the lake.

About the middle of May reinforcements began to arrive at Sacket's Harbor from the seaboard. The "Macedonian" was laid up in the Thames, and Mr. Rogers, her first lieutenant, with the crew, arrived from the 11th to the 21st, and Capt. Elliott on the 12th of May. Capt. Trenchard reached the station on the 15th. The enemy raised the blockade June 5, and on the 11th the "Mohawk," a frigate of 44 guns, was launched at Sacket's Harbor, having been but 34 days in building.†

The crew of the "Congress," 38, repairing at Portsmouth, began to arrive in the middle of June, and the British fleet received large accessions to its naval force. The care that they evinced in the selection of officers for this lake indicates the importance they attached to its control, and the industry that both nations displayed in the fitting out of large vessels seemed to portend a mighty struggle for its supremacy. There occurred, meanwhile, some operations on a minor scale that demand our notice. With the view of cutting off some of the detachments of boats that were ascending the St. Lawrence with supplies, Chauncey, about the middle of June, directed Lieut. Francis H. Gregory to take three gigs, with their crews, and secrete himself among the Thousand Islands, to watch for some opportunity to surprise and bring off or destroy some of these brigades of loaded boats.

This expedition consisted of Lieut. Gregory, William Vaughan,‡ and Samuel Dixon, sailing-masters, and 18 men, armed with rifles, pistols, and cutlasses. Gun-boats were found stationed about once in six miles, and a system of telegraphs erected on the heights, so that intelligence could be conveyed with great dispatch. On the 19th of June, 1814, the party were lying close under the Canada shore, four miles below Alexandria Bay, and nearer Bald Island, when a gun-boat was coming down under easy sail, but nearer the middle of the channel. Upon seeing the boats, an officer, with one or two men, was sent in a skiff that was in tow to make inquiries of them, supposing them to be Canadians. Upon approaching, Gregory hailed the strangers, demanding their surrender, which, from necessity, was obeyed; but those on board seeing the movement opened fire, which was returned. The vessel was soon taken, and found to be the "Black Snake," or No. 9, Capt. Landon, with one 18-pounder, and 18 men, chiefly royal marines. The prize was taken in tow, and when a mile and a half below French Creek was met by a British gun-boat. Finding escape impossible, the prisoners and the small-arms were taken out and their prize scuttled. The enemy arrived soon after, but not being able to save it from sinking, pursued Gregory's party several miles. Night coming on, he escaped, reached Grenadier Island late in the evening, and the next day arrived safe at Sacket's Harbor with his prisoners. The commodore, in his official report, warmly recommended Gregory, Vaughan, and Dixon to the notice of the department, for their activity, zeal, and success in the cruise. Congress, by an act passed May 4, 1824, awarded Gregory and his men $3000 for this service.

On the 26th of June, Chauncey, finding that the capture of the "Black Snake" had created a considerable uneasiness with the enemy, resolved upon disturbing them in another quarter, and sent Lieut. Gregory, with Vaughan and Dixon, in the two largest gigs, to Nicholas Island, to lie in wait for some transports, expected to be sent past that place, for York and Fort George. If they did not pass within three or four days, they were ordered to land at Presque Isle, and burn a large schooner, then on the stocks. Gregory failed to accomplish the former, but landed at Presque Isle and set fire to the vessel, which was well built, fitted for 14 guns, and nearly ready to launch. He then re-embarked, crossed to Oswego, and arrived at Sacket's Harbor on the 6th of July.

On the 9th of Aug., Abram Shoemaker, with his brother and a Mr. Sergeant, in a boat bound from Oswego to Sacket's Harbor, was attacked off Stony Point by a British barge, under a lieutenant of marines, and after a valiant resistance was captured. After securing the prize, the lieutenant sent all his men to join another boat's crew, except four, which number he deemed sufficient to secure her. Seizing a proper moment, and without waiting for a concerted signal, Shoemaker pushed the lieutenant overboard, knocked down a sailor, and, calling upon his comrades to help, soon found himself the master of the boat, but severely wounded by a cutlass. The movement being seen by the other boat, they were obliged to abandon their prize, and succeeded in reaching Sacket's Harbor in a small boat.§

* This cable is said to have weighed 9600 pounds. 250 men acted as bearers. Other accounts say it was partly carried in a wagon.

† Henry Eckford, the energetic ship builder, who directed this department, acquired a large fortune in the war, but was subsequently reduced by some unfortunate stock operations. He died at Constantinople, Nov. 12, 1832, where, for several years, he had been chief director of the dock-yards in the Turkish Empire.

‡ William Vaughan was born Aug. 15, 1776, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and in 1794 first visited Canada while Oswego, Fort Carlton, and Oswegatchie were held by the British, and in crossing the lake was required to take out a British passport between American ports. In 1797 he again returned, and soon after engaged in lake navigation. In 1812 he was employed as sailing-master, and was prominent and active in that capacity through the war. He subsequently resumed the mariner's life, and was successively master of the steamers "Sophia," "Ontario," "Brownville," "William Avery," "Telegraph," and "Martha Ogden," on Lake Ontario. He has for many years resided at Sacket's Harbor, as sailing-master, under pay of government.

§ The English brought material for their war vessels from England, and in August, 1814, the frames of two frigates arrived at Kingston.

While these minor operations were occurring at this end of the lake, the American army, on the Niagara frontier, was actively engaged in those aggressive movements which gave celebrity to the names of Brown, Porter, Scott, Miller, Ripley, and others, and conferred honor upon our national character for valor.

Gen. Gaines remained at Sacket's Harbor, from whom Major-Gen. Brown received word, July 23, that the fleet was in that port, and that the commodore was sick. The riflemen and a battering train of artillery were much needed on the Niagara frontier, but the American squadron did not get under way before the close of the month. On the 31st of July, the "Superior," 62 (Com. Chauncey), Lieut. Elton; "Mohawk," 42, Capt. Jones; "Pike," 28, Capt. Crane; "Madison," 24, Capt. Trenchard; "Jefferson," 22, Capt. Ridgely; "Jones," 22, Lieut. Woolsey; "Sylph," 14, Capt. Elliot; "Oneida," 16, Lieut.-Com. Brown; and "Lady of the Lake," a cruiser, sailed, and arrived off Niagara Aug. 5. On the 7th, his majesty's brig "Melville," 14 guns, was chased ashore about four miles from Niagara, when she was fired by the enemy, and in a little time blew up.

Gen. Izard arrived Sept. 16, with 4000 men, at Sacket's Harbor, from Lake Champlain, by the circuitous route of the Mohawk and Black River valleys, and on the 19th 3000 men embarked, but a gale prevented their sailing until the 21st. On the next day they landed at the Genesee river, and reached Batavia on the 26th. By an order of Sept. 27, from the secretary of war, he was directed to take the command of the Niagara frontier. A body of artillery, under Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, and two battalions of infantry (the 13th, under Major Malcolm, and the 45th, under Major Brevoot) were left to defend the harbor.

The command was soon after assumed by Gen. Brown. Sept. 30, a gig belonging to the "Superior," with an officer and four men, captured several boats at the head of the St. Lawrence, laden with a valuable cargo of goods bound for Kingston, and brought them into Sacket's Harbor.

Great apprehensions were felt in the fall of this year for the safety of the harbor, which led to an application to the executive for aid. Col. Washington Irving, aid-de-camp to the governor, arrived at this station Oct. 5, 1814, with orders to the commanding officer to make such requisitions on the militia as he might deem necessary. After consultation with Col. Mitchell, Gen. Collins called the militia *en masse* from the counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson. The two former produced about 2500 men, the latter not more than 400, which made the force at the harbor between 5000 and 6000 men. Great difficulty was experienced from the want of suitable quarters for so great a body. Many were quartered in dwellings and barns, and from twenty to thirty were often assigned to a single room. The discomforts attending these accommodations very naturally excited uneasiness, and at the expiration of the draft it was apprehended that the militia would be with difficulty prevented from going home, and that it would become necessary to supply their places by regulars. The apprehensions were not justified by the events that followed, and the militia were allowed to return home. Two ships-of-the-line of the largest class were begun,—one on Navy Point, in Sacket's Harbor, to be called the "New Orleans," and another of the same class at Storr's Harbor, farther up the bay, to be called the "Chippewa,"—and their hulls partly completed, when the news of peace put a stop to the work.

An agreement was entered into at Washington, in April, 1817, between Richard Rush, at that time secretary of state, and Charles Bagot, his Britannic majesty's envoy, to the effect that but one vessel, of not more than 100 tons burden, and armed with one 18-pound cannon, should be maintained on Lakes Ontario and Champlain; and this having been approved between the two governments, was notified by a proclamation by James Monroe, President, dated April 28, 1818. The "Lady of the Lake," with 3 pivot guns on deck, and the brig "Jones," with 18 guns on deck, were kept up till this treaty, the "Pike," "Jefferson," "Mohawk," "Madison," "Superior," and "Sylph" having been dismantled soon after the peace. The "Jones" and fifteen barges were in 1816 reported in good order. Most of these vessels were covered with a roof, but in the annual returns of the department were successively marked "much decayed," "sunk," "useless," etc., until March 3, 1824, when an act was passed directing all the public vessels on Lakes Erie and Ontario (except the ships-of-the-line "New Orleans" and "Chippewa," then on the stocks under cover) to be sold, and the avails to be applied to the repair and building of sloops-of-war. Until this act, the "Lady of the Lake," with one pivot gun, had been kept up. Of all this formidable fleet, the unfinished hull of the "New Orleans" now alone remains, having been preserved in the same condition as in 1815, by a house built over it.

A history of Madison barracks is given in the account of Sacket's Harbor. (See *ante*.)

The condition of the fortifications at this place at the close of the war is thus described by an English writer:*

"A low point of land runs out from the northwest, upon which is the dock-yard, with large store-houses, and all the requisite buildings belonging to such an establishment. Upon this point is a very powerful work, called Fort Tompkins,† having within it a strong block-house, two stories high; on the land side it is covered by a strong picketing, in which there are embrasures; twenty guns are mounted, besides two or three mortars, with a furnace for heating shot. At the bottom of the harbor is the village, that contains from sixty to seventy houses, and, to the southward of it, a barrack capable of accommodating two thousand men, and generally used for the marines belonging to the fleet. On a point eastward of the harbor stands Fort Pike, a regular work, surrounded by a ditch, in advance of which there is a strong line of picketing; in the centre of the principal work there is a block-house two stories high; this fort is armed with twenty guns. About one hundred yards from the village, and a little to the westward of Fort Tompkins, is Smith's cantonment or barrack, strongly built of logs, forming a square, with a block-house at each corner; it is loopholed on every side, and capable of making a powerful resistance; twenty-five hundred men have been accommodated in it. A little further westward another fort presents itself, built of earth, and strongly palisaded, having in the centre of it a block-house one story high; it mounts twenty-eight guns. Midway between these two works is a powder magazine, inclosed within a very strong picketing.

"By the side of the road that leads to Henderson Harbor stands Fort Virginia, a square work, with bastions at the angles, covered with a strong line of palisades, but no ditch; it is armed with sixteen guns, and has a block-house in the middle of it. Fort Chauncey is a small circular tower, covered with plank, and loopholed for the use of musketry, intended for small-arm defense only. It is situated a small distance from the village, and commands the road that leads to Sandy creek. In addition to those works of strength, there are several block-houses in different situations, that altogether render the place very secure, and capable of resisting a powerful attack; indeed, from recent events, the Americans have attached much importance to it, and with their accustomed celerity have spared no exertions to render it formidable."

The revenue cutter "Jefferson" was built by government at Oswego, for public service on Lake Ontario, in the summer of 1844. She was 152 feet long, 24 feet beam, pierced for 16 guns, with one long sixty-eight on a pivot on deck. She was built of iron, by Messrs. Knap & Co., of Pittsburgh, after the model of the "Princeton," and to be propelled by steam on the same principle.‡ She was to be commanded by Lieut. Charles W. Bennet, of the revenue service. After service on the lake one or two seasons, this vessel passed down the St. Lawrence, and has since been upon the high seas.

At the present time the American and British Governments maintain a single war vessel in the revenue service on the entire range of lakes. The steamer "Michigan," carrying one heavy gun, is employed by the U. S. Government.

BIOGRAPHY OF OFFICERS OF 1812–15.

The following military biographies and notices of eminent officers of the last war with Great Britain are from Dr. Hough's History, published in 1854, with corrections and additions by the doctor.

MAJOR-GENERAL JACOB BROWN

was born in Falls township, Bucks Co., Pa., and within sight of the city of Trenton, N. J., on the 9th of May, 1775, and was the fourth descendant of George Brown, an English immigrant, who had settled in the province two years before the arrival of Penn. The descent was by Samuel, John, and Samuel Brown, all of them Quakers, and by profession farmers. His father had married a daughter of Joseph Wright, a celebrated Quaker preacher, and she possessed a degree of intelligence and strength of mind seldom equaled; qualities which were developed in her son at an early period, and shone conspicuously through life. She died Feb. 3, 1830.

* Bouchette's Canada, p. 620, 1815.

† The block-house at Fort Tompkins was built by Samuel F. Hooker, upon the assurance of the military officers of the station that their influence should be used in getting the work sanctioned by the government, which was subsequently fulfilled. Major Darby Moore visited the place the same month, and provided for the speedy erection of barracks on the plain toward the lake.

‡ Screw propeller.



Jac: Brown

The family consisted of John (afterwards Judge Brown, of Brownville), *Jacob*, Joseph, Mary (Mrs. Newland, of Fishkill, deceased), Benjamin, Samuel (Major Brown, formerly of Brownville), Hannah (Mrs. B. Skinner, still living), William, Abi (Mrs. M. Evans), and Joseph.* Samuel Brown, his father, possessed a considerable estate, and gave his family the benefit of such instructions as the vicinity afforded, and for one or two seasons Jacob, with his brother John, attended an academy at Trenton, and his education was completed at the winter's fire, at home, where he kept a small school for instructing the younger members of the family.

An unfortunate speculation had deprived his father of the means of affording him a finished education, and at the age of sixteen he found himself reduced to the necessity of looking out for himself, and he even conceived the idea of retrieving the fortunes of his family, and from that moment set himself assiduously to the work.† From eighteen to twenty-one, he was employed to teach a large school in Crosswicks, N. J., and having qualified himself for the duties of a land surveyor, he spent one year in the Miami country, in Ohio, to which section his father had conceived the idea of removing, but he returned in 1798, and was again induced to take charge of a Quaker school in New York. It being a period of political excitement, he frequently took a part in these discussions, and in one of them he formed an acquaintance with Gouverneur Morris, which subsequently ripened into a warm friendship.

He about the same time became acquainted with Rodolph Tillier, the agent of the Chassanis company, who made with him a journey to his father's house, and concluded a bargain with S. Brown for the purchase of a large tract at two dollars per acre. In February, 1799, having given up his school, he started for his future home, the location of which had not been definitely fixed, and arrived at the French settlement, at the high falls on Black river, between which place and Utica he made several journeys during the winter, and brought in a quantity of provisions preparatory to his final removal to a location he had decided upon forming, at the head of navigation of Black river. In March, as soon as the river was clear of ice, he launched a boat upon its swollen and angry waters, and floated down to the Long Falls. From thence, in company with Chambers, Thomas Ward, and a few hired men, he took the route of the French Road, then nearly opened, and when he supposed they had gone far enough, struck off* towards the river, which he happened to reach at the present village of Brownville. He was here so struck with the unexpected advantages offered by the fall at the mouth of the Philomel creek, then swollen by spring floods, that he resolved to make his stand here, where the water-power appeared sufficient for every purpose required, and the river, with some improvements below, could be navigated by boats.

On the 27th of May he was joined by his father's family, who came by the tedious navigation of the Mohawk, Oneida lake, Oswego, and Lake Ontario. He commenced at once clearing lands, and the next year erecting mills, etc., the details of which are given in our history of Brownville. In September and October, 1799, he, with his brother Samuel, surveyed the townships of Hague and Cambray, in St. Lawrence Co., and until the opening of a land office at Le Raysville, in 1807, he acted as the agent of Mr. Le Ray in the settlement of his lands in Brownville and adjacent towns. He was mainly instrumental in procuring the construction of the State roads, one in 1801, from Redfield by way of Adams, and one from Utica by the Black River valley. Of both of these he was appointed a commissioner for locating and opening, and he succeeded in getting them both to terminate at his location in Brownville, where himself, his father and brothers, had opened a store, built mills, commenced the manufacture of potash, which found a ready market in Kingston and Montreal, and made extensive clearings for raising grain. In 1804, the question of forming one or more new counties from Oneida became the absorbing theme, and a convention was held at Denmark, Nov. 20, 1804, to decide upon the application, at which most of the delegates are said to have gone prepared to vote for one county, but from the influence of Mr. Brown and Gen. Martin, of Martinsburgh, were induced to apply for the erection of two new counties. In locating the county-seat, the most active efforts were made in each county, Martinsburgh and Lowville being the rivals in Lewis, and Watertown and Brownville in Jefferson. Mr. Brown was the principal advocate of the latter, but the mass of settlement was then in the southern towns, and the portion north of Black River was known to be low, level, and (in a state of nature) much of it swampy. The settlements that had been begun at that early day at Perch River, Chaumont, and on the St. Lawrence, were visited by severe sickness, and the idea was entertained, or at least held forth to the commissioners who located the site, that it could never be inhabited. Mr. Brown next endeavored to procure the location on the north bank of the river, near Watertown, and made liberal offers of land for the public use, but the perseverance and intrigues of Mr. Coffeen and others succeeded in fixing the site at its present location.

After the opening of the land-office at Le Raysville, Mr. Brown continued for two or three years devoted to his private affairs, and meanwhile received, unsolicited, commissions of captain, and of colonel of the 108th regiment of militia. His promotion in the line of military life is said to have arisen from his avowed aversion to frequent and expensive military parades in time of peace, calling off the inhabitants from their labors in the fields, and encouraging habits of intemperance, which in those days were too frequently the accompaniment of such gatherings. His views on the subject of militia organizations approached more nearly to our present system, and in selecting him for office the people were convinced that while he omitted nothing conducive to the public safety he would cause them no needless expense of time and money for parades. In his public and private conduct and daily life, they saw him in possession of sagacity and intelligence that led them to place confidence in his resources, should emergencies call for their exercise, and the integrity of his private life convinced them that the public trusts with which he might be honored would be faithfully preserved. Our foreign relations at that time foreboded collision, and the cloud of war that darkened the political horizon, and filled the timid with alarms, gave a well-grounded expectation that a crisis was approaching, although it was uncertain which of the two great powers of Europe would declare against us, and the parties that divided our people were far from being harmonious in opinions of the relative expediency of hostilities with either. The opinion of Mr. Brown on this subject may be gathered from the following letter to the governor, written upon the receipt of his commission as brigadier-general of militia:

"Brownville, July 27, 1811.

"Dear Sir,—Having received my commission as general, for which I thank you, I have now to solicit your Excellency, that in case of war your Excellency will order me upon duty. It shall be my humble endeavor not to disappoint the just expectations of my friends. Situated on the confines of the British Empire, I have viewed with some solicitude the state of our relations with that power, and this solicitude induces me thus to address your Excellency. I am not one of those that believe a war with Great Britain is the best thing that can happen to my country. I believe that a war with the tyrant of the continent some time past would have been prevented, and the honor of this nation preserved in an amicable adjustment of the difficulties with the man-stea'ers of the ocean. As we are now surrounded by fogs and whirlpools, none, save God and the pilot, can say which course it is best to steer. But to my humble vision it appears that we must fight a battle with both belligerents, or cease to prate about national honor and national sovereignty and national dignity. Your Excellency will be so good as to remember that I am the frontier general in the State of New York, Canadawards. I am serious in my application to be upon duty if there is war, and your friendship will lay me under great obligations.

"Yours, truly,

"Jacob Brown.

"His Excellency D. D. Tompkins."

On the declaration of war, Gen. Brown was appointed by Gov. Tompkins to the command of the militia on the frontier, from Oswego to St. Regis, and spent the summer in organizing and directing the military movements at Sacket's Harbor, Cape Vincent, and various points along the St. Lawrence below; nor did this season pass without incident to call into exercise those traits of decision, energy, and tact which were signally displayed at a later period in the war. His first duty was to quiet the alarm which the first tidings of hostilities occasioned, for which purpose he traversed most of the settlements of the county, held little meetings of the inhabitants, and, by his representations and advice, succeeded to a great degree in restoring confidence, and procuring the adoption of measures calculated to be effectual in case of urgent need. Late in the season he was succeeded by Brig. Gen. Dodge, and ordered to assume the command at Ogdensburgh, to which place he repaired by water. He had scarcely

* Major J. Thomas Brown, a son of Samuel Brown, died in Naples, Italy, in July, 1855, aged 49. He was an eminent engineer on the N. Y. & E. R. R., and subsequently in Russia.

† National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, part xx.

taken up his quarters there when he was attacked, on the 4th of October, by the enemy, but succeeded in repelling them in a manner that conferred much credit upon himself and his troops.

The plan which he proposed was to take Prescott, and, by intercepting the communications of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, to deprive Upper Canada of aid, and capture it in detail. His scheme was not adopted, and in the event the expenditure of vast sums and much blood on the Canadian frontier effected nothing. On the 29th of May, 1813, Gen. Brown was hastily summoned to defend Sacket's Harbor from an attack which the enemy planned against that place in retaliation of our descent upon Little York, and the successful result of his plans in this engagement led to his promotion as a major-general in the regular service, and opened the way to that career of victory which, in this and the following year, distinguished the American armies under his command on the Niagara frontier. Such was the lustre that his name acquired in these campaigns that, upon the formation of the peace establishment, he was retained in command of the northern division of the army, that of the south being under Andrew Jackson. The details of the military movements of this frontier will be given in the following chapter; those of the Niagara belong to our general history.

A series of resolutions was passed by Congress, Nov. 3, 1814, the first of which was as follows:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Maj.-Gen. Brown, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army, and of the militia under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the successive battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie, in Upper Canada, in which British veteran troops were beaten and repulsed by equal or inferior numbers, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of these triumphs and presented to Maj.-Gen. Brown."

This medal bears his profile, after a painting by Sully, upon one side, and upon the reverse it commemorates the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie. The New York Legislature passed a series of resolutions in December, 1814, expressing their approbation, and presenting a sword to Gen. Brown and the several commanding officers in the late campaign.

On the 4th of Feb., 1815, the corporation of the city of New York presented him the freedom of the city, in a gold box, and directed a full-length painting to be procured and placed in the City Hall. It is from this painting that our steel portrait of Gen. Brown, given in this connection, was engraved.

In December, 1816, Gen. Brown experienced a severe bereavement in the death of a son, named Gouverneur M., who was drowned while skating on the ice near Dexter. This lad is said to have shown an intelligence and sagacity far beyond his years, which naturally gained him the affection of those around him, and his father had especially regarded these early manifestations of talent with feelings known only to the doting parent. It may well be imagined that the heavy tidings gave a deep and lasting wound to his hopes, and desolated the heart beyond the power of consolation or reach of sympathy.

In the discharge of his official duties Gen. Brown removed to Washington in 1821, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred Feb. 24, 1828, from the effect of a disease contracted at Fort Erie. For some time previous his physical powers had been impaired by a paralytic stroke. His death was announced to the army by an order of the secretary of war, and the funeral ceremonies were performed with all the formality and dignity that his exalted rank required.

A monument has been erected by congress over his grave in Washington, having for its device a broken column, and upon the east side of the base the following inscription:

SACRED
to the memory of Major-General Brown.
By birth, by education, by principle,
devoted to peace.
In defense of his country,
a warrior.
To her service he dedicated his life.
Wounds received in her cause abridged his days.

In reviewing the life of Gen. Brown, we cannot but be struck with the evidences of integrity, talent, and ability which he evinced in the various stations of public life which he was called to fill.

In the course of a minute and detailed inquiry in Jefferson County, while collecting the materials of this volume, the author has had innumerable opportunities of obtaining independent private opinions from those with whom he had been associated in various capacities, and he has yet to meet with the first person who had the ability or the disposition to detract in the smallest degree from his character for patriotism, sagacity, energy, and ability as a military man, or of integrity, honor, and probity as a citizen.

Although Gen. Brown had not received a military education, and was at first ignorant of the discipline and usages of the service, he soon acquired a familiarity with these details, and with a happy facility availed himself of the experience of those around him, and met the emergencies arising from errors with a coolness that proved him the possessor of a sound mind, and an unusual share of *practical common sense*, without which the most rigid professional training will fail to make a successful commander.

Nor was the tenor of his private life less engaging than his public character. He was a devoted son and brother, an affectionate husband and parent, an obliging neighbor, a warm-hearted friend, and an enterprising public citizen, foremost in every enterprise that had for its object the improvement of his village, town, or county, and liberal in his patronage and encouragement of objects of public utility. For several years he was an active member and officer of the county agricultural society, and from him the county received the most efficient aid for the opening of roads and the planning of improvements having for their object the general prosperity.*

The following interesting letters from the correspondence of Gen. Brown relate to events connected with the county in early part of the campaign of 1812, and will be read with interest:

ALBANY, June 23, 1812.

SIR,—War is declared between the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies and the United States of America and the territories thereof. This event will call forth the energies of every friend of his country, and more especially of those officers who are assigned to command the military forces. You will have received the General Order assigning you to the command of one of the brigades detached from the militia of this State, in anticipation of the event which is now announced. Our militia-law makes provision for calling out the brigade you now command, in case of invasion, and you are hereby empowered to reinforce Col. Bellinger with the militia detachment from Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence counties, and to arm them and equip them at the State Arsenals at Russell and at Watertown, if, in your opinion, the safety of the inhabitants, or any important object to be accomplished, shall require it. I place much reliance on your abilities and valor in protecting our frontier inhabitants until the arrival of further troops and supplies, which will be forwarded with the utmost practicable expedition.

I am respectfully your obedient servant.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

P.S.—Let Col. Benedict turn out with the St. Lawrence detachment immediately, to guard the frontier from Ogdensburgh to St. Regis. Station them as may be best calculated for that purpose. They may arm from the Russell Arsenal.

GEN. JACOB BROWN.

BROWNVILLE, June 25, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—Your order of the 23d instant was delivered me this day about ten o'clock. For this additional proof of your confidence in assigning to me the command of a brigade, you have my earnest acknowledgments. I humbly pray God that I may do my duty. This county must be sacrificed, provided it should be assailed by the force now in Kingston, unless we are provided with the means of defense. We will try to keep them at bay until the necessary supplies arrive, which may Heaven and our country grant speedily. I am, etc.

JACOB BROWN.

HIS EXCELLENCY D. D. TOMPKINS.

BROWNVILLE, June 26, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—In the course of yesterday and last night I ascertained, as I am induced to believe, that the news of the Declaration of War against Great Britain had not been received at Kingston, and by my express I ordered the officer at Cape Vincent to prevent all passing, and, if possible, all communication. Perhaps we can keep the news from this post a day or two.

Within one hour after the arrival of Mr. Whigton, I had expresses on their way to every colonel in the counties of Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence, excepting Col. Cox, and his orders I sent by Whigton. The men of this county are now assembling; in the course of to-day and next day I trust that I shall have them at Sacket's Harbor. Those from the county of Lewis shall be on with all possible speed, and Col. Benedict has the necessary orders for the county of St. Lawrence, and I know that he is of the stuff to do his duty. Our situation as to arms and ammunition will be explained to you by Mr. Whigton; it will be concealed from the enemy as much as possible.

* The widow of the general is still living, at a very advanced age. See history of Brownville (*ante*).

. . . Your Excellency will bear in mind that this is a very new country; that the population is light and generally poor, though very respectable for so new a country, and that if any more men are called from their homes, the crops, which now promise a very abundant harvest, must perish on the ground. I mention this to your Excellency as the country expects it at my hands, and much more than my feeble abilities can accomplish; but no consideration of this nature shall deter me for a moment from calling out every man in the country if its defense requires it, though I must for the present hope that the force coming on will render such a measure unnecessary. I pray God that our Government will act with that decision and energy which becomes a gallant people.

I am respectfully and humbly yours,

JACOB BROWN.

P.S.—I pray your Excellency to give Colonel Gursham Tuttle the command of a regiment if it has not been done, and your Excellency can consider it for the good of the service.

HIS EXCELLENCY D. D. TOMPKINS.

BROWNVILLE, June 29, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—Being solicitous to know with certainty the state of the preparations designed for the safety of this country, I have dispatched Hart Massey, Esq., for that purpose, he being a man in whom you can place confidence. Being deeply impressed with the weight of responsibility that rests upon me, I am solicitous, among other things, that your Excellency will give me all the aid by instructions that the nature of my situation will admit. I almost assure myself that the munitions of war are at hand so as to enable the inhabitants of this county to sell their lives, if they are to be lost; but this is a subject of so much moment that I cannot rest until the people actually have arms and ammunition. Many families are pressing on towards the old settlements, and unless we are immediately supplied I cannot say to what extent this disgrace will extend.

Your Excellency will probably be surprised at this intelligence. I am loth to state it, and my soul sickens to see a gallant people thus situated.

Many of the guns from the arsenal are in the most wretched condition, and many more totally unfit for use. What powder we have —which, by the way, is very little—is not fit for such a business as we are engaged in, or for any other but to make squibs.

War is not only declared, but actually commenced, along this border. Some of our people, without orders, and, in fact, without consulting with any person in the service, captured the little garrison on Carlton island, and the prisoners are now on their way to Sacket's Harbor. For the particulars, I must refer you to Mr. Massey, who knows whatever has transpired in the county. . . .

I have given the command at Cape Vincent, for the present, to John B. Esselstyn, and I should be gratified if your Excellency would assign him to a command as Major, which rank he holds in the militia at present.

Your Excellency may count with certainty upon every Indian throughout British America being perfectly armed and prepared for the combat.

Yours respectfully,

JACOB BROWN.

TO GOV. TOMPKINS.

BROWNVILLE, July 2, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—It is with great pleasure that I inform your Excellency that the perturbation produced by the declaration of war is subsiding for the present.

I must take the liberty of again reminding your Excellency that Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh are, in my humble opinion, the points at which your principal force should be assembled. Sacket's Harbor is too far from the line, as I can have no idea of our Government declaring war against Great Britain without the conquest of Canada. Our honor and interest and everything demands it. For Heaven's sake, let our country put forth its strength, and Canada must fall, and that at once, to Quebec, and we shall no longer be subject to the disgrace of defending our country against Canada and the perpetual alarm of a savage foe.

Col. Bellinger would, in my humble opinion, be much more useful on the St. Lawrence; his force can at present have no active duty where they are. They are now greatly wanted on the St. Lawrence, and will be, until the arrival of reinforcements. As yet I have heard of no reinforcements being on the way, and until this moment I have heard of no more arms or ammunition. By a letter from Judge Attwater I have, whilst writing, learned that arms would probably be in Denmark by to-morrow evening; what quantity, he does not say. Without ordnance, your Excellency will perceive that Ogdensburgh and Cape Vincent, and all our places along the St. Lawrence and the Lake, will be in danger of being destroyed. I should suppose that our country would not be willing to submit to such disgrace.

I had proceeded thus far when Lieut.-Col. Benedict's letter, together with that of Judge Richards, arrived. I send a copy of Benedict's and the Judge's letter, that you may have a view of the war in that quarter. Whatever my worthy and gallant friend Benedict may say, I say that the British will not take possession of Ogdensburgh without the loss of many lives.

If the British make their approach with ordnance, Benedict will, to be sure, be unhappily situated; but in any situation, your Excellency may rely upon his doing his duty, and I think all honorable men must mourn that he cannot meet the enemy on equal terms. I will write your Excellency again when I see what are the amount of my munitions of war by the teams about which Judge Attwater speaks.

Yours respectfully and sincerely.

JACOB BROWN.

P.S.—We are greatly in want of pistols and swords, and if your Excellency could have some forwarded for the use of men disposed to use them, on their paying for them, or giving good security, they would be essentially useful.

HIS EXCELLENCY D. D. TOMPKINS.

BROWNVILLE, July 3, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing you yesterday some of my scouts brought in a man supposed by them to be a spy; he, however, turns out to be a good Yankee, who was making the best of his way home. He was found in the woods a little to the west of Indian river, and six or eight miles from the St. Lawrence. He states that he saw the people who were taken from the vessels that were burned, that there were 30 of them, and among them several women and children—parts of families moving—that everything on board the vessels, even their very clothes, were burned. This man's story is to be relied on, as he has respectable friends in this village who vouch for his veracity.

Maj. Noon has just been with me; he passed from Ogdensburgh to Cape Vincent since this burning, and confirms the whole account. I apprehend the British contemplate fortifying the Narrows from island to island, so as to command the river. This must be prevented, and for this and other objects we are greatly in want of ordnance, and some men to use them with success.

I have to state to your Excellency that at the moment when the greatest alarm existed among the good people of this county, Capt. Camp and company proffered their services for the defense of the county for thirty days. I saw that it could but have the most happy effect, and accepted their services. Had I any authority so to do? At that moment I supposed that I had; upon reflection, I fear that I have not. If I have exceeded my authority I trust your Excellency will excuse me and inform me what is to be done with such a business.

As I have not heard from Col. Stone, and as I consider it of the first importance to have more force on the St. Lawrence, I have ordered Col. Bellinger to detach 100 men to Cape Vincent under the command of his second major. It will be done to-morrow. I feel much delicacy in interfering in any way with Col. Bellinger, but Albany is a great way off, and I am persuaded that our force will be much more serviceable at the St. Lawrence. My opinion is decidedly for pressing to the line. . . .

Upon the whole, I pray your Excellency to sanction what I have done, and to be more explicit with your orders in future. My object is the complete and perfect defense of this country for the present, and if I can but effect this I shall hope to meet with the approbation of the commander-in-chief, though my conduct may be a little irregular. As I am collecting a considerable force on the St. Lawrence, where an enemy may soon be met, I have taken the liberty to employ a surgeon on whom reliance may be placed. Dr. Amasa Trowbridge is the man. He is very respectable as a surgeon, and I pray your Excellency to approve my choice and forward the tools he wants.

Yours respectfully, JACOB BROWN.

HIS EXCELLENCY D. D. TOMPKINS.

ALBANY, June 29, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—By Judge Attwater I forwarded the following articles for the troops under your command: 1000 muskets; 520 cartridge-boxes; 15,000 musket cartridges, 18 to the pound; 10,000 do., 16 to the pound; a ton of lead; 10,300 musket bullets, 18 to the pound; 56 rifles; 40 casks of powder; 1000 flints; 2 brass nine-pounders; 2 pair staffs, spongers, rammers, port-fire, stocks, etc.; 2 setts of horse harness; 1500 cannon balls for six-pounders; 1500 three-pounders, and some camp-kettles, slow match, and buck-shot. In addition thereto, there is now boxing, and will leave before sunset, with Maj. Edmunds, a Revolutionary officer, 1000 muskets, 100 cartridge-boxes, fixed ammunition, camp-kettles, powder, etc., and I have directed 9-pound balls to be cast at the foundry in French Creek [supposed to be Taberg]. I shall order these things on with the greatest expedition, and shall add some knapsacks. Tents have not arrived from New York. The want of them has distressed me beyond measure. The moment they come, you shall be supplied as fast as horses can carry them. When the whole supplies arrive, you will have 2000 muskets, and ammunition, etc., in your command—a supply for your post alone greater than the whole United States possessed at the commencement of the Revolution.

Our hands will be full, but be in good spirits, cheer the inhabitants, and you may rely upon my devoting the exertions of every man to aid you. You are at liberty to order Col. Stone with volunteers, or detachment from Oneida county.

In great haste, yours respectfully,

GEN. BROWN. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

BROWNVILLE, July 6, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—Yours by Mr. Massey was received on the 4th instant, early in the morning. I am satisfied. My great anxiety was for arms and ammunition. Those by Judge Attwater have nearly all gone on to St. Lawrence county. Those by Major Edmunds I am expecting every hour. Since my tour among the inhabitants of this county their conduct appears to be more manly. We have no divisions among us. Party with us is dead.

As it was possible that Col. Benedict might be pressed, and as it is of the first importance that what vessels we have should be preserved, I have sent the detachments from Lewis [county] to Ogdensburgh. And to keep them in as much alarm as possible at Kingston, I have stationed the detachment from this county at Cape Vincent, and, at my request, a considerable part of the force under Col. Bellinger is now also there. I consider it of the first importance at present to keep Kingston, the seat of British power in Upper Canada, as much

alarmed as possible, and for this purpose I have deemed it my duty to make as great a display of force at Cape Vincent as my means would permit. The British armed vessels remain at Kingston, and I am assured that they are arming several others that are now there.

Your Excellency will see the course I have pursued in relation to Col. Bellinger, and the disposition I have made of the means in my power, and your Excellency will instruct me accordingly. The more I have seen of Col. Bellinger, the more I am pleased with him. He is disposed to do everything for the best.

Nothing of importance has occurred along our lines since I last wrote your Excellency. A few six- and nine-poun ler pieces of ordnance at Ogdensburgh and at Sacket's Harbor I should consider of importance. The roads are so bad at Ogdensburgh that six-pounder pieces only should be sent there. The six-pounders from this county have gone on to Ogdensburgh; the nines are here.

Not knowing who all the officers are that are assigned to my brigade, I have to request your Excellency to order them to me. Col. Stone has received my orders, and I take it for granted that he is on his way with his regiment.

As this is all new business, your Excellency will perceive how much I stand in need of my quartermaster. Let him make his appearance forthwith. If Seymour does not like his berth, I would recommend to your Excellency a very valuable young officer, Gen. Martin's aid, Capt. John Safford.* If there is any opening, he would be happy to be employed, and I should be happy to have such men with me.

Yours respectfully,

His Excellency D. D. Tompkins. Jacob Brown.

Brownville, July 7, 1812.

Dear Sir,—Since writing you yesterday, I have ascertained that the "Royal George," "Duke of Kent," "Prince Regent," and "Earl of Moira," were all in the bight of Kingston harbor on the 7th, in the morning, completely equipped and manned; and that the British were fitting up, as armed vessels, every bottom they could command on the lake. Your Excellency must not be surprised if they should attempt to destroy every vessel we have on the lake, and you will perceive that without ordnance it will be difficult to prevent them.

It is, I should suppose, very important to preserve the eight fine vessels we have now at Oswegatchie. With ordnance, I should hope to get these vessels up the river, or be able to defend them where they are.

Colonel Stone has not yet arrived, nor one single field-officer, or one single man south of Lewis county. The detachment from Lewis county are all with Col. Benedict. I intend to go to the county of St. Lawrence the moment I can get hold of Col. Stone and get him settled down at his post at Cape Vincent. . . .

I will try and keep them alarmed at Kingston as much and as long as possible.

Yours respectfully,

Jacob Brown, *Brig.-Gen.*

His Excellency D. D. Tompkins.

Brownville, July 10, 1812.

Dear Sir,— . . . I inclose Col. Benedict's letter of the 6th of July, from which you will see the temper of the people in that (St. Lawrence) county. I have ordered Col. Benedict to defend the eight vessels to the last extremity, unless he should hear that Woolsey had fallen. My object is to have the vessels armed, if the government will do it, and preserve Woolsey.

You must suppose that I will pay no attention to county resolutions on the present question. I shall leave the good county of Jefferson in a few days for St. Lawrence. The people of that county are, I am told, abandoning it in a most shameful manner. They stand firm as yet in Jefferson. Will the government contend for the dominion of the lake, or is Woolsey to be sacrificed? Have the goodness to let me know your Excellency's opinion on this subject. If the "Oneida" is to be preserved the government must speedily furnish guns to arm and men to man our other vessels.

Yours respectfully,

Jacob Brown.

His Excellency D. D. Tompkins.

Sacket's Harbor, July 11, 1812.

Dear Sir,—I was called very early this morning by an alarm to this place. It was rumored that Woolsey, with the "Oneida," had fallen into the hands of the enemy. I do not believe it, and as yet I have seen no enemy. Some may suppose it imprudent for Woolsey to remain out. They are wrong; it is his only chance. Here he cannot stay with any safety, as we have no battery to shield him from a superior force. He may probably dodge their fleet on the broad lake, and take a shot at them one at a time. He, so far, has my entire confidence and esteem, and I would to God it was in my power to give him the assistance he merits. I pray your Excellency to let me know specifically what aid is to be expected for Woolsey, for until I know that he is to be abandoned, I will protect our other vessels to the utmost of my means.

We have the 9-pound cannon at this place, but not a single 9-pound shot. I know and feel the effects of your Excellency's zeal for the honor and interest of the country, and I have written you so much on the subject of munitions of war that really I am almost ashamed to trouble you any more; but at the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants of this place I must again say, that, without the means of arming our vessels, the lake and river will most probably soon be at the command of the enemy, and, in that case, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Sacket's Harbor, and Cape Vincent will be at the mercy of the enemy's shipping, unless we are well supplied with ordnance for the defense of these places. And I pray your Excellency to believe me when I say that it will cost the nation twice as much to defend our frontier for twelve months as it would to conquer the Canadas to Quebec in six. . . .

The officers of the regular army are attempting to enlist the drafted men. I have no objections if it is regular, and the pleasure of the commander-in-chief; but with my present impressions I shall not permit it unless my consent is asked, and that of my colonels, for I know of no authority that any officer in the regular service has to command me, or those under my command, short of a general. On this subject I pray your excellency to instruct me specifically, for I wish to go straight, particularly on these subjects, and I shall expect your Excellency to point the road. It shall be traveled.

Yours sincerely,

Jacob Brown, *Brig.-Gen.*

His Excellency D. D. Tompkins.

Albany, July 10, 1812.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Thomas leaves this to-morrow morning, for the purpose of attending to the business of Mr. Goodsee and inquiring into the complaints. A copy of the contract he takes with him, which will show you what are the rights of the contractor and of the officers respectively. I perceive by your letter to Mather and Thorne you mention that, perhaps, 1000 troops will be at Ogdensburgh. If so, I am fearful that you are concentrating at that point a greater force than will be necessary for mere protection, and beyond its relative proportions of the detachments. The towns along the river, towards St. Regis, must be attended to. I have this day forwarded 100 muskets, to be deposited at Martinsburgh, with cartridge-boxes, although I deem any fear there, as in the towns on the north part of that county, totally groundless. I have also sent 250 muskets and ammunition, for defense of Rutland, Mexico, Scriba, etc., along the lake-shore between Sacket's Harbor and Oswego. I have also forwarded to Watertown, for the use of the St. Lawrence frontier and the troops in Jefferson, 100 tents, 50 camp-kettles, etc., to be at your disposal. There are now landing from sloops 70 pieces of artillery,—18's, 12's, and other calibre,—which I expect will be forwarded on when Gen. Dearborn comes to this place. Allow me to remark that a less number of men, with healthy accommodations, good arms and ammunition, and vigilant officers to discipline them, are a more efficient protection than a greater number unaccommodated, straightened for provisions, and huddled together in confusion. Maj.-Gen. Van Rensselaer leaves this on Monday morning, for the frontier; but whether he will visit Niagara or Black River first, I cannot now say.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

Daniel D. Tompkins.

General Brown.

P.S.—I confirm your acceptance of the services of Camp and his company. It appears to me that Bellinger's and Storr's regiments will be a surplus expense for the Jefferson frontier, and as they are all under your command, they are to be distributed as the whole frontier may require. I had rather Bellinger's corps should remain in Jefferson until their pay is sent on, which will be in a day or two.

Sacket's Harbor, Aug. 4, 1812.

Dear Sir,—Samuel C. Kanady, Esq., of this county, from the encouragement which I have given him, has raised a company of riflemen, and wishes to be employed by the government in any service that may be necessary. He has proceeded under act of 6th February, 1812, for raising 50,000 volunteers. Neither Mr. Kanady or either of the officers under him have any commissions, and he is solicitous to know from your Excellency whether it would be possible for them to get commissions and have their services accepted. From my acquaintance with Mr. Kanady, I have the fullest confidence in his valor and patriotism, and I think he would do honor to the service. The other officers are Rufus Willard, lieutenant; J. Eddy Cole, ensign. Your Excellency will be pleased, with all convenient speed, to inform me of the course Mr. Kanady should pursue. He and his company have signed the articles of association, according to the requirement of the act. They expect to be armed and equipped by the government.

I remain yours, etc.,

Jacob Brown, *Brig.-Gen.*

His Excellency the Governor.

Sacket's Harbor, Aug. 5, 1812.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of inclosing your Excellency an account, by an eye-witness, of the action between the "Julia," an *American gun-boat*, and two British ships of war, an "Earl" and a "Duke," aided by a land battery. The "Julia" is ordered to remain at Ogdensburgh, the better to secure our vessels in that harbor. Will the government of the United States furnish us with ordnance, so as to enable us to defend this place and the brig "Oneida" against any force the enemy may bring against us, and to command the narrows of the St. Lawrence, until this government *gets ready* to make a descent upon Canada? The "Royal George" and "Prince Regent" are now cruising off this harbor. I expect to have difficulty with Col. Bellinger's regiment if it is not discharged at the expiration of the three months. Will your Excellency instruct me on this subject? I consider this the most important station on the lake, and it is very desirable that a colonel of some military accomplishment should be stationed here. Col. Myers, of Herkimer, is the sort of a man I should

* The late Dr. John Safford, of Watertown.

prefer. By the advice of the maj.-general I have kept Capt. Camp in the service. His company is disbanded, and I have given him a supply of men from Bellinger's regiment to manage the cannon. This, I trust, will meet your Excellency's approbation. We want some companies of artillery very much. It is not proper that those that have been drafted should be ordered into the service along these lines.

Yours, respectfully,

JACOB BROWN, *Brig.-Gen.*

P.S.—The good of the service requires that Capt. Camp's company should be paid off. Will your Excellency please order it to be done? I hope your Excellency will take some notice of Lieut. Wells and the gallant crew of the "Julia."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Z. M. PIKE.

The following notice of this worthy officer, who fell in the attack upon York, now Toronto, is prepared from a more extended article that was published soon after his death. Through the munificence of our government, his memory has been honored by a monument at Sacket's Harbor,* that *formerly* bore his name, with those of *Covington, Backus, Mills,* and many others:

Zebulon Montgomery Pike was born at Lamberton, N. J., Jan. 5, 1779, and at an early day received a commission, became familiar with military life, and warmly attached to the service. Feeling the want of an education, he applied himself to the task of self-culture, and, without the aid of teachers, acquired a fair classical and general education. He cherished from an early period a habit of mental discipline, and the tenor of his thoughts may be inferred from a memorandum written by him on a blank page of a favorite volume:

"Should my country call for the sacrifice of that life which has been devoted to her service from early youth, most willingly shall she receive it. The sod which covers the brave shall be moistened by the tears of love and friendship; but if I fall far from my friends, and from you, my Clara, remember that 'the choicest tears which are ever shed are those that bedew the unburied head of a soldier,' and when these lines shall meet the eyes of our young —— let the pages of this little book be impressed on his mind, as the gift of a father who had nothing to bequeath but his honor, and let these maxims be ever present to his mind as he rises from youth to manhood:

"1. *Preserve your honor free from blemish.*

"2. *Be always ready to die for your country.*"

In 1805, Pike was selected by government to explore the source of the Mississippi in the newly-acquired territory of Louisiana, and the following year was sent for a similar purpose into the interior of Louisiana. On the occurrence of the war he was stationed on the northern frontier, and early in 1813 was promoted to a brigadier-general. Having spent a portion of the winter of 1812–13 at Plattsburgh, he was ordered to join Gen. Dearborn at Sacket's Harbor, to which place he marched, by the inland route through St. Lawrence county, towards spring. The sentiment of a letter written to his father near Cincinnati, on the day before he sailed on the expedition, is expressive of the finest sentiments of patriotism and honor:

"I embark to-morrow in the fleet at Sacket's Harbor, at the head of a column of 1500 choice troops, on a secret expedition. If success attends my steps, honor and glory await my name; if defeat, still shall it be said: We died like brave men; and conferred honor, even in death, on the AMERICAN NAME.

"Should I be the happy mortal destined to turn the scale of war, will you not rejoice, oh, my father! May heaven be propitious, and smile on the cause of my country! But if we are destined to fall, may my fall be like Wolfe's,—to sleep in the arms of victory!"

A thirst for military adventure must be distinguished from *patriotism;* and in forming an estimate of the merits of character, and in examining the motives which actuated the conduct and guided the life of Gen. Pike, we cannot withhold from him the credit of being influenced by the latter. It is a stain upon our national character that our government allows the graves of the officers who fell on our northern frontier during the war to remain unnoted by any monument, or other memorial of acknowledgment of their merit; not even by a tablet, which our humblest citizens afford as a token of affection to the memory of their dead.

EDMUND KIRBY

was a son of Ephraim Kirby, an officer in the Revolution, a member of the Order of Cincinnati, and afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., April 18, 1794, and entered the army in 1812 as lieutenant, and served during the war upon the northern and western frontiers. From 1815 to 1820 he was stationed at Detroit, and in the latter year he joined Maj.-Gen. Brown as an aid-de-camp. From 1821 to 1823 he discharged the duties of adjutant-general at Washington, and in 1824 was appointed to the pay department, and again took post at Brownville. From 1832 to 1840 he was engaged in the Black Hawk, Creek, and Seminole Wars, in which he was actively employed, as well in the fulfillment of his duty as the exercise of humanity to the sick and wounded, for whom he voluntarily encountered many dangers. During the Mexican War he was chief of the pay department, and disbursed many millions of dollars. A volunteer aid to Gen. Taylor, at the storming of Monterey, and in like capacity to Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chepultepec, and the Mexican capital, he was ever distinguished for courage, bravery, and devotion to his country's cause.

Returning with health impaired, from the hardships of a war in a tropical climate, he was received by the citizens of Jefferson County with demonstrations of regard as sincere as they were deserved; but the seeds of disease had been too deeply planted in his constitution, and he died at Avon Springs, N. Y., whither he had resorted for relief Aug. 20, 1849. His remains were brought back to Brownville and interred in the village cemetery with military honors, and a plain but durable shaft of Quincy granite has been placed to his memory.

In the various relations of private life, Col. Kirby evinced those traits that elevate and adorn the human character, and the citizens of Jefferson County will long remember with gratitude the aid and encouragement which they received from him in promoting an interest in agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, to which he was zealously devoted during many years of residence among them. The Agricultural Society received his cordial support, and he was one of the founders and an extensive owner of the manufacturing village of Dexter. He married a daughter of Maj.-Gen. Brown, and subsequently purchased his family estate in the village of Brownville, which is still owned by his heirs.

The executive committee of the Agricultural Society have recorded the following tribute to his memory:†

"It is with feelings of deep regret and sorrow that we drop any names from our roll of brotherhood. One, however, has fallen from our midst the present season. Col. Edmund Kirby is one of those honored names that should not be forgotten. In 1843 he was elected president of this society, and ever felt a deep interest in its advancement. His private virtues are written in our hearts, his public deeds will bear the scrutiny of all who shall peruse the pages of their country's history. We are justly proud of him as a member of this fraternity, as our countryman, and as a member of our community. He was one of us, and no interest of ours was of small moment to his benevolent heart. As regards our present prosperity, like the patriarch of old, he desired to see our day; he saw it and was glad. He has fallen full of honors, and lamented especially by those who shared the honor of his acquaintance and friendship. And, fellow-citizens, when we have labored long and faithfully for the advancement of the interests of our country,—our common country,—may we die as he died —at peace with God and all the world!"

COLONEL GOLDSMIDT.

John L. Goldsmidt was born near London, England, in Nov., 1789, of wealthy parents, and in youth entered the British army, with a commission as second lieutenant of cavalry, and was eventually promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He served in the wars of the Spanish peninsula, under Sir John Moore, and acted as aid to Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington). He had his arm broken at the battle of Vittoria, and was present at the battle of Salamanca, and was several times wounded in other engagements. He was knighted by John VI., then regent of Portugal, and served in the campaign of Waterloo, though at the time of the great battle he was on detached service.

After the peace of 1815 he went to the East Indies. He was taken sick, and sold his commission, and returned to England in 1821, when he was troubled with fever for eight years. He subsequently traveled for ten years in various parts of the world. At his father's death he received $300,000, of which he lost half in French stocks, and, finally, in 1829, found himself in New York with barely $3000. He removed thence to Champion in Jefferson County, where he subsequently married, and a few years later removed to Watertown, where he resided until his death, Dec. 8, 1853, aged 64 years.

* Of pine boards.

† Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, 1849, p. 507.

THE EVENTS OF 1837-40.

The following chapter upon the Canadian Rebellion, or "Patriot War," as it is sometimes called, is from Dr. Hough's "History." So far as we have been able to learn, it gives the principal facts connected with that *emeute*, and is thorough in its details of matters which involved the county of Jefferson:

"The abortive attempt to revolutionize the Canadas has claims to our notice, from the fact that Jefferson County was the theatre of excitement, and the scene of follies and excesses that for some time became the absorbing theme of discussion throughout the country, and called into exercise the military force of the country to suppress these indications of sympathy with measures that threatened to disturb our amicable relations with a neighboring government.

"Without attempting a discussion of the origin or merits of this movement, we shall limit ourselves to a recital of the events that transpired in the county, or with which our citizens were directly interested.

"The burning of the steamer 'Caroline,' near Niagara Falls, on Dec. 29, 1837, by a band of men from Canada, aroused a general indignation throughout the country, and our citizens everywhere, irrespective of party, held meetings to denounce the act, and to call upon the executive to provide for the protection of our shores against invasion by subjects of a foreign power.

"In accordance with this feeling, Congress, Jan. 30, 1838, appropriated $625,000 for the protection of the northern frontier, and calling out militia or volunteers, or adopting such other measures as might be deemed necessary by the secretary of war, under the direction of the President. On the same day a circular was issued at Watertown, signed by six well-known citizens,* asking contributions in money, provisions, and clothing, in aid of the political refugees from Canada who had taken shelter among us. They disclaimed any intention of aiding the revolutionary movements, and professed to be law-abiding and order-loving citizens.

"Meanwhile, secret clubs, known as 'Hunter Lodges,' had been instituted in most of the villages, at which plans for invading Canada were discussed, moneys raised for procuring arms and ammunition, companies enlisted, intelligence communicated in circulars and by cipher, and an arbitrary system of names for the several officers in the proposed service was agreed upon, to prevent detection. Preparations were made for an attack upon Canada while the St. Lawrence was still bridged with ice, and Kingston was selected as a point upon which an enterprise was to be undertaken.

"On the night of February 19, the State arsenal at Watertown was entered, and 400 stand of arms were stolen by persons who were supposed to be concerned in these movements. A reward of $250 was offered for the apprehension of the authors of this outrage, but failed to procure the intelligence sufficient to warrant their arrest. A portion of the stolen property was afterwards recovered. The arsenals at Batavia and Elizabethtown were also plundered, and a supply of arms and ammunition sufficient for extensive military operations were collected and concealed. On Tuesday, Feb. 20, in the afternoon and evening, forces began to arrive at Clayton, with a supply of arms and munitions, consisting of 4000 stand of arms, 20 barrels of cartridges, 500 long pikes, and some provisions. Several hundred men, under Gen. Van Rensselaer, arrived in sleighs, from various places in this and adjoining counties, with the avowed design of making a lodgment at Gananoqui, from whence an attack was to be attempted upon Kingston. The day following was intensely cold, and the men suffered much from exposure. There was little discipline and less organization among this promiscuous assemblage; and even among those who affected to command there was a mutual jealousy, and a want of that energy and decision which a conscious sense of rectitude and high conviction of duty can alone inspire. A portion of these repaired on foot and in sleighs to Hickory Island, on the British side of the channel, about seven miles from Clayton. It is said that McKenzie was here dissatisfied that Van Rensselaer was to command, which threw a damper on the whole affair. On calling for volunteers to proceed, 83 appeared at the first, 71 at the second, and 35 at the third call; then, acting upon the maxim of 'every man for himself,' this motley band dispersed; the officers, with the utmost difficulty, retaining a sufficient number to remove the arms they had taken over. It would seem that very little was to be apprehended from such *invasions;* yet the rumor of this movement, reaching Kingston, occasioned some uneasiness, and preparations were made to resist any attack that might be made, or act on the offensive should the occasion require it.

"From the Kingston papers we learn that Col. Cubitt, R. A., commandant, and Lieut.-Col. Bonnycastle, commanding the militia of that post, aided by the magistrates, organized a force of 1600, a part of whom took a strong position on Wolf Island. Arrangements were made to attack the invaders at their rendezvous, but before the morning of the 23d dawned the patriot chieftain had fled, like Benhadad the Syrian,† with no one in pursuit, and leaving in his haste a part of the weapons and supplies he had carried into the territory of his enemy.

"This panic is said to have been enhanced by the declaration of a militia captain of the War of 1812, Capt. Lyttle, who passed up and down the crowd, and proclaimed, with a loud voice, *that before morning they would be all massacred!* The thought of this awful fate gave wings to their flight, and, in an incredibly short space of time, the new recruits were dispersed to their homes, and the village was relieved of their presence. The next day a British party visited the island, and found among other things a quantity of broken iron, intended to have been used as slugs, instead of grape-shot.

"Two citizens of Clayton (John Packard and George Hulsenberg) were captured and lodged in Kingston jail.

"Soon after this affair, two companies of militia were called out and stationed at Cape Vincent, and about half a dozen at Clayton, where they remained several weeks, to intercept any other expedition that might be fitted out against Canada.

"March 10 an act was passed by Congress, empowering 'the several collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors of customs, the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, and every other officer who might be specially empowered by the President, to seize and detain any vessel, or any arms or munitions of war, which may be provided or prepared for any military expedition or enterprise against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people adjacent to the United States.'

"On the night between the 29th and 30th of May, 1838, the British steamer 'Sir Robert Peel' was plundered and burned at Wells' island, under the following circumstances. This boat was owned by David E. O. Ford, of Brockville, Jonas Jones, of Toronto, William Bacon, of Ogdensburgh, George Sherwood and Henry Jones, trustees of the creditors of Horace Billings & Co., of Brockville. She was built at the latter place at a cost of $44,000, and first came out in June, 1837, and was commanded by John B. Armstrong. She was then on her way from Prescott to Toronto, with nineteen passengers, and had left Brockville in the evening, which was dark and rainy, and arrived at McDonnel's wharf, on the south side of Wells' island, at midnight, for the purpose of taking on wood.

"Threats of violence had been intimated, and before the steamer had left Brockville it was hinted to one on board that there was danger of an attack, but this threat was not regarded. The passengers were asleep in the cabin, and the crew had been engaged about two hours in taking on wood, when a company of twenty-two men, disguised and painted like savages, and armed with muskets and bayonets, rushed on board, yelling, and shouting 'remember the Caroline!' drove the passengers and crew to the shore, allowing but a hasty opportunity for removing a small part of the baggage, and towards morning, having cast off the boat into the stream to about thirty rods' distance, set it on fire. The scene of confusion and alarm which this midnight attack occasioned among the passengers can be better imagined than described.

"Some of them fled to the shore in their night-clothes, and a considerable portion of their baggage was lost. After the boat was fired in several places, the party, including Thomas Scott, a passenger (a surgeon, who had remained to dress a wound), got into two long boats, and steered for Abel's island, four miles from Wells' island, where they arrived about sunrise. He stated that there were twenty-two persons beside himself and the wounded man in the two boats. These brigands were known to each other by fictitious names, as Tecumseh, Sir William Wallace, Judge Lynch, Captain Crocket, Nelson, etc. Several thousand dollars were taken from the boat, with various

* These citizens were Alvin Hunt, F. W. White, Charles W. Given, Nathaniel Wiley, James McKenzie, and Thomas G. Wait.

† II. Kings, vii.

articles of clothing. The only house in the vicinity of the wharf was the woodman's shanty, where the passengers found shelter until five o'clock in the morning, when the 'Oneida,' Capt. Smith, came down on her regular trip, and finding the distressed situation of these unfortunate persons, returned with them to Kingston.

"It is said to have been the intention of those who took the 'Peel' to have captured with her aid the steamer 'Great Britain' the next day, and to have cruised with these steamers on the lake, and transport troops and supplies for the patriot service.

"The acknowledged leader of this infamous outrage was William Johnston, better known as *Bill Johnston*, who, since the war with Great Britain, had been known on the lines as a vindictive enemy to Canada, and at a moment's notice ready for any broil that might afford him an opportunity for revenging the injuries he claimed to have received from that government. He was born at Three Rivers, L. C., Feb. 1, 1782, and from 1784 till 1812 lived near Kingston. He was here employed as a grocer, and at the occurrence of the war was connected with a military company, but was seized on a charge of insubordination, and lodged in jail, from which he escaped and fled to the American shore. He was soon employed as a spy, and on one occasion robbed the British mail, containing important official dispatches, which he safely brought to the military commandant at Sacket's Harbor. In another of his adventures he was cast on the Canada shore, and his companions allowed to return; but not wishing to run the hazard of a disclosure, he concealed himself, and finally escaped with much peril. His familiarity with the geography of Canada made him particularly serviceable in procuring intelligence.

"At a recent interview Johnston assured the author that he had been promised 150 men by a Cleveland committee, who had planned the capture, and that the assailants numbered but 13 men.*

"Gov. Marcy immediately hastened to the county upon the receipt of the news, and on the 4th of June offered a reward of $500 for Johnston, $250 each for David McLeod, Samuel C. Frey, and Robert Smith, alleged to be concerned in the destruction of the 'Peel,' and $100 each for others who might be convicted of the same offense. In a letter from Watertown, dated June 3, to the secretary of war, he advised the co-operation of our government with that of Canada, in pursuing the offenders.

"June 2, the Earl of Durham, Capt.-Gen. of the British military forces in Canada, issued from Quebec a proclamation, offering a reward of £1000 for the conviction of any person actually engaged in or directly aiding and abetting this outrage.

"Several arrests were made June 6, and on the 7th Wm. Anderson, James Potts, Nathan Lee, Chester Warner, Seth Warner, Wm. Smith, Marshall W. Forward, Wm. S. Nichols, and Henry Hunter (all but Lee, Canadians), were in jail at Watertown, charged with having shared in this affair. Several others were afterwards committed, and for several days it was thought necessary to guard the jail containing the prisoners, as threats of attempt at rescue had been made.

"June 23, the trial of these prisoners commenced at Watertown, with that of Anderson, who was indicted for arson upon six counts, the first of which expressed that crime in the highest degree. This trial was conducted before John P. Cushman, one of the circuit judges, Calvin McKnight, Benjamin Wright, and others, and excited extraordinary interest. When submitted to the jury, the latter, after a deliberation of two hours, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. December 13, seven prisoners were, for want of witnesses from Canada, discharged from confinement, but not from indictment.

"Immediately after news of this reached Washington, Maj.-Gen. Macomb was dispatched to Sacket's Harbor, to take such measures as the exigencies of the occasion required.

"On the 20th of June he sent word to Sir John Colborne, or the officer commanding at Kingston, inviting his co-operation in a search among the Thousand Islands for the persons who had plundered and burned the 'Peel;' and about a week afterwards a joint effort was made to arrest the parties. After a search of several days their retreat was discovered; but in their attempt to take the outlaws, all but two escaped. The gang consisted of but eight men at that time, of whom Johnston was one. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and had a fast-rowing boat. These efforts to arrest the leader of the expedition were fruitless, and he was not captured till after the affair at Prescott, late in the ensuing autumn.

"The immediate command of the frontier was given, on the 28th, to Lieut.-Col. Cummings, of the 2d Infantry, and subsequently to Col. Worth. The steamer 'Telegraph' was chartered by our government, and several steamers were fitted up by the Canadian authorities for the protection of the borders. Congress, on the 7th of July, appropriated $20,000 for the defense of the St. Lawrence line.

"On the 11th of November, the steamer 'United States' touched at Sacket's Harbor, on her downward trip, having on board 150 male passengers with little baggage; and many circumstances occurred calculated to excite suspicion that they were engaged on some military expedition.

"Their number was here increased by twenty or thirty more, and at Cape Vincent by ten or eleven. On arriving a little below Millen's bay she overtook the 'Charlotte of Oswego' and the 'Charlotte of Toronto,' two schooners that had left Oswego on the 10th, while the 'United States' was in port, which vessels were taken in tow, one on each side, with which she continued down the river. As soon appeared, these vessels contained munitions of war, and the great numbers of men, who, with the passengers on board the steamer, were mostly destined for a descent upon Prescott.

"It is not within our limits to detail the events that ensued, and the melancholy issue of the memorable battle at Windmill Point,† which revolutionized public opinion on the subject, by revealing the consequences to which these measures were tending. It also had a salutary influence upon the public mind, by disclosing the cowardice and treachery of those who had been foremost in promoting the expedition, but who shrunk from the test of leaden bullets, and fled, leaving the unfortunate victims of their duplicity, the majority of whom were youth under age, to atone with their blood, or with long, bitter years of exile, for their indiscretion.‡

"Bill Johnston was captured November 17, and conveyed to Auburn, where he escaped. He was afterwards recaptured by William Vaughan (about seven miles north of New London, and ten from Rome), by whom he was delivered to the United States marshal, and lodged in jail at Albany. He escaped from thence, and was for some time obliged to avoid the pursuit of civil officers. After tranquillity had been restored he returned to quiet life, at the village of Clayton, and by the present administration[?] has been appointed keeper of Rock Island Light, that shines on the spot where the 'Peel' was burned.

"The patriot prisoners, under the command of Von Schoultz, a Polish exile, who had seen much military service in his native country, were conveyed to Fort Henry, at Kingston, and tried by a court-martial, that begun its session Nov. 26, 1838. The rule adopted by this court was to execute all of the officers that were known to be such, try and sentence the rest, reprieve the minors, and banish the remainder to the penal colony of Van Diemen's Land. It is probable that they were induced to relax somewhat from the rigor with which they began, from the feeling which the issue of the expedition had occasioned in the States, and the disposition that was everywhere evinced to discountenance further aggression. In Jefferson County meetings were held at Cape Vincent, December 18, at Sacket's Har-

* William Johnston was a former resident of Watertown, where, about 1815–16, he kept a store, and his wife had a millinery shop in connection. The following anecdote is told, illustrative of the courage of the man. On one occasion a band of Indians had encamped near his place, and were engaged in selling brooms, baskets, and other articles. During their stay a young Indian became intoxicated, and reeled along the streets, brandishing a big knife, and daring every one to fight him, threatening and gesticulating fiercely. Johnston observed him for a few moments, when he suddenly, and without the appearance of fear, approached the Indian, struck him a heavy blow in the face, threw him down, and would have given him a severe chastisement, had not the savage begged for mercy. Johnston took his knife, threw it away, and allowed him to go, which he speedily did, completely cured of his braggadocio.

† This expedition is fully described in our History of St. Lawrence County.

‡ During the month of September, 1838, a stranger, calling himself Col. Scott, and claiming to be a relative of Gen. Winfield Scott, came to Watertown and formed a class for instruction in military discipline, including field evolutions, the usages of the camp, and sword exercise. Many young men improved the opportunity for learning something of a science of which there was then good prospect of need. The ostensible purpose of this system of training was to prepare a corps for efficient aid to the government in case of emergency, which then seemed imminent.

The favorite drill-ground was in the broken and rocky field on the north side of the river, opposite the cascade and bridge, then an uncultivated, half-cleared field.

Instructions in fencing were given in a public hall in the village.

? 1849–53.

bor on the 21st, at Depauville and Ellis village on the 27th, and at La Fargeville on the 31st, at which contributions were made for supplying the wants of the prisoners, conciliatory speeches were delivered, and resolutions passed, and published in the papers, discouraging any further agitation of a question that threatened to embroil the two nations in a war, and make their territory the theatre of a sanguinary struggle. Several gentlemen from abroad were especially active in quieting this excitement, of whom Judge Gridley and Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, were prominent. The grand jury, at the December term of the county court, as a body, published a short manifesto, deprecating the continuance of the secret associations, and a meeting was held at the court-house, in pursuance of a notice from the bench, on the evening of December 18, to promote the peace and harmony of the frontier.

"Of this meeting the Hon. Calvin McKnight, first judge, was chosen president; Daniel Wardwell, Eli Farwell, Thomas Loomis, Abner Baker, Jr., and O. V. Brainard, vice-presidents; Dr. Reuben Goodale and Joseph Mullin, Esq., secretaries. Col. C. Baker, late sheriff, and E. G. Merrick, Esq., related their recent visit to Kingston to learn the condition of the prisoners. They had found the authorities disposed to give these unfortunate men all advantages, consistent, and the citizens of Canada generally active and determined in their purpose of resisting any attempt at revolution. They had employed secret messengers to visit the States, gain access to the *hunter lodges*, and keep them informed of every movement on foot, with the preparations made, and persons engaged in these measures. The meeting was addressed by J. A. Spencer, Esq., of Utica, Judge Gridley, Hon. Samuel Beardsley, Attorney-General R. Hulbert, T. C. Chittenden, E. Camp, William Smith, and Daniel Wardwell, who urged the importance of sustaining our laws and adopting immediate but pacific measures for preserving tranquillity, arresting further agitation, and mitigating the fate of the prisoners in Kingston. At an adjourned meeting, held next day, the following resolutions were passed, which are believed to embody the sentiment of the majority of our citizens:

"'*Resolved*, That we regard the preservation of peace with Great Britain as all-important to the best interests of the American and British nations; but that we have no reason to expect its long continuance unless our citizens refrain from hostile invasions of, or intermeddling with, its territories.

"'*Resolved*, That we feel a deep-seated desire to maintain and preserve the greatest freedom of intercourse and the most friendly relations with our neighbors of Canada; and that the best evidence we can give of our sincerity will be to do unto them as they do unto us, —leave them to enjoy the government of their choice.

"'*Resolved*, That the inhabitants of our frontier are loudly called upon by every consideration of justice and sound policy to exert themselves to the utmost of their power to prevent all hostile invasion into the neighboring Canadian provinces by bands of armed men from our borders, and that we pledge ourselves to our government and to each other faithfully and fearlessly to discharge this sacred and too long neglected duty.

"'*Resolved*, that any movements injurious to Canada are open, flagrant violations alike of international law, of the enactments of the Congress of the United States and of the Canadian Provincial Parliament, and that our ministerial officers, civil magistrates, and judicial tribunals should be vigilant and prompt to arrest and ready to condemn any and every violation of our laws.

"'*Resolved*, That there is too much reason to believe that many of our citizens have formed themselves into secret lodges or societies, under the sanction of extra-judicial oaths, for the purpose of promoting the organization and armament of bands of men to invade the Canadas, and that we earnestly call upon these misguided citizens everywhere and at once to disband.

"'*Resolved*, That we regard the late attack on Prescott as characterized alike by rashness, weakness, and folly; and that while we pointedly condemn and rebuke those engaged in it, we feel called upon to express our solemn conviction that most if not all of them were influenced by misrepresentation and acting under a delusion as strange and unaccountable as it has been disastrous and fatal, without any feelings of hostility towards our Canadian neighbors, but under the expectation and belief that instead of fighting with, they would be hailed by them as the champions of liberty, and received with open arms and heartfelt greetings.

"'*Resolved*, That we, in common with all our countrymen, feel a deep commiseration for our misguided citizens captured near Prescott, and now in confinement at Fort Henry, in Canada, and that while we acknowledge the right of the provincial authorities to condemn according to the laws of their country, in the exercise of this authority we hope to see justice tempered with mercy, and expect to witness magnanimous treatment towards these unfortunate men, worthy of a brave and generous people.'

"Delegations were sent from various places to Kingston to obtain some mitigation of the fate of the prisoners, among which were the Hon. John Fine and C. G. Myers, of Ogdensburgh, the persons above-named from this county, and numerous relatives of the patriot captives, who were treated with civility, and shown all the indulgence that under the circumstances could be extended. Von Schoultz, Daniel George, Dorephus Abbey, Duncan Anderson, Christopher Buckley, Sylvester A. Lawton, Joel Peeler, Russell Phelps, Sylvanus Sweet, and Martin Woodruff were hung; eighteen were released, fifty-eight pardoned, sixty transported, three were acquitted, four turned Queen's evidence, and of ten we have been unable to ascertain the fate.

"The court-martial adjourned from Jan. 4 till Feb. 26. A mass-meeting, consisting of from two thousand to three thousand persons, assembled in front of the court-house, Feb. 23, under the impression that more executions were about to take place at Kingston, and resolutions less conciliatory than those of the former meeting were passed.

"On the 8th of April, 1839, the British steamer 'Commodore Barrie,' under the orders of Col. A. McDonnell, sheriff of Midland District, Upper Canada, arrived at Sacket's Harbor, with 22 prisoners, pardoned by the lieutenant-governor. The magistrates of the village were sent for, and the colonel informed them what had been done for the prisoners, and earnestly hoped that it would have a happy effect in allaying the existing excitement. This was met by an answer expressing, in warm terms, their sense of gratitude for this exercise of clemency, and the thanks of our citizens to their government. The pardoned prisoners, before separating for their homes, drew up and signed a paper expressing their obligation to the Canadian government for the clemency shown, and urging pacific measures in future. On the 27th of April, 37 more prisoners arrived at Sacket's Harbor.

"On the 6th of June, 1840, an infamous attempt was made at Oswego to burn the British steamer 'Great Britain,' by conveying on board a trunk, charged with explosive and combustible materials. The explosion took place, doing considerable injury, but the flames were soon arrested. Lett and Defoe, two Canadian refugees, were arrested, charged with this outrage, and a confession was obtained, in which the design of burning the vessel was avowed, with the hope of renewing irritation between the two governments. The trunks contained copal, turpentine, nitre, and powder, packed in cotton, to which a fuse was attached.

"With this closed the active measures of disturbance on our border, but the irritation was slow to subside, and restless spirits were found who labored to excite a broil between the two nations, but without success. For one or two years a steamer was kept in commission on the lake, and troops were stationed at Madison barracks still later. That some were honest and believed themselves patriotic in this affair may be admitted, while it cannot be denied that the majority thirsted for power, wealth, or plunder, according as they were actuated by ambition or avarice.

"Among the humbugs connected with this speculation was the plan of a *bank*, the ostensible object of which was, first, to 'aid the cause of liberty,' by loans to the President of the Convention, for the patriotic service, after which loans were to be made to individuals, for private business. The capital was at first only $7,500,000, in shares of $50 each, but it was designed to be extended, so as 'to allow every individual on the continent to hold one share.' The whole wealth, revenue, and resources of the patriot dominions (that they had, or that they may hereafter have dominion over) were pledged for the faithful repayment of the sum subscribed, with interest. Subscriptions were taken of sixpence a week, or half a dollar every two months.

"The vignettes of the bills were to be heads of the late martyrs to the cause of liberty in Canada; the head of Matthews on the left end of the bill, the head of Lount in the centre, with the words in a semi-circle over it, *The Murdered; Death or Victory;* and on the margins of the bills the words *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.* The name of the bank was to be the *Republican Bank of Canada.*

"We have no statistics of the dividends of this institution, but have been assured that there were such,—the *capital* being divided among a *few.*

"On the 5th of Sept., 1841, the prevalence of the secret clubs called forth a proclamation from President Tyler for their suppression.

"NEILS SZOLTERCKI VON SCHOULTZ.

"The melancholy fate of Von Schoultz excited the commiseration of an extended circle; and his conduct from the time of his capture till the moment of his exit was such as to heighten our esteem for his character. He plead guilty of the charges alleged against him,

and made no effort to screen himself from the consequences into which betrayed confidence had led him. An exile from unhappy Poland, a descendant from an ancient and noble family, and a witness of the oppression and tyranny of Russian despotism towards his native country, he was too easily led into a sympathy for the alleged sufferings of Canada, and, from his experience in military affairs, was intrusted with the expedition which came to a disastrous issue near Prescott. He had landed in New York in 1836, and after visiting numerous places without a settled purpose, chance led him to the village of Salina, where he became engaged in some chemical researches.

"During the short period that intervened between his sentence and his execution, he employed himself in writing a vindication of his character, which closes with the following language:

"'Misrepresentation and deception led me to embrace a cause which I *then* believed just and righteous, but *now* find them the mere instigation of cowardly and designing demagogues. I could have been influenced by no motive but that love of liberty, that desire to resist oppression, which is innate in the heart of every true Pole. It is said I was led on by the hope of plunder: the promise of reward! What were their paltry acres and their traitors' gold to me, who have more than enough of this world's wealth, since I have lost every object with whom it would have been my joy to share it? We were told the people groaned under the rod of military despotism. Had I not seen in my native land the peasant in his field, aye, and the noble in his hall, insulted, smitten to the earth, by a hireling soldiery? We were told that the people waited to receive us,—that thousands would rally around our standard whenever it was unfurled in the land which we came to liberate. The indignation with which we were repelled from these shores, the united bravery of citizens and soldiers, is the best answer to the aspersion. . . . My trial is over; witnesses have been examined, and the evidence adduced against me is thought sufficient for my condemnation. In the eye of the world, my sentence will be considered just. Fallible man may err, but God knoweth the heart! A brigand! a pirate! these are hard names, which once would have aroused my soul to indignation; but that time is past. . . . To-morrow, I am told, is the time fixed for my execution. I would that I could die a soldier's death! and yet it matters not. I rejoice I have few who will bewail my fate,—none who can feel humiliated by my ignominy. I have but a short, very short, time to prepare for that hour and make peace with the righteous Being whom we have all offended.

"'I shall dispose of my worldly effects so as to make the best reparation in my power for the evil I have unwittingly caused. To the families of the unfortunate men who were killed at Windmill Point I leave a legacy, though they suffered from a chance shot of the militia, not, as has been said, from our cool and deliberate aim. I trust my memory will be cleared from the charge of inhumanity. I paid every possible attention to the wounded prisoners who fell in my power, and I placed sentries over the body of Lieut. Johnson, a brave and gallant young officer, to protect him from indignity. I have one favor only to request; it is that my poor remains may be delivered to a friend whom I will name, to be buried on his own estate. The British government, I trust, have too much generosity to refuse this trifling boon. May God forgive those whose evil counsels have brought me to this untimely end! I will die in charity with all mankind. The miniature of my lost Therese, my first and only love, still rests upon my heart, and in this dark and solemn hour she seems to smile on me as she was wont in happier days. I pray that it may be buried with me!'

"He was 31 years of age. His father held a major's commission at the battle of Warsaw, and he had himself risen to the same rank."

WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861–65.

Scarcely had the echoes of the guns fired at Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, died away, when over the Northland rolled a wave of intense excitement, and men at once sprang to arms in defense of their common country. Jefferson County, the scene of important events in the War of 1812–15 with England, was quickly stirred to her centre by the sound of strife, and once more her sons buckled on their warlike accoutrements, and began moving toward the "front." Her record throughout the struggle was covered with glory.

From the first annual report of the Bureau of Military Statistics for the State of New York, issued in 1864, the following items have been gathered for Jefferson County:

Total number of troops furnished for the first thirty-eight regiments (five towns reporting), 136; number furnished between that time and the President's call for 600,000 men, 139; number furnished under the call for 600,000, 371; total, 646. From the beginning of the war until the close of 1864 the county had paid, according to the report of the Bureau for 1865, bounties to the amount of $333,475.16. The entire number of troops furnished by Jefferson County during the war numbers nearly or quite five thousand, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying roster, copied from the muster-in rolls of the regiments, as published from the office of the adjutant-general. It is probable that names which should appear in this list are not found, owing to the imperfect facilities for securing them, but it has been our aim to furnish as complete a list as possible. Owing to circumstances over which we could have no control, the descriptive-roll is unavoidably omitted, including the list of casualties.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company K of this regiment was organized at Ellisburg, Jefferson County, by Andrew J. Barney, who became its captain. The regiment was organized and numbered by the State Military Board, May 16, 1861, and on the 2d day of July it was mustered into the service of the United States, leaving Elmira the same day, fully armed and equipped, and proceeding, *via* Harrisburg and Baltimore, to Washington, where it arrived on the 3d of July, and camped on Meridian Hill till July 21, at which date it received long Enfield rifled muskets in exchange for the percussion muskets with which it had left New York State. During the winter of 1861–62 the regiment was encamped on Upton's Hill. After being brigaded differently several times it was, in March, 1862, assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, and in September, 1862, the brigade was known as the "Iron Brigade," commanded by Gen. Hatch and Col. Sullivan. Col. Phelps, of the 22d Regiment, took command of the brigade Sept. 14, and continued in that position until its dissolution by reason of the expiration of the terms of service of the 22d, 24th, and 30th regiments.

After various minor engagements a sharp skirmish was had in May, 1862, called the battle of Falmouth. Aug. 10 they left Falmouth for Cedar Mountain (sometimes called Slaughter Mountain), where they stayed four days under artillery fire, the regiment losing one man killed in Company D. On the 28th of Aug. they were under fire at Groveton, but were not engaged. On the 30th they were sharply engaged at Bull Run for about an hour and twenty minutes, losing several men. Between four and five o'clock of Sunday evening, Sept. 14, 1862, they went into the fight at South Mountain, Md., to which point they had been moved *via* Washington, Rockville, New Market, and Frederick City. After several times changing position and being constantly skirmishing, they forded Antietam creek on the morning of the 16th and moved to the right, abreast of the celebrated corn-field. On the morning of the 17th they became hotly engaged, and lost several men, among them Capt. J. D. O'Brien, of Company A, and Ensign John S. McNair. The regiment next participated in Gen. Burnside's unfortunate Fredericksburg battle, Dec. 13, 1862. In the battle of Chancellorsville they were also engaged, and about the middle of May, succeeding that engagement, were ordered home, and mustered out at Oswego at the expiration of their term of service, —two years.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

This organization, known as the "Jefferson County Regiment," was organized at Elmira, June 3, 1861. The following companies were raised in Jefferson County:

Company A—recruited at Watertown; Capt. Stephen L. Potter; accepted May 9; mustered into the service of the United States, at Elmira, July 9, 1861.

Company C—Theresa; Capt. George W. Flower; accepted, May 15; mustered in at Elmira, July 9.

Company E—Watertown; Capt. John Lacy; recruiting commenced April 15, and ended June 11; accepted May 9; mustered in at Elmira, July 10.

Company G—Adams; Capt. Sidney J. Mendal; accepted May 7; mustered in at Elmira, July 10.

Company I—Redwood; Capt. Edgar B. Spalsbury; accepted May 20; mustered in at Elmira, July 9.

Company K—Brownville; Capt. Newton B. Lord; accepted May 9; mustered in at Elmira, July 10.

At a meeting of the State Military Board, held May 24, it was, on motion of Lieut.-Gov. Campbell,—

Resolved, That the companies commanded by the following named captains, viz.: Capts. Lacy, Lord, Potter, Mendell, Angle, Flower, Spalsbury, Todd, Nutting (Co. D), and Elwell, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 35, and an election for field officers ordered to be held therein."

June 11 the election of William C. Brown, as colonel; Stephen L. Potter, as lieutenant-colonel; and Newton B. Lord, as major, was

confirmed, and on the 10th of July the field and staff were mustered into the service of the United States for the term of two years from June 11, 1861. Flags were presented to companies as follows: Co. A, by citizens of Watertown; Co. E, ditto; Co. K, by citizens of Brownville; and Co. C, by citizens of Theresa. The first regimental flag was obtained by subscription among the officers. Subsequently the regiment was presented, by Hon. A. W. Clark, with colors.

July 11, 1861, the 35th left Elmira for the seat of war, arriving at Washington on the 13th, and encamping on Meridian hill. It was finally brigaded with the 21st, 23d, and 80th (20th militia) N. Y. Volunteers, the brigade being known as the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

The regiment was commanded from June 3 until Aug. 2, 1861, by Col. William C. Brown; from August, 1861, to Feb. 10, 1863, by Col. Newton B. Lord; and from Feb. 10 to June 5, 1863, by Col. John G. Todd.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment in Virginia it furnished details to work under Lieut.-Col. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, in forming abattis. Col. Alexander placed the work in charge of Col. Lord, and the regiment felled timber from the forests surrounding the camp, and formed abattis several miles in length and four hundred feet in width. After this it worked on the lunette forts near the Arlington House, and built one seven-gun lunette fort. The forts upon which the regiment performed most of its labors were afterwards named Forts Tillinghast and Craig. For five and a half months after this the regiment was kept on picket duty, losing in the entire time but one man wounded and none killed. It captured two lieutenants and twenty-three men, and killed three men.

In Jan., 1862, the muskets supplied the regiment by the State were exchanged for Austrian rifles, calibre 54. From March until August the 35th participated in a series of weary marches and occasional skirmishes, and became greatly depleted by disease. At Rappahannock Station, Aug. 30, it was a support for Battery L, of the 1st N. Y. Artillery, which was sharply engaged. At the battle of Warrenton Springs it was exposed to a fire of artillery and sharpshooters. At Gainesville but two companies were engaged, and they as skirmishers, and after the battle was placed on picket duty, losing five men captured by the enemy the next morning. At the memorable second Bull Run fight, August 29, 1862, the 35th lost nine men killed and thirteen wounded. It was also fired into through mistake by the 23d, with a loss of five killed and eight wounded. On the second day the 35th lay behind a stone wall, near the turnpike, where it lost 72 men in killed and wounded, although it did not fire a gun during the day, the position being upon the ground in front of the artillery. When the retreat commenced it was withdrawn and reached Centreville about seven in the evening. During the battle of Chantilly it lay in the rifle pits on the right of the turnpike, and was not under fire. After this battle it marched *via* Fairfax to Falls Church, arriving on the 3d of September, and camping near its camp of the previous winter. On its arrival at Falls Church it had for music two drums and one bugle, the regimental band of 24 pieces having been discharged, and the drum-corps having lost its drums while attending the wounded at Bull Run. It was also without knapsacks, coats, or blankets, these having been left at Centreville and destroyed on the retreat.

At the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, one company being left at the foot of the hill with the colors, while three moved on the left and six on the right of the turnpike, under strong support. The three companies on the left lost, during the day, 19 men in killed and wounded. After the enemy was driven from the hill the regiment was relieved, and reached its colors at the foot about 3 A.M. of the 15th. On the 15th the regiment passed through Turner's Gap, and on the morning of the 16th reached the bank of the Antietam, where it was exposed for an hour to artillery fire, and lost three or four in wounded. During the forenoon it changed position, and in the evening, while moving across an open field, to take up its position in a belt of woods, received a fire from a battery of the enemy, losing three men killed and five wounded. On the 17th it was marched, with the 1st Brigade, to the right, across the turnpike and into the woods in the rear of Dunker's church, where it remained about one hour. It was then formed parallel to the turnpike, in the rear of a cliff, for the purpose of attacking the flank of a line of the enemy, which had advanced against the 2d and 3d Brigades. Here it lay down behind the fence and ditch of the turnpike, and opened fire on the enemy's line, which had been reformed and reinforced, and kept it up until the line gave way, after which it moved forward its left wing and captured the battle-flag of the 7th Alabama. Just at this time the enemy formed a line on the right and rear, and opened a galling fire, forcing our line to fall back to the cliff, where it returned fire. Ammunition was soon exhausted, and the 35th and 23d were marched by the left flank towards the rear of the army. On reaching the hill where the batteries were posted, the two regiments were halted and faced about in the edge of the woods, to give General French an opportunity to form his division. The fire from the enemy became intensely severe, and French's division was again thrown into confusion. The two regiments then moved back for cartridges, and on being supplied were placed in support of two batteries, where they remained until the morning of the 18th. In this action the 35th lost thirty-two killed and forty-three wounded.

On the 19th the regiment went into camp a mile and a half from Sharpsburg, near the bend in the Potomac, where it remained a month, during which time it suffered much for want of clothing and shoes, and from disease occasioned by its occupation of a battle-ground and the vicinity of the mounds of the dead. Half its officers and men were unfit for duty.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 12 and 13, the regiment lost heavily, being exposed for six hours on the 13th to a fire from the enemy's artillery without an opportunity to retaliate. Not a shot was fired by it until subsequent to this on the 13th and during the 14th, when it was placed on picket, losing, on the night of the 15th, six men prisoners. The duty of the 35th after this was comparatively light. The total number of men on the rolls of the regiment was 1250, of which number 593 were mustered out on the 5th of June, 1863, at Elmira, N. Y. For the first time in four months the regiment assembled on dress parade on the 19th of May previous, and Gen. Patrick shook hands with each man as an earnest of the feeling with which he bade them good-by. The next day they took the cars for Aquia Creek, proceeded thence by transport to Washington, where they were received by Capt. Camp, of Co. K (then on detached duty as aide-de-camp to Gen. Martindale), with a full band. The regiment reached Elmira May 22, and, as mentioned, was mustered out June 5. It had lost 130 men killed in battle, 70 by deaths from disease, 90 discharged for wounds, and 140 for disability. Truly was its record glorious!

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Sacket's Harbor to serve three years. The companies composing it were raised in the county of Jefferson. It was mustered into the United States service on the 10th of March, 1862, and in March, 1863, was consolidated with the 105th Infantry. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 18, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the war department. The 94th was actively engaged while in the service, and but little time elapsed between the date of its organization and its first engagement. The regiment participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, Gainesville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad, beside many skirmishes of more or less importance, and suffered to a considerable extent. No detailed history has been prepared of the regiment, but its record is one of valiant deeds, and its scarred battle-flags and maimed and dead soldiers are covered with the praises awarded by a grateful people to those who have made themselves famous.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The 186th Regiment was recruited principally in Jefferson and Lewis counties, and was mustered into service September 8, 1864. It went out 980 strong, lost 130 in killed and wounded, 120 by disease and discharge, and returned with 730. It was in the battle of Southside Railroad, October 27, 1864; formed part of Warren's command in his raid to Nottoway, December 10; was in the charge on Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865; and finally joined in the pursuit and capture of General Lee. It was among the first to enter the rebel fortifications at Petersburg, and was highly complimented by its brigade and division commanders for the gallantry shown in its charge on Fort Mahone. It was organized at Sacket's Harbor for the period of one year, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, June 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised at Auburn, N. Y., to serve for one, two, and three years. Jefferson County furnished a considerable number of men for it, although it was filled up with men from the counties of Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, St. Lawrence, and Franklin besides. It was mustered into the service of the United States in the spring of 1865, and mustered out of service January 18, 1866, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

SIXTH CAVALRY—"SECOND IRA HARRIS GUARD."

Jefferson County furnished a number of men for this regiment, which was mustered into the service of the United States from September 12 to December 19, 1861. The original members were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service, and on the 17th of June, 1865, consolidated with the 15th N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, the consolidated force being known as the Second New York Provisional Cavalry. Its list of engagements embraces the following: South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Mechanicsville, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Hawe's Shop, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Appomattox Station, Siege of Richmond.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at New York City to serve three years, and a detachment of men from Jefferson County joined it. It was mustered into the U. S. service from February, 1863, to March, 1864. On the 23d of June, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, and the consolidated force known as the 3d New York Provisional Cavalry. Its principal engagements were at Aldie, Fairfax Station, Centreville, Culpepper, and Piedmont, and its loss was comparatively slight. The men from Jefferson County belonged in four companies of the regiment.

EIGHTEENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at New York city, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, Albany, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Herkimer, and Erie. It was mustered into the service of the United States from July 18, 1863, to February 3, 1864. On the 12th of June, 1865, it was consolidated with the 14th N. Y. Cavalry, the consolidated force retaining the name,—18th N. Y. Cavalry. This force remained in service until May 31, 1866, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

TWENTIETH CAVALRY.

The 20th Cavalry was organized at Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., to serve three years. Its men were principally from Jefferson County, although the counties of Lewis, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Onondaga, and Albany were also represented. The regiment was mustered into the United States service from September 3 to September 30, 1863, and after a varied experience was mustered out July 31, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. It was known as the "McClellan Cavalry;" went out with twelve companies, and was a fine body of men.

TWENTY-FOURTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Auburn, N. Y., to serve three years, and contained a number of men from Jefferson County. It was mustered into the service in Jan., 1864; and, on the 17th of June, 1865, was consolidated with the 10th N. Y. Cavalry, the united force being called the First New York Provisional Cavalry. Its principal engagements were the battles in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Guinea Station, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Peeble's Farm, Vaughan Road, and Bellefield; and in these the regiment lost to a considerable extent. A number of its officers were killed in action and others died of wounds, while the loss among the men was proportionate.

TWENTY-SIXTH ("FRONTIER") CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, under special authority from the Secretary of War, to serve on the frontier for one year. It was principally engaged in protecting the northern frontier, and looking after suspicious characters, "bounty-jumpers," rebel sympathizers, etc.,—one detachment being stationed at Sacket's Harbor. Five companies were organized in this State, composed of men from the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, and Erie. The regiment was mustered in from Dec. 29, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865, and was mustered out by companies from June 29, 1865, to July 7, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

FIRST REGIMENT "VETERAN" CAVALRY.

This was organized at Geneva, N. Y., to serve three years, and mustered into the U. S. service from July 25 to Nov. 19, 1863. The 17th N. Y. Cavalry was consolidated with it Sept. 17, 1863, and the new organization contained a considerable number of men from Jefferson County. The regiment was mustered out July 20, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Company C, Capt. John W. Tamblin, was organized in Jefferson County, and mustered in from Sept. 6 to Oct. 24, 1861. It participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, June 17, 1865, after nearly four years of active service.

Company D, Capt. Thomas W. Osborn, was in part from Jefferson County, and was mustered in from Sept. 6 to Oct. 25, 1861. Its list of important engagements is a long one, and tells a truthful tale of bravery and hard service. It took active part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, battle of June 25, 1862, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Chapel House. The battery was mustered out of service June 16, 1865.

Company H, Capt. Joseph Spratt, was raised principally in Jefferson County, and mustered into the service of the United States from the 10th to the 28th of October, 1861. It was engaged at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peeble's Farm, and Hatcher's Run, and was mustered out of service June 19, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT (GOV. MORGAN'S) U. S. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Company H of this regiment, Captain Charles L. Smith, was raised at Watertown and Carthage, for the term of three years, and mustered in July 24, 1861. This organization became a part of the *2d New York Light Artillery*. On the expiration of its term of service the original members were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service. It was consolidated into eight companies, and four companies of the 9th N. Y. Artillery transferred to it June 27, 1865. The regiment was mustered out September 29, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. Its battles were: Second Bull Run, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, New Market Road, Charles City Cross-Roads, and Reams' Station. The 2d regiment lost 841 men in killed, wounded, and missing.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

The third battalion of the "Black River Artillery," assigned to this regiment, consisted of several companies raised in the counties of Jefferson and Lewis, mustered into the U. S. service in September, 1862. They were attached to the 5th Regiment, forming Batteries I, K, L, and M, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service the original members of the regiment (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. The principal engagements in which the regiment participated were at Point of Rocks, Berlin, Sandy Hook, and Harper's Ferry.

TENTH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was composed of the First, Second, and Fourth Battalions of the Black River Artillery, raised in the counties of

Lewis and Jefferson (Eighteenth Senate District). They were mustered into the service of the United States from September 11 to October 27, 1862, to serve three years. The original members were mustered out of service June 23, 1865, and the recruits consolidated into three companies and transferred to the 6th N. Y. Artillery, June 27, 1865.

THIRTEENTH ARTILLERY.

Jefferson County furnished a number of men for this regiment, which was organized in the city of New York, and composed of men from various parts of the State. It was mustered in from August, 1863, to September, 1864. On the 27th of June, 1865, the organization was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, and transferred to the 6th N. Y. Artillery.

FOURTEENTH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized at Rochester, to serve three years. Jefferson County furnished a considerable number of men. The regiment was mustered in from August 29 to December 17, 1863, and after participating in the battles of Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Cold Harbor, and Hatcher's Run, was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, August 26, 1865.

SIXTEENTH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service from September 28, 1863, to January 28, 1864, and contained a small detachment of men from Jefferson County. It was mustered out of service August 21, 1865.

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES NOS. 20 AND 28

each contained men from Jefferson County, the latter having quite a detachment. The 20th Battery was mustered in December 27, 1862, and mustered out July 31, 1865. The 28th Battery was mustered in and out at the same dates as the 20th.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Aside from those already mentioned, the following regiments contained men from Jefferson County:

Infantry.—The 3d, 53d, 57th, 59th (U. S. Van-Guard), 81st, 93d, 97th, 102d, 106th.

Cavalry.—1st, 11th (Scott's 900), 25th.

And possibly the county was also represented in other regiments, of which we find no account. Numerous individuals enlisted and were mustered into the service from other States. The following list shows, from the "Index of Awards," published from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York, the names of the soldiers of the

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who were living in Jefferson County as late as 1859–60. These do not include all who served, nor is it possible to secure a complete list, as many participated less than sixty days in the second struggle with England, and were not entitled to pensions; consequently their names do not appear. The post-office addresses at the times the awards were made are given in the volume, and as many have removed from the county, this is another reason why the list cannot be made complete.

NAME OF APPLICANT AND RESIDENCE.

Abell, John, Orleans.
Ackerman, Asa C., Brownville.
Ackerman, Lyman, Brownville.
Adams, Henry, Brownville.
Adams, J. (by adminis'trix), Ellisburg.
Adams, Mark.
Allen, Joseph, Ellisburg.
Allison, Ebenezer, Brownville.
Angel, James, Clayton.
Austin, Jacob, Antwerp.
Babcock, Daniel, Alexandria.
Bacon, Isaac, Watertown.
Bailey, Isaiah, Antwerp.
Baker, Erastus, Lorraine.
Baker, Jonathan, Watertown.
Ball, Elihu, Watertown.
Ball, Sinecy, Theresa.
Baxter, Michael M., Alexandria.
Barclay, E. C. (by adm'r), Watertown.
Barns, Enoch, Sacket's Harbor.
Barney, John, Ellisburg.
Barney, William, Ellisburg.
Barroclough, Thomas, Cape Vincent.
Bartholomew, Oliver, Brownville.
Bassett, Barakiah, Alexandria.
Batchella, Sewell, Ellisburg.
Bates, William S., Rutland.
Baxter, Roswell, Brownville.
Beardsley, Chauncey.
Bedle, Peter P., Clayton.
Beebe, R. (by adminis'trix), Ellisburg.
Benchley, Christopher B., Antwerp.
Bentley, James, Le Ray.
Blodget, Lyman, Le Ray.
Bloodget, Truman, Lyme.
Boardman, Eleazer, Le Ray.
Bodreon, Anthony, Rutland.
Boyt, C. (by administr'trix), Ellisburg.
Boyden, Samuel, Sacket's Harbor.
Brazee, Jacob, Brownville.
Brewster, Ephraim, Ellisburg.
Brintnall, M. (by admin'tor), Clayton.
Brown, Aaron, Brownville.
Brown, Quartus, Antwerp.
Brown, Thomas, Pamelia.
Brown, William.
Bullock, Joseph, Ellisburg.
Burdick, Perry, Adams.
Burga, Moses, Jr., Antwerp.
Burlingame, Uriel, Brownville.
Burnam, Stephen, Rutland.
Burton, Daniel B., Antwerp.
Burton, John, Rodman.
Buskirk, Joseph L., Lyme.
Candel, Clark W., Watertown.
Carpenter, Amos, Le Ray.
Carpenter, Asa, Brownville.
Carpenter, John, Henderson.
Carpenter, William, Antwerp.
Carter, Earls, Watertown.
Carter, Carlos, Clayton.
Carter, Isaac L., Clayton.
Carter, Rowland, Orleans.
Chamberlain, Benjamin, Ellisburg.
Cheever, Richard, Ellisburg.
Chrisman, Jacob, Ellisburg.
Clyde, James, Alexandria.
Cobb, John, Adams.
Cole, Nathan, Le Ray.
Colon, J. (by administ'trix), Ellisburg.
Colton, Hemon, North Adams.
Colton, Walter, Philadelphia.
Clarke, Joshua, Adams Centre.
Conway, Philip, Wilna.
Cook, Benjamin, Antwerp.
Cook, Caleb, Ellisburg.
Cook, James R., Adams.
Cooke, John, Clayton.
Cook, Leavitt, Ellisburg.
Cook, Rudolph R., Cape Vincent.
Cook, Samuel, Antwerp.
Coon, George, Orleans.
Coon, James.
Cork, John, Ellisburg
Cornwall, J. (by adm'trix), Ellisburg.
Cornwell, Seymour, Ellisburg.
Casselman, Frederick, Lyme.
Coughlin, George L., Champion.
Crabb, Abijah, Antwerp.
Crandall, Constant, Champion.
Crandall, William P., Theresa.
Crapo, Jonathan, Jr.
Curtis, S. (by adminis'trix), Ellisburg.
Danby, Zimri, Lyme.
Deney, S. (by administ'tor), Ellisburg.
Dexter, Zadock, Henderson.
Dillenback, Peter, Alexandria.
Disbrow, Smith.
Dodge, Anson, Clayton.
Dolly, William, Wilna.
Douglass, Salmon.
Douner, Avery, Ellisburg.
Draper, Charles, Alexandria.
Duel, Jacob, Theresa.
Earl, James, Jr., Ellisburg.
Earl, William, Mannsville.
Eddy, Enoch, Pamelia.
Edwards, John B., Ellisburg.
Ellis, Gideon Clayton.
Ellis, J. (by administrator), Ellisburg.
Ellis, Robert, Ellisburg.
Emerson, Jonathan, Jr., Lyme.
Emerson, Silas, Ellisburg.
Everett, Austin, Watertown.
Every, Isaac, Palmyra.
Failing, Warren, Pamelia.
Farr, Stephen, Clayton.
Felt, Henry, Adams Centre.
Fenton, Matthew.
Field, Laton, Rutland.
Fikes, Michael, Le Ray.
Finney, H. (by admin'trix), Ellisburg.
Fish, Samuel, Lyme.
Flint, Maurice K., Pamelia.
Fluno, George, Pamelia.
Folts, John, Pamelia.
Forsyth, William, Antwerp.
Foster, Edward, Antwerp.
Foster, John C., Antwerp.
Fowler, Lester N., Antwerp.
Fox, Robert, Lyme.
Fox, Samuel, Adams Centre.
Francis, Thomas P., Champion.
Francis, William, Sacket's Harbor.
French, Elkanah, Wilna.
Frost, Orry, Orleans.
Fry, Jacob, Jr., Lyme.
Fuller, Jacob, Pamelia.
Fuller, Jacob, Rutland.
Fuller, William, Rutland.
Gamble, William, Rutland.
Gardner, George, Antwerp.
Gardner, Jacob, Hounsfield.
Gardner, Jonathan, Brownville.
Garlock, Philip, Clayton.
Garner, John G., Orleans.
Garnsey, John, Clayton.
Gates, Europe, Antwerp.
Giddings, Joseph.
Gillett, John D., Henderson.
Gloyd, James, Jr., Cape Vincent.
Goldthrite, Sylvester, Rutland.
Goodenough, Levi, Ellisburg.
Gould, Orra, Pamelia.
Graham, Gov. M., Sacket's Harbor.
Granger, William H., Wilna.
Graves, Ira, Ellisburg.
Graves, Salmon, Ellisburg.
Green, Henry, Ellisburg.
Green, Isaac (by administrator).
Green, Paul, Adams Centre.
Greene, Joseph, Adams.
Griswold, Joseph, Clayton.
Guernsey, John, Ellisburg.
Hadley, Henry, Alexandria.
Hall, Giles (by widow).
Halloway, Samuel, Orleans.
Hamblin, Horace, Antwerp.
Hanson, Peter, Wilna.
Hart, Jacob, Le Ray.
Hart, William, Le Ray.
Hartman, Jacob, Alexandria.
Hasting, Lybeus, Le Ray.
Hathaway, Joseph.
Hawn, George, Orleans.
Herrick, Fayette, Le Ray.
Higgins, Ruel.
Hill, Daniel, Ellisburg.
Hill, Daniel, Antwerp.
Holley, John M., Ellisburg.
Holly, Don A., Ellisburg.
Hoover, Henry, Le Ray.
Hoover, Richard, Theresa.
Hopkins, Thomas, Champion.
Horr, William, Brownville.
Horning, Adam, Alexandria.
Horr, Oliver, Watertown.
Hoisington, Grout, Ellisburg.
House, David, Pamelia.
House, Thomas, Le Ray.
Howard, C. (by administ'r), Ellisburg.
Howard, Daniel, Ellisburg.
Howard, Johaza, Ellisburg.
Howard, Jonathan.
Howard, Willis, Clayton.
Howe, Ira, Antwerp.
Howe, Solomon, Alexandria.
Hown, John H., 1st, Clayton.
Hubbard, Claudius, Adams Centre.
Hubbard, John, Henderson.
Hungerford, Amasa, Henderson.
Hungerford, Seeley, Henderson.
Ingerson, Ezra, Lyme.
Ingerson, John, Le Ray.
Ingraham, George, Antwerp.
Irving, John (by executor), Orleans.
Jackson, Daniel, Champion.
James, Charles, Lorraine.
Jenkins, Abial, Ellisburg.
Jenkins, James, Orleans.
Jenkins, William, Pamelia.
Jewett, Nathan, Hounsfield.
Johnson, J. P. (by adm'r), Champion.
Johnson, William, Henderson.
Keene, William, Jr., Brownville.
Keller, Jacob, Le Ray.
Kellogg, Aaron, Rodman.
Kibling, John, Ellisburg.
Kimball, William S., Pamelia.
Koyl, Ephraim, Ellisburg.
Lanpher, Abel, Clayton.
Lawton, Josiah, Clayton.
Lawyer, Nicholas, Brownville.
Leonard, Isaac, Brownville.
Lewis, Jeremiah, Ellisburg.
Lewis, John, Hounsfield.
Lyon, Alanson, Theresa.
McCrea, Isaac, Le Ray.
McCumber, George W., Orleans.
McDonald, L. W. (by wid.), Ellisburg.
McDowell, John, Sacket's Harbor.
McGiven, Daniel, Ellisburg.
McIntyre, Medad, Wilna.
McNeal, Neal, Le Ray.
McNitt, Samuel, Jr., Clayton.
Mack, Charmes, Antwerp.
Mack, Solomon, Antwerp.
Marble, Nathan, Orleans.
Marshall, Jonathan, Orleans.
Martin, Amos (by widow), Ellisburg.
Mathews, Norman, Ellisburg.
Matthews, Thomas, Ellisburg.
Mattoon, Charles, Theresa.
Meigs, James H., Watertown.
Metcalf, Henry, Hounsfield.
Miller, Ambrose, Rutland.
Mitchell, Harlow, Rutland.
Monroe, Burton.
Moody, Anson, Rodman.
Morseman, M. T., Sacket's Harbor.
Murphy, James T., Ellisburg.
Myers, Henry I. H., Ellisburg.
Nash, Ebenezer (by exec'r), Ellisburg.
Nash, Henry S., Clayton.
Newton, Nicholas, Orleans.
Newton, Samuel, Orleans.
Nichols, Thomas B., Ellisburg.
Northway, Zenas, Sacket's Harbor.
Noyes, Nathan, Orleans.
Nutting, Leonard, Henderson.
Oaks, George (by widow), Rutland.
Oatman, George, Adams.
Oatman, Elijah, Adams.
Orris, Ira, Clayton.
Otis, John, Ellisburg.
Otis, Levi, Clayton.
Overton, Nathaniel B., Antwerp.
Owens, Samuel H., Wilna.
Page, Amasa, Philadelphia.
Page, John, Clayton.
Palmer, Zebulon (by widow).
Parkinson, Asa, Rutland.
Patchin, Ira W., Clayton.
Patterson, Lemuel, Alexandria.
Pearce, James, Theresa.
Pearson, Benjamin, Wilna.
Pearson, Jesse, Wilna.
Peck; Nathaniel, Brownville.
Pelt, Jonathan, Adams.
Pennock, Wilson, Champion.
Perry, Eli, Hounsfield.
Perry, Justus.

Petrie, Christian, Orleans.
Pettit, Daniel, Clayton.
Phelps, Barrett, Watertown.
Phelps, Daniel, Brownville.
Phelps, David, Brownville.
Phelps, John M., Hounsfield.
Phillips, Edward, Rutland.
Phillips, Lewis, Lyme.
Pierce, James, Clayton.
Plympton, William, Wilna.
Pool, Barna, Ellisburg.
Pool, David, Ellisburg.
Pool, Isaiah (by executor), Ellisburg.
Poor, Christopher (by widow), Le Ray.
Porter, Francis, Le Ray.
Porter, Joel, Philadelphia.
Potter, Edward, Ellisburg.
Potter, James, Ellisburg.
Pratt, Lorenzo, Ellisburg.
Preslar, Enos, Ellisburg.
Purdy, Harrison (by admin'r), Adams.
Putnam, Philip, Lyme.
Ralph, Nathaniel, Rodman.
Rawson, Asa, Rutland.
Read, Asahel, North Adams.
Read, Daniel, Sacket's Harbor.
Read, Dyer, Hounsfield.
Read, Luther, Brownville.
Read, Simon, Hounsfield.
Reed, John, Lyme.
Rhines, John, Orleans.
Richardson, Freeman, Ellisburg.
Richardson, Stephen, Hounsfield.
Rider, Joseph, Lyme.
Riggs, Solomon, Warsaw(?)
Ripley, A. F., Pamelia.
Robbins, Oliver, Hounsfield.
Rogers, Daniel.
Rogers, James, Le Ray.
Rogers, John, Antwerp.
Roof, Conrad, Pamelia.
Rose, Joshua (by admin'r), Ellisburg.
Rose, Zora (by administrator).
Russell, John, Champion.
Russell, Joseph, Rutland.
Sackett, William, Alexandria.
Sanders, Joseph (by ex'rs), Champion.
Sartwell, Daniel (by widow), Pamelia.
Saunders, Roswell, Adams Centre.
Sawyer Jas. (by widow), Watertown.
Sawyer, Nicholas, Brownville.
Scofield, Alvah, Le Ray.
Scoville, Smith, Pamelia.
Scoville, Stephen, Orleans.
Seymoure, Esher, Antwerp.
Sharp, Benjamin, Antwerp.
Shaver, Henry (by widow), Belleville.
Shed, Simon, Orleans.
Shepard, Amos, Lyme.
Shepardson, Darius, Ellisburg.
Sherman, Abel, Rutland.
Sherman, Job, Ellisburg.
Shipper, Morey, Alexandria.
Slack, Oliver, Le Ray.
Smith, Daniel, Le Ray.
Smith, Oliver, Ellisburg.
Smith, Thaddeus, Lyme.
Snell, George P., Jr., Theresa.
Snow, Jonas, Wilna.
Snyder, Richard, Ellisburg.
Soper, Lawren, Theresa.
Spalding, Evander.
Spalsbury, John, Alexandria.
Spencer, John, Adams Centre.
Spencer, Steph. (by adm'r), Ellisburg.
Spicer, Daniel.
Sprague, David.
Squires, Elezur, Pamelia.
Stanley, Daniel, Smithville.
Stedman, Luther, Cape Vincent.
Steele, George R., Clayton.
Stemplar, Henry, Clayton.
Sterling, D. F.
Stetson, Nathan, Clayton.
Stevens, Ebenezer, Clayton.
Stewart, Walter.
Storey, Pliny, Watertown.
Storms, William, Alexandria.
Stranahan, John, Watertown.
Streeter, Amos, Antwerp.
Suts, Adam P., Alexandria.
Tamblin, Abner, Rutland.
Tatman, Calvin, Adams.
Taylor, Charles J., Pamelia.
Taylor, Philetus S., Ellisburg.
Taylor, Solomon W., Wilna.
Thayer, Benjamin, Wilna.
Thomas, Shubael, Wilna.
Thompson, Archibald, Le Ray.
Thompson, Isaac, Antwerp.
Thompson, James, Champion.
Thompson, Joseph, Alexandria.
Thompson, William, Wilna.
Tifft, Theoph. (by wid.), Maunsville.
Timerman, Adam, Orleans.
Tompkins, Gilbert, Theresa.
Torry, Stephen, Hounsfield.
Totman, Calvin, Adams.
Townsend, John, Philadelphia.
Tremper, John M., Lyme.
Trevallie, Czar.
Truesdell, Samuel, Ellisburg.
Tucker, Amariah, Cape Vincent.
Turner, David, Clayton.
Van Allen, Abr. (by widow), Clayton.
Van Bracklin, Nicholas, Alexandria.
Van Brocklin, John, Theresa.
Van Wormer, Abram, Ellisburg.
Van Wormer, Jacob, Ellisburg.
Varnum, Abraham, Lyme.
Victory, Edmund, Philadelphia.
Visgar, John (by executor), Orleans.
Vroman, Jacob, Rodman.
Waffle, William, Clayton.
Wagner, Jacob, Alexandria.
Wagoner, Jacob, Le Ray.
Walrath, Jacob A., Pamelia.
Walrod, Warner, Lyme.
Ward, Elihu (by executor), Orleans.
Ware, Rult (by widow), Le Ray.
Watts, Benjamin, Theresa.
Watts, Daniel, Orleans.
Watts, John, Orleans.
Watts, John J. (by administratrix).
Weaver, Joseph S., Wilna.
Weaver, George, Philadelphia.
Weiden, Jacob, Ellisburg.
Wessels, Luke, Ellisburg.
West, William, Adams.
Wever, George, Ellisburg.
Wheeler, Joshua, Ellisburg.
Wheeler, William, Le Ray.
White, James, Henderson.
White, Lester, Orleans.
White, Oliver, Henderson.
Whittier, Jonathan, Clayton.
Wilcox, Oliver, Lyme.
Willard, Abel, Clayton.
Williams, Nicholas, Le Ray.
Williams, Reuben, Antwerp.
Williamson, Christopher, Rodman.
Williamson, John, Wilna.
Wilson, Jacob, Le Ray.
Wilson, Reuben L., Hounsfield.
Winner, Christian, Rutland.
Wood, Amos E., Ellisburg.
Wood, James, Ellisburg.
Wood, Jesse (by admin'x), Ellisburg.
Wood, John, Champion.
Woodward, Ebenezer, Le Ray.
Woodruff, E. (by admin'r), Ellisburg.
Woodward, Beldad, Antwerp.
Woodward, Elias, Rutland.
Woodward, Henry, Rutland.
Woodward, Ezra.
Woodward, James (by wid.), Rutland.
Wright, Matthew, Adams.
Wright, Oliver (by admin'x), Clayton.
Wright, Seth, Watertown.
Wyles, Russell, Lorraine.
Young, Michael, Wilna.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Jefferson County sent a number of men to the United States army during the war with Mexico (1846–48), but it has been impossible to procure anything definite regarding them. The main body of the army for that war was made up of volunteers from Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and other western States.

WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861–65.*

3D REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Taylor, Charles E., Private; enrolled April 20, 1861.
Vanderwater, Francis R., private; enr. April 20, 1861.

24TH REGIMENT.

CAPT. ANDREW J. BARNEY'S COMPANY (K).

Barney, Andrew J., captain; enrolled May 17, 1861.
Buckley, John P., lieut.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Ayres, Jonathan R., ensign; enr. May 17, 1861.
Oderkirk, Simon V., 1st sergt.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Holley, William H., sergt.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hawley, Charles H., sergt.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Lee, Albert R., sergt.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Fox, George W., corp.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Gardiner, S. Orson, corp.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Wodell, Warren W., corp.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Cook, Albert R., corp.; enr. May 17, 1861.
Wilson, Reuben, fifer; enr. May 17, 1861.
Russell, Morris, drummer; enr. May 17, 1861.
Ayres, Oliver, Jr., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Albro, Walter, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Alverson, Willard N., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Brown, C. Lyman, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Branigan, J. Jerome, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Bennett, Harley, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Cotter, F. Jasper, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Cook, Cyrus, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Cole, Hezekiah, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Dickinson, E. Ashel, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Decker, E. Benjamin, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Durfee, George, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Decker, Isaac W., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Dickinson, Monroe, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Green, Stewart J., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Gunn, Luther, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Gleason, Geo ge W., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Gennell, Oren, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Goodenough, Calvin, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hamblin, William, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Haslett, William, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hubbard, Dwight, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hawes, Chauncey B., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Holley, Derenzie, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hyke, Eugene, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hawley, Edward M., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hinman, George W., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hinman, James M., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hughs, Daniel D., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hughs, Nelson, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hunt, Hannibal D., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Huggins, Andrew, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Haight, Theron W., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hughs, Samuel, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Hungerford, Anson H., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Jennings, Hiram F., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Lame, Albert, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Martin, Alanson A., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Monch, George O., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Nutting, Eugene, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Oderkirk, Seaman, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Oderkirk, Isaac, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Pryne, Sidney W., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Parish, Judson E., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Phillips, Reuben H., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Redway, Hamilton R., private; enr. May 1861.
Redfield, Leroy G., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Rounds, Newton H., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Schram, James, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Squires, Nelson, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Sturdevant, Monroe, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Teear, Frank, private; enr. May, 17, 1861.
Taylor, Don G., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Vorse, Montgomery, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Webb, Charles G., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Wilson, George, private, enr. May 17, 1861.
Wait, Lon, private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Williams, James J., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Wilbur, Fobes C., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Whitney, Knight D., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Welch, John R., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Whitney, Myron J., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Williams, Rollin F., private; enr. May 17, 1861.
Whitney, William A., private; enr. May 17, 1861.

35TH REGIMENT.

Col. Newton B. Lord.

FIRST DETACHMENT

of Volunteers for this regiment recruited by Lieut. J. A. Haddock. Term of service, three years or during the war. Date of muster, Sept. 18, 1861.

Agan, Patrick, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1861.
Arnold, Philo, private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
Colton, Enoch, private; enr. Sept. 13, 1861.
Carman, William, mus.; enr. Sept. 6, 1861.
Cratsenberg, Adam L., private; enr. Sept. 18, 1861.
Cheney, David, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1861.
Berreaux, Stanislaus, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1861.
Blair, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1861.
Dressor, George F., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1861.
Eddy, Jinks, private; enr. Sept. 7, 1861.
Forbes, William, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1861.
Gardner, Ebenezer, private; enr. Sept. 7, 1861.
Gilman, Erastus H., mus.; enr. Sept. 10, 1861.
Green, John H., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1861.
Green, Daniel, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1861.
Hogan, William, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1861.
Hunter, Franklin W., private; enr. Sept. 13, 1861.
Haddock, Samuel, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1861.
Hare, Daniel, private; enr. Sept. 17, 1861.
Hyde, Edwin, private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
Hogan, John D., private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
Knight, William M., private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
La Due, Alexander, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1861.
Lewis, Joseph A., private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
La Gnire, Peter, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1861.
Lago, Benjamin, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1861.
Marks, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1861.
Martin, Francis X., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1861.
Mix, Lyman P., private; enr. Sept. 17, 1861.
Monroe, George W., private; enr. Sept. 6, 1861.
Noyes, Frederick, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1861.
Palmer, George H., private; enr. Sept 6, 1861.
Plumb, Hiram C., private; enr. Sept. 10, 1861.
Ratchford, James, private; enr. Sept. 13, 1861.
Ramsdell, Francis L., private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
Roach, Peter, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1861.
Rice, John, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1861.
Stetson, Nathaniel W., private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
Van Amberg, Frederick, private; enr. Sept. 11, 1861.
Williams, Stephen, private; enr. Sept. 18, 1861.
Vodra, John N., mus.; enr. Sept. 16, 1861.

SECOND DETACHMENT.

Same regiment. Term of service, three years, unless sooner discharged. Muster dating from Sept. 26, 1861.

Betts, William H., private; enr. Sept. 19, 1861.
Ballard, Lyman, private; enr. Sep. 20, 1861
Bedell, Lucius M., mus.; enr. Sept. 25, 1861.
De Coray, Joseph, Jr., mus.; enr. Sept. 24, 1861.
Dillenbeck, William H., mus.; enr. Sept. 19, 1861.
Elmer, Chester S., mus.; enr. Sept. 24, 1861.
Howard, John K., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Marshall, Guvera H., mus.; enr. Sept. 19, 1861.
McBride, A., private; enr. Sept. 24, 1861.
Neil, George, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Otis, Helon N., private; enr. Sept. 23, 1861.
Randall, Artemas A., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Richardson, John, mus.; enr. Sept. 24, 1861.
Shaw, William, private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
Tripp, William C., private; enr. Sept. 23, 1861.
Wilcox, Elias, private; enr. Sept. 24, 1861.
Williams, Reuben, mus.; enr. Sept. 24, 1861.
Wright, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 19, 1861.

THIRD DETACHMENT.

Same regiment. For three years, unless sooner discharged. Muster dating from Oct. 2, 1861.

Reynolds, George W., private; enr. Sept. 26, 1861.
Thayer, Walter P., private; enr. Sept. 26, 1861.
Faulkner, John C., private; enr. Sept. 26, 1861.
Hazer, Frederick, private; enr. Sept. 26, 1861.
McOmber, Theodore, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Matthews, Eugene, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Poor, Asa C., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861
Williams, James, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Burns, Peter, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Lowe, Stephen, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.

* As far as can be ascertained from facilities at our command, the list herewith given is a nearly correct roster of the men from Jefferson County as they were mustered into the original regiments.

King, Charles E., private; enr. Sep. 27, 1861.
Wait, Alexander L., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Thomas, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1861.
Randall, Nelson, private; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Kinyon, James, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Fredenburg, John, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Fredenberg, David, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Yockel, Adam, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Hart, Peter, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Clark, Charles E., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Campbell, Christopher, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Jones, William H., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Segovis, George, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1861.
Ponto, Orsemus, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1861.
Norton, George, private; enr. Sept. 30, 1861.
Sprague, George H., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Robinson, Thomas H., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Bartlett, Alonzo, private; enr. Sep. 27, 1861.
Eddy, George W., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Winters, Andrew, private; enr. Sep. 27, 1861.
Wiser, Hiram, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Caswell, Thomas, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Youngs, Julius, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Ford, Peter R., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Babcock, Matthew G., private; enr. Sept. 28, 1861.
Scott, Daniel H., private; enr. Sept. 28, 1861.
Spaulding, Levi E., private; enr. Sept. 30, 1861.
McDonald, Francis B., private; enr. Sept. 30, 1861.

FOURTH DETACHMENT.

Same regiment. Three years, unless sooner discharged. Date of muster, Oct. 9, 1861.

Ballard, Samuel E., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Chrisman, George, private; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Frizzell, Alpheus J., private; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Frizzell, William D., private; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Kelly, John, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Collins, John B., private; enr. Oct. 4, 1861.
Richards, Mahlon F., private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Ebner, John, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Ebner, August, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Connally, Patrick, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Harrington, Asahel B., private; enr. Sept. 28, 1861.
Fuller, George, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Ault, David E., private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Arnold, Daniel, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1861.
Barber, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 4, 1861.
Lane, Edwin D, private; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Peck, George J., private; enr. Sept. 30, 1861.
Spencer, William S., private; enr. Sept. 30, 1861.
Haberer, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 30, 1861.
Coon, William H., private; enr. Oct. 6, 1861.
Hubbard, Ezra H., mus.; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Cuppernell, John, mus.; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Cuppernell, Martin L., mus.; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Barnett, Andrew, mus.; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Ragan, James, mus.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Patton, James, mus.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Ryther, William F., mus.; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Pierce, Henry B., mus.; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Pierce, Joseph, mus.; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Jolly, John, mus.; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Elliott, Edwin, mus.; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Cranker, John, mus.; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Kinyon, Benjamin, mus.; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Simmons, La Fayette M., mus.; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Simmonds, James N., mus.; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Austin, Horace L., mus.; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Davis, James, mus.; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Hall, John B., mus.; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Pierce, Ephraim, mus.; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.

FIFTH DETACHMENT.

Same regiment. Three years, unless sooner discharged. Date of muster, Oct. 18, 1861.

Rogers, Niles V., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
George, John B., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Smith, Darius B., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Liskum, Willaby, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Buchanan, Alexander, private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Wenban, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Cuppernell, John, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Huskins, Henry A., private; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Buchanan, James, private; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Ryder, Dallas, private; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Frazell, Alpheus J., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Smith, Newell, private; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Moore, John H., private; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Buchanan, John, private; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Smith, George W., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Klock, Nathan, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Post, Jacob A., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Eagon, Timothy, ensign; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Salsbury, Alexander, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Field, Milo H., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Sherman, Benjamin, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Austin, Calvin, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Field, Joel A., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Ripley, Calvin J., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Wheeler, Hiram, private; enr. 9, 1861.
George, Irving, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
McIntyre, Daniel, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Crabb, Alonzo, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Coyle, Patrick, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
George, Norman, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Ulphass, John, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Stanton, Franklin, private; enr. Oct. 4, 1861.
Knowles, Hiram, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Kinsley, James, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Wright, Chester, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Copleman, James, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Bates, Henry C., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Allen, Harvey, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Mount, David M., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Weeks, Oscar, private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Billings, Franklin M., private; enr. Oct. 4, 1861.
Wright, Amos, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Graves, Dexter, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Calquhon, John, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Pike, Leonard W., private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Frazier, George, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Colton, Harvey V., private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Laidlaw, James, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Van Dusen, Charles H., drummer; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.

SIXTH DETACHMENT.

Same regiment. Term of enlistment same as regiment. Date of muster, Oct. 30, 1861.

Gardner, Sherman, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Bettenger, Wallace, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Robbins, John, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Kuder, John G., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Spiers, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Wilson, James, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Barber, George, private; enr Oct. 10, 1861.
Robbins, Maitland S., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Robbins, Isaac, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Carver, Nelson, private; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Van Allen, John, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
White, George W., private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Tuttle, Charles, private; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Lane, Horace S., private; enr. Oct. 27, 1861.
Hodge, Dempter G., private; enr. Oct. 27, 1861.
Hodge, James H., private; enr. Oct. 27, 1861.
Hart, Judson C., private; enr. Oct. 27, 1861.
Hubbard, George C., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Dixon, John, private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.

SEVENTH DETACHMENT.

Same regiment. For unexpired term of said regiment's enlistment; date of muster, Nov. 7, 1861.

Austin, Wm. G., private; enr. Oct. 22 1861.
Waldron, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Burgess, Herman G., private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Snell, John D., private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Hastings, Nelson, private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Teller, Joel R., private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Chamont, George W., private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.

EIGHTH DETACHMENT.

Same regiment. Same as Seventh. Date of muster, Nov. 23, 1861.

McNitt, Nelson, private; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
McNitt, De Witt C., private; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
McNitt, Duane N., private; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
Loomis, George W., private; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
O'Donnell, Edward, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1861.
Deroy, Dennis, private; enr. Sept. 11, 1861.

NINTH DETACHMENT.

Same regiment. Same as Seventh and Eighth. Date of muster, Dec. 4, 1861.

Burdick, Elias J., private; enr. Nov. 26, 1861.
Wakefield, William, private; enr. Nov. 26, 1861.
Ray, Robert, private; enr. Nov. 28, 1861.
Fairbanks, James M., private; enr. Dec. 4, 1861.
Nutting, Edwin E., private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.

53D REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Damon, Edward, private; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.

57TH REGIMENT.

CAPT. N. G. THORP'S COMPANY.

Hanson, Silas W., private; enr. Sept. 23, 1861.
Tompkins, Charles L., private; enr. Sept. 23, 1861.

U. S. VAN-GUARD—59TH INF.

CAPT. PHILIP W. SMITH'S COMPANY.

Gifford, Milo E., 1st lieut.; enr. July 14, 1861.
Whitford, Amos H., corp.; enr. July 31, 1861.
Larnard, Benjamin P., private; enr. July 31, 1861.
Morrow, John, private; enr. July 31, 1861.
Potter, George A., private; enr. July 31, 1861.
Thompson, Francis D., private; enr. July 31, 1861

CAPT. GOULD J. JENNING'S COMPANY.

Clark, Oliver, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1861.
Dack, William H., private; enr. Aug. 26, 1861.
Erskine, Charles W., private; enr. Sept. 2, 1861.
Farmer, James P., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1861.
Hart, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1861.
Johnson, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1861.
Medkiff, George H., private; enr. Sept. 13, 1861.
Nash, Adolphus, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1861.
O'Neil, Uriah J., private; enr. Sept. 11. 1861.
Pratt, Charles H., private; enr. Sept. 12, 1861.
Rockwell, Miranda, private; enr. Sept. 12, 1861.
Wilcox, Henry S., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1861.
Wareham, James, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.

CAPT. MILLER MOODY'S COMPANY.

Coon, Charles, private; enr. Sept. 11, 1861.
Glazis, Reuben, private; enr. Sept., 1861.
Randal, Orson, private; enr. Sept. 7, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Slater, Sylvester A., corp.; enr. Oct. 22, 1861.

81ST REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Bullock, Benjamin, private; enr. Sept. 12, 1861.
Scranum, William H., private; enr. Sept. 10, 1861.

CAPT. JOHN B. EDWARDS' COMPANY.

Blackman, Dennis, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Hovey, Oliver, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Lacy, Martin, private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Huchens, George, private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.

93D REGIMENT.

CAPT. ORVILLE L. COLVIN'S COMPANY.

Carpenter, Joseph C., private; enr. Sept. 2, 1861.
Clemens, Calvin, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1861.
Farr, Daniel, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1861.
Green, George W., private; enr. Sept. 9, 1861.
Knowlton, Aaron, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1861.
Pollard, James, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1861.
Rhodes, Nelson, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1861.
Williams, George, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1861.
Welch, Simeon, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.

CAPT. GEORGE M. VOORHEES' COMPANY.

Austin, Abraham, private; enr. Sept. 21, 1861.

CAPT. GEORGE B. MOSHIER'S COMPANY.

McDonald, George, private; enr. Nov. 18, 1861.

94TH REGIMENT.

CAPT. W. R. HANFORD'S (A) COMPANY.

Hanford, W. R., capt.; enr. Sept. 27. 1861.
Beebee, I M., 1st lieut.; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Moffitt, S. A., 2d lieut.; enr. Sept. 27, 1861.
Joy, Seymour H., 1st sergt.; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Angner, Julius, sergt.; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Hulbert, Charles E., sergt.; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Jewett, Eugene, sergt.; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Madison, George B., sergt.; enr. Feb. 2. 1862.
Cleveland, F. P., corp.; enr. Dec. 24, 1861.
Campbell, Ransom, corp.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Fairbanks, James E., corp.; enr. Nov. 24, 1861.
Barter, Frederick, corp.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Bliss, Washington M, corp.; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
Carpenter, Jeremiah, corp.; enr. Nov. 24, 1861.
Furguson, Charles J., corp.; enr. Nov. 4, 1861.
Hay, Alexander, Jr., corp.; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Lester, Samuel S., mus.; enr. Nov. 13, 1861.
Lyon, James M., mus.; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Waldburger, Jacob, wagoner; enr. Jan. 10, 1862.
Arnold, Delos, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Adams, Rinaldo, private; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Blair, Melvin E., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Brown, Gifford, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Barden, William H., private; enr. Nov. 4, 1861.
Campbell, Jesse M., private; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.
Carpenter, William, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Chapman, Squire, private; enr. Dec. 1, 1861.
Clark, Zadock, private; enr. Oct. 22, 1861.
Durfly, Byron, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Donaldson, Robert, private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Edy, Joseph, private; enr. Nov. 16, 1861.
Felt, Walter, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Freeman, Oren E, private; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
Fuller, Clark S., private; enr. Dec. 17, 1861.
Glyn, John, private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Graham, John, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Goss, Hiram, private; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Green, Decatur, private; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Gardner, Solomon C., private; enr. Nov. 22, 1861.
Gould, Abner, private; enr. March 3, 1862.
Hart, Albert K., private; enr. Oct. 4, 1861.
Hurd, Isaac, private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Hitchcock, Joseph W., private; enr. Oct. 22, 1861.
Hitchcock, Joseph F. A., private; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Hicks, David, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Horr, Leonard, private; enr. Oct. 4, 1861.
Horr, Henry H., private; enr. Oct. 4, 1861.
Horton, John H., private; enr. Jan. 21, 1862.
Horton, Henry, private; enr. Feb. 5, 1862.
Harris, James, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Ingerson, Lewis, private; enr. Nov. 3, 1861.
James, Samuel H., private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Kellogg, Albert, private; enr. Nov. 7, 1861.
Kilborn, Edwin, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Larkins, Isaac D., private; enr. Feb. 5, 1862.
Larkins, Almonson A., private; enr. Feb. 5, 1862.
Morril, Henry H., private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
McCann, John S., private; enr Oct. 21, 1861.
Morrill, Charles D., private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Messet, Frederick, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Muckle, David, private; enr. Dec. 20, 1861.
Morrison, Edward F., private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
More, Jerome, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1861.
McGrath, Levi, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Neur, Benjamin W., private; enr. Jan. 6, 1862.
Newel, George W., private; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Otis, John, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Parker, Livingstone, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Richardson, Edward, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Rath, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Richards, Nelson, private; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.
Rice, Randall D., private; enr. Jan. 13, 1862.
Redway, Dwight, private; enr. Oct. 22, 1861.
Rogers, Patrick H., private; enr. Oct. 7, 1861.
Seelye, Sebra S., private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Sterling, Lewis B., private; enr Oct. 14, 1861.
Smith, Clarence R., private; enr. Nov. 14, 1861.
Salisbury, Worlis, private; enr. Nov 16, 1861.
Seelye, Hiram, private; enr. Dec. 16, 1861.
Seelye, William, private; enr. Dec. 16, 1861.
Sleezer, George B., private; enr. Jan. 21, 1862.
Shampine, David, private; enr. Jan. 14, 1862.
Sterling, Adolphus, private; enr. Feb. 3, 1862.

Tifft, Roswell K., private; enr. Oct. 22, 1861.
Thompson, James, private; enr. Feb. 5, 1862.
Uley, William S., private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Watts, Elbin, private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Wood, Harry H., private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Youngs, Richard, private; enr. Nov. 4, 1861.

CAPT. LANSING SNELL'S (B) COMPANY.

Snell, Lansing, capt.; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Gates, Jacob S., 1st lieut.; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Rundell, Charles L., 2d lieut.; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Marshall, A. Judson, 1st sergt.; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Mason, Orlo J., 2d sergt.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Kilborn, Chauncey W., 3d sergt.; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Joy, Royal N., 4th sergt.; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Hose, William, 5th sergt.; enr. Nov. 19, 1861.
Loucks, Walter, 1st corp.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Holley, J. D., 2d corp.; enr. Nov. 30, 1861.
Hunnyman, William, 3d corp.; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Cook, Willard L., 4th corp.; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Ford, Wayland, 5th corp.; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Spidell, Ezekiel, 6th corp.; enr. Oct. 31, 1861.
Drake, Foster M., 7th corp.; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Wilder, Clark, 8th corp.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Pierce, Charles, musc'n.; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Ladd, Daniel, wagoner; enr. Jan. 6, 1862.
Bushnell, Albert, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Bahr, Frederick G., private; enr. Nov. 28, 1861.
Barr, George N., private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Bowman, Sylvester, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Bailey, John, private; enr. Nov. 25, 1861.
Barner, John, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Barner, Jacob, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Bruce, Oren, private; enr. Jan. 18, 1862.
Cook, Horace S., private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Collins, Robert A., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Caris, William, private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Cole, Moses N., private; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Carlisle, Philander, private; enr. Dec. 31, 1861.
Cobb, Lafayette, private; enr. Jan. 20, 1862.
Carlisle, Eber, private; enr. Jan. 22, 1862.
Cole, Harvey, private; enr. Jan. 23, 1862.
Dixon, Albert E., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Dietrich, Henry, private; enr. Nov. 28, 1861.
Emerson, Charles D., private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Fort, Sylvester, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Ford, Clark, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
French, George W., private; enr. Nov. 28, 1861.
French, David, private; enr. Feb. 25, 1862.
Gillet, William, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Gouldthrite, William, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Hoover, John E., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Hawes, George W., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Heldt, George, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1851.
Howard, Eugene, private; enr. Dec 9, 1862.
Hildreth, Nathan, private; enr. Jan. 11, 1862.
Hall, Benjamin T., private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Jury, Frank, private; enr. Jan. 1, 1862.
Jones, Lorenzo D., private; enr. Jan. 27, 1862.
Kissel, August, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Knight, Martin V., private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Kepler, Peter, private; enr. Feb. 18, 1862.
Livingstone, William, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Lee, Freeborn, private; enr. Feb. 18, 1862.
March, Otmir, private; enr. Nov. 2, 1861.
Mance, Lewis, private; enr. Nov. 16, 1861.
Myers, George, private; enr. Dec. 31, 1861.
Neville, Richard, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Phillips, Marcus, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1861.
Pierce, Franklin, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Pierce, James, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Quinzer, Martin, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Quinzer, Michael, private; enr. Dec 3, 1861.
Ruyter, Wilson, private; enr. Feb. 26, 1862.
Rouse, Isaac W., private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Russell, Alpheus, private; enr. Feb. 5, 1862.
Rogers, Charles C., private; enr. Feb. 20, 1862.
Spicer, Hiram, private; enr Oct. 11, 1861.
Smith, William S., private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Smith, Henry W., private; enr. Nov. 3, 1861.
Stone, Beatson W., private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Spalsbury, Wesley, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Spalsbury, Edwin, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Sargent, William, private; enr. Nov. 13, 1861.
Sprague, M. W., private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Turner, Abner, private; enr. Nov. 19, 1861.
Vodra, William, private; enr. Nov. 13, 1861.
Vanbrocklin, Joseph, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Ward, L. Lampson, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Whiting, John C., private; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Witt, Riley, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1861.
Wonny, Peter, private; enr. Feb. 27, 1862.

CAPT. JAMES EMERSON'S (C) COMPANY.

Emerson, James, capt.; enr. Oct. 16. 1861.
Searles, Bernard D., 1st lieut.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Parsons, Byron, 2d lieut.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Boomer, O. F., 1st sergt.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Edwards, Cyrus, sergt.; enr. Dec. 4, 1861.
Potter, Francis, sergt.; enr. Nov. 16, 1861.
Halladay, Rowland, sergt.; enr. Dec. 9, 1861.
Allen, Andrew J., sergt.; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Smith, Albert, corp.; enr. Jan. 12, 1862.
Plummer, W. H. H., corp.; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.
Emerson, Claudius, corp.; enr. Dec. 17, 1861.
Steele, William, corp.; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Dickerson, Joseph B, corp; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Beman, Dunois, corp.; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Cleveland, Oliver G., corp.; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Spicer, Thomas, corp.; enr. Dec. 19, 1861.
Harrington, Almond, drum.; enr. Nov. 7, 1861.
Past, Franklin, fifer; enr. Jan. 4, 1862.
Allen, William H, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Burnham, Emerson, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Benton, Guilford, private; enr. Dec. 23, 1861.
Babcock, Daniel, private; enr. Dec. 13, 1861.
Bass, Ephraim, private; enr. Jan. 1. 1862.
Babcock, Perry H., private; enr. March 7. 1862.
Bas-inger, Deloss, private; enr. Oct. 16. 1861.
Bean, Franklin, private; enr. March 7, 1862.
Cross, James P., private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Cole, Stockwell, private; enr. Nov. 7, 1861.
Cleveland, Porter A., private; enr. Nov. 13, 1861.
Clement, Sidney, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Cole, James, private; enr. Jan. 30, 1862.
Curtis, Horatio, private; enr. March 4, 1862.
Chase, Orlin, private; enr. March 4, 1862.
Dickinson, Wesley, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Ellis, Daniel, private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Ellis, Isaac, private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Fuller, Eugene W., private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Fuller, James F., private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Farman, Chester, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Gregory, Levi J., private; enr. Nov. 30, 1861.
Gaillard, Edward, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Hazlewood, Henry, private; enr. Nov. 30, 1861.
Houghtailing, Tyler, private; enr. Nov. 20, 1861.
Hughs, Henry, private; enr. Nov. 26, 1861.
Halladay, Claudius, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1861.
Halladay, Shumway, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1861.
Hazlewood, William, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1861.
Hughs, Josiah, private; enr. Dec. 31, 1861.
Hammon, William, private; enr. Jan. 20, 1862.
Klock, Henry, private; enr. Nov. 26, 1861.
Lyon, William, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Lyon, Abel G., private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Miller, John, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
McIntyre, William, private; enr. Jan. 9, 1862.
McNitt, Albert, private; enr. Jan. 9, 1862.
Middleton, Warren, private; enr. March 3, 1862.
Nichols, James M., private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Nichols, William, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Nichols, William H., private; enr. Jan. 9, 1862.
Pool, Edwin, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Petrie, Willard A., private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Pool, Albert, private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Plummer, James, private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Place, John W., private; enr. Dec. 28, 1861.
Potter, Amos, private; enr. Dec. 27, 1861.
Pooler, Alsom M., private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Pease, Norman, private; enr. Jan. 15, 1862.
Retem, George H., private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Rice, Franklin, Jr., private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Scott, O. B., private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Snyder, Daniel, private; enr. Nov. 7, 1861.
Sixburg, Stephen, private; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Seyton, William H., private; enr. Nov. 19, 1861.
Seyton, William, private; enr. Nov. 27, 1861.
Tyler, William W., private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Taber, Lemuel M., private, enr. Dec. 2, 1861.
Thompson, Jeremiah, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Thompson, John, private; enr. March 7, 1862.
Voodry, William, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Voodry, Charles, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Vannoken, Lyman, private; enr. Nov. 25, 1861.
Wardwell, Almeron T., private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Washburn, Jacob, private; enr. Dec. 2, 1861.
Williams, Andrew J., private; enr. Dec. 3, 1861.
Webber, James, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Webb, Sidney, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Webb, William, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Willcox, Oscar, private; enr. Jan. 23, 1862.

CAPT. D. C. TOMLINSON'S (D) COMPANY.

Tomlinson, D. C., capt.; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Moore, John D., 1st lieut.; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Scoville, Charles E., 2d lieut., enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Sears, Dexter C., 1st sergt.; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Carpenter, De Witt C., sergt.; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.
Scott, John, sergt.; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Smith, John R., sergt.; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Mosher, Charles, sergt.; enr. Nov. 22, 1861.
Fowler, Charles, corp.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Sanders, Henry, corp.; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Middleton, Seward B., corp.; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Blanning, William, corp.; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Wait, Ethan A., corp.; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Loan, William, corp.; enr. Feb. 8, 1862.
Sloat, James M., corp.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Haines, Charles, corp.; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Cornwell, Erastus, mus.; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Hodge, James, wagoner; enr. Nov. 11, 1861.
Brown, John B, private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Brown, Allen, private; enr. Feb. 8, 1862.
Butler, Thomas H., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Bingham, Albert, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1861.
Corey, Albert, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Callaghan, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 27, 1861.
Coyne, James, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Crawford, Riley, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Chapin, Montrose D., private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Cook, Charles, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Coon, Charles, private; enr. Nov. 8, 1861.
Casler, Theodore, private; enr. Nov. 19, 1861.
Crea, William, private; enr. Dec. 2, 1861.
Case, Richard, private; enr. Nov. 28, 1861.
Chenney, Elbridge, private; enr. March 7, 1862.
Dunlop, Edward, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Demarce, Gilbert, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Fields, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Ferguson, Franklin, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Ferguson, Orlando C., private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Fish, Merritt A., private; enr. Dec. 13, 1861.
Frazure, John, private; enr. Nov. 18, 1861.
Green, Addison, private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Gates, Jerome, private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Groves, William, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Gotham, Darwin, private; enr. Dec. 13, 1861.
Gates, John C., private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Hubbard, Joel A., private; enr. Oct. 30, 1861.
Howarth, Edmond, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Houghtaling, David, private; enr. Nov. 20, 1861.
Hamlin, Eugene, private; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
House, Aaron, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1861.
Hogan, John, private; enr. Nov. 29, 1861.
Hyde, Noah, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1861.
Iva, Lawrence, private; enr. Dec. 26, 1861.
Kirby, James P., private; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Kenyon, Bradford C., private; enr. Oct. 19. 1861.
Kenyon, Henry, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1861.
Lester, George, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Lawrence, Frederick, private; enr. Nov. 29, 1861.
McOmber, Melvin, private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Munson, Henry, private; enr. Feb. 8, 1862.
Martin, George, private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Munson, Edward, private; enr. Feb. 8, 1862.
Mealus, William, private; enr. Nov. 7, 1861.
McIntyre, Ethan, private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Porter, John, private; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Pearson, Robert, private; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.
Phelps, Cyrus C., private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Phelps, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Reveir, Samuel T., private; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Reveir, George, private; enr. Nov. 22. 1861.
Stype, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Satchwell, Durham, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Spaulding, William B., private; enr. Jan. 25, 1862.
Service, Hiram, private.
Service, Stephen, private.
Tripp, S. H., private.
Taylor, Steadman, private; enr. Feb. 21, 1862.
Truax, Nelson H., private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Tripp, Lawson, private; enr. Oct 17, 1861.
Treadway, Samuel S., private; enr. Nov. 4, 1861.
Therry, Charles, private; enr. Nov. 16, 1861.
Welles, Judah S., private; enr. Nov. 5, 1861.
Wescott, Philetus D., private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Wescott, David, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Wescott, Orlando C., private; enr. Dec. 26, 1861.
Wilson, John, private; enr. Nov. 29, 1861.
Wright, Charles, private; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.

CAPT. SAMUEL PLACE'S (E) COMPANY.

Place, Samuel, capt.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Timmerman, Calvin, 1st lieut.; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Cheever, Orlo, 2d sergt.; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Conklin, Myron, 3d sergt.; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
De Mars, Samuel, 1st corp.; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Benjamin, William J., private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Biggers, John, private; enr. Jan. 7, 1862.
Bellinger, Daniel, private; enr. Feb. 6, 1862.
Cheever, Alonzo, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Clark, Hiram, private; enr. Nov. 25, 1861.
Christi, Alexander, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1861.
Conover, William H., Jr., private; enr. Jan. 18, 1862.
Conover, Albert, private; enr. Jan. 20, 1862.
Cummings, Leonard, private; enr. Feb. 12, 1862.
Cobb, David, private; enr. March 9, 1862.
Dennison, Robert, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
De Wolf, David O, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Duclin, Justin, private; enr. Nov. 30, 1861.
Donohue, Michael, private; enr. Jan. 15, 1862.
Emmons, Malery, private; enr. Jan. 18, 1862.
Elder, Henry J., private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Anderson, Warren, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Fort, Charles E., private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Fairman, William, private; enr. Oct. 14. 1861.
Fitzgerald, Michael, private; enr. Jan. 10, 1862.
Goldsmith, William, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Goldsmith, John, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Gotham, William, H., private; enr. Jan. 8, 1862.
Gibbs, Henry J., private; enr. March 9, 1862.
Harris, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Johnson, Recelus H., private; enr. Dec. 18, 1861.
Conklin, David, private; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Knight, J. Randolph, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Looby, George, private; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.
La Patrie, Peter, private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Lawton, Edward, private; enr. Feb. 3, 1862.
Mackey, Alexander, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Moreton, Hiram, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Merriam, Himron, private; enr. Oct. 30, 1861.
Merrill, Benjamin, private; enr. March 6, 1862.
Mullen, John, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Norton, Charles H., private; enr. Nov. 7, 1861.
Norton, Thomas, private; enr. Feb. 5, 1862.
Nichols, Ephraim, private; enr. Dec. 12, 1861.
Parmenter, Charles, private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Phillips, George C., private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Perry, Newton, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Pickett, John, private; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Pickett, Richard, private; enr Nov. 12, 1861.
Parmur, Charles, private; enr. Feb. 22, 1862.
Devendorf, Madison, private; enr. Dec. 16, 1861.
Rose, Van Shultz, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Rose, Nicholas, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Rogers, Amos, private; enr. Nov. 3, 1861.
Rogers, Nelson, private; enr. Nov. 3, 1861.
Sperry, Charles, private; enr. Nov. 3, 1861.
Swartz, James H., private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Swart, Edgar, private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Sheldon, Peter, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Sanford, Loyal, private; enr. Dec. 2, 1861.
Simpson, William, private; enr. Nov. 29, 1861.
Tohash, Andrew, private; enr. Nov. 23, 1861.
Tyler, Wallace W., private; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Wilder, George D., private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Wilder, William, private; enr. Dec. 23, 1861.
Wilder, David, private; enr. Dec. 23, 1861.
Ward, Harvey B., private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Christi, Abram, private; enr. Dec. 2, 1861.
Jersey, Joseph, private; enr. Jan. 1, 1862.
Bartlett, Barney, private; enr. Nov. 30, 1861.
Cook, George, private; enr. March 10, 1862.
Rogers, G. E., private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Elder, Matthew, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.

Colner, Alexander, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Clark, Le Grand, private; enr. Feb. 16, 1862.
Presley, E. R., private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Dryden, B., private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
March, Henry, private; enr. Feb. 8, 1862.
Calvin, Alexander, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.

CAPT. HARRISON BIBBINS' (F) COMPANY.

Bibbins, Harrison, capt.; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Washburn, Levi, 2d sergt.; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Woodard, Gilbert, 3d sergt.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Loomis, John, 4th sergt.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Washburn, Augustus, 5th sergt.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Bibbins, Schuyler H., 1st corp.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Boyington, Austin A., 2d corp.; enr. Oct 20, 1861.
McDonald, James, 3d corp.; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Peannus, Barney, 4th corp.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Coleman, Winfield, 5th corp.; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Powe s, Charles E., 6th corp.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Jones, Marcus E., 8th corp.; enr. Nov. 2, 1861.
Trowbridge, Dwight, mus.; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Galla, William H., mus.; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
Brown, Lewis P., private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Blodgett, Samuel, private; enr. Oct. 27, 1861.
Blodgett, Lubern W., private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Bradley, Calvin I., private; enr. Dec. 24, 1861.
Bedell, George, private; enr. March 3, 1862.
Cole, Alfred, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Callirho, James, private; enr. Dec. 27, 1861.
Coleman, George, private; enr. Feb. 11, 1862.
Chase, Stephen, private; enr. Feb. 11, 1862.
Evans, Orrin, private; enr. Jan. 20, 1862.
Evans, George W., private; enr. Jan. 20, 1862.
Forrester, Bruce, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Green, Edward, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Greer, Dunn A., private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Griffin, Hamilton, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Humphrey, John G., private; enr. Nov. 5, 1861.
Heavy, Matthew, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Holmes, Simeon, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Hallock, Daniel D., private; enr. Dec. 10, 1861.
Humphrey, Charles S., private; enr. Feb. 11, 1862.
Hall, William S., private; enr. Feb. 15, 1862.
Jewett, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Kelly, John, private; enr. Jan. 30, 1862.
Kennion, Sanford I., private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
La Gross, John P., private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Moore, Alfred, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Moore, Edward, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Morrison, Thomas, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
McCoun, John, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1861.
Mooney, Travillier D., private; enr. Dec. 7, 1861.
Mooney, David H., private; enr. Dec. 7, 1861.
North, Oliver, private; enr. Jan. 1, 1862.
Patterson, Anderson, private; enr. Nov 11, 1861.
Roice, Charles A., private; enr. Nov. 16, 1861.
Rowell, Heren F., private; enr. Nov. 17, 1861.
Rowell, Adelbert, private; enr. Jan. 6, 1862.
Ruyar, John, private; enr. Feb. 11, 1862.
Reeves, Abyophim, private; enr. Feb. 15, 1862.
Spencer, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Strong, Hayden, private; enr. Dec. 7, 1861.
Tubbs, John, private; enr. Nov. 17, 1861.
Whitney, De Erling, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1861.
Wilson, Samuel, private; enr. Dec. 10, 1861.
Wright, Alpheus, private; enr. Feb. 12, 1862.
York, Levi, private; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
York, Jotham C., private; enr. Mar. 10, 1862.

CAPT. AUSTIN HORR'S (G) COMPANY.

Horr, Austin, capt.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Lacy, John, 1st lieut.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Mayhew, Edward P., 2d lieut.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Comee, Christopher C., 1st sergt.; enr. Oct 25, 1861.
Waring, Wilian, sergt.; enr. Dec. 12, 1861.
Horr, Austin M., sergt.; enr. Oct. 22, 1861.
Roseboom, Howard, sergt.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Sikes, Eaton A., sergt.; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Fitzgerald, John R., corp.; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Wise, Fayette M., corp.; enr. Nov. 13, 1861.
Freeman, Don A., corp.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Pringle, Marshall S. B., corp.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
McKendrey, William, corp.; enr. Jan. 11, 1862.
Bowhall, Frank, corp; enr. Jan. 1, 1862.
McQueen, James, corp.; enr. Nov. 22, 1861.
Lucas, Henry, mus.; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Lawrence, Henry, mus.; enr. Dec. 12, 1861.
Gillett, Frederick S., wagoner; enr. Dec. 25, 1861.
Allen, Lewis W., private; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Ard, Patrick, private; enr. Jan. 6, 1862.
Allen, Thomas, private; enr. Jan. 8, 1862.
Bedford, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Burzee, Lawrence, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Ball, Charles E., private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Ball, John, private; enr. Jan. 13, 1862.
Blair, Joseph, private; enr. Jan. 16, 1862.
Blair, Samuel, private; enr. Feb. 13, 1862.
Baker, Freeborn, private; enr. Feb. 26, 1862.
Cool, Orvill M., private; enr. Feb. 22, 1862.
Cooper, William, private; enr. Jan. 11, 1862.
Carroll, Peter, private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Connelly, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Corrigan, Robert, private; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Cough, Bruce, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Clemens, William, private; enr. Dec. 13, 1861.
Cornwell, Franklin D., private; enr. Feb. 25, 1862.
Delaney, James, private; enr. Jan. 30, 1862.
Elmer, Hiram, private; enr. Dec. 5, 1861
Elmer, Randall, private; enr. Dec. 5, 1861.
Ellsworth, Charles A., private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Franklin, Hiram, private; enr. ——
Frazier, George, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Forton, Nelson F., private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Greenley, O. B., private; enr. Feb. 23, 1862.
Glasier, Samuel, private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Glasier, Brayton, private; enr. Nov. 20, 1861.
Griffin, James L., private; enr. Dec. 9, 1861.
Huntington, Hiram C., private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Haire, John, private; enr. Oct. 21. 1861.
Hough, Percival E., private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Humble, John, private; enr. Nov. 7, 1861.
Howard, Michael, private; enr. Feb. 3, 1862.
Hill, William, private; enr. Feb. 3, 1862.
Horton, Oscar, private; enr. Feb. 21, 1862.
Keyes, Richard D., private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Kearney, William, private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Lacy, Michael J., private; enr. Nov. 9, 1861.
Laflin, James, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
La Fleur, Louis, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Lake, Theodore, private; enr. Feb. 21, 1862.
Lacy, Milo, private; enr. Feb. 5, 1862.
Lester, Thomas, private; enr. Jan. 21, 1862.
Lester, Warren, private; enr. Mar. 4, 1862.
Miller, Sweeton, private; enr. Dec. 3, 1861.
Morrison, Abraham, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
McCarn, David, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
McNeille, Alexander, private; Mar. 3, 1862.
Newman, John D., private; enr. Dec. 16, 1861.
Porter, Benjamin S, private; enr. Jan. 21, 1862.
Persons, Albert J., private; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
Phelps, Philo, private; enr. Nov. 29, 1861.
Ratigan, James, private; enr. Feb. 6, 1862.
Sherman, John, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Secore, James N., private; enr. Nov. 5, 1861.
Sheedy, Patrick, private; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
Sunman, Thomas, private; enr. Dec. 1, 1861.
Trimble, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Tubbs, John, private; enr. Nov. 25, 1861.
Vanhooser, Perley K., private; enr. Jan. 16, 1862.
Wall, James, private; enr. Nov. 26, 1861.
Walker, George W., private; enr. Nov. 13, 1861.
Wordon, Jethro, private; enr. Feb. 19, 1862.

CAPT. J. E. BRIGGS' (H) COMPANY.

Briggs, J. E, capt.; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Carpenter, Levi, 1st lieut.; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
McComber, George, 2d lieut.; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Smith, Warren S., sergt.; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Staplin, Oren D., sergt.; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Clark, Charles, sergt.; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Sloat, Charles W., sergt.; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Bailey, Brayton C., sergt.; enr. Nov. 9, 1861.
Cushman, John, corp; enr. Nov. 10, 1861.
Ames, Avery, corp.; enr. Dec. 25, 1861.
Switzer, Nelson, corp.; enr. Nov. 18, 1861.
Hart, Vincent L., corp.; enr. Nov. 28. 1861.
Starkweather, Wallace W., corp.; enr. Oct. 31, 1861.
Denny, Joseph, corp.; enr. Dec. 4, 1861.
Cole, John P., corp.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Basinger, William, wagoner; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Near, Benjamin C., mus.; enr. Feb. 10, 1862.
Alger, Asa, private; enr. Dec. 3, 1861.
Babcock, Elmer E., private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Bacon, Lyman, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1861.
Babcock, Jesse, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Babcock, George, private; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Bowker, Simeon, private; enr. Nov. 28, 1861.
Bowker, Philander, private; enr. Jan. 14, 1862.
Babcock, John, private; enr. Dec. 30, 1861.
Clark, George L., private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Crimps, Duane, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Chase, Martin, private; enr. Nov. 22, 1861.
Chrysler, J. Henry, private; enr. Dec. 6, 1861.
Dandley, George W., private; enr. Oct 15, 1861.
Doney, Homer, private; enr. Oct. 17, 1861.
Duley, George A., private; enr. Jan. 6, 1862.
De Lapp, Robert, private; enr. Jan. 13, 1862.
Denny, Levi, private; enr. Feb. 5, 1862.
Enas, Lawrence, private; enr. Jan. 1, 1862.
Elder, James, private; enr. Feb. 4, 1862.
Elmer, Lewis, private; enr. Nov. 19, 1861.
Ford, Lucius B., private; enr. Oct. 30, 1861.
Flaherty, Patrick, private; enr. Nov. 20. 1861.
Finnerin, Patrick, private; enr. Dec. 5, 1861.
Goslen, Christy, private; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Goslen, Michael, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1861.
Haines, Jacob, private; enr. Jan. 6, 1862.
Hubbard, Eliphalet, private; enr. Oct. 27, 1861.
Hanley, John, private; enr. Jan. 3, 1862.
Hooey, George, private; enr. Feb. 6, 1862.
Horth, Marcus, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Hart, Reuben, private; enr. Dec. 3, 1861.
La Ravier, Coreil, private; enr Oct. 28, 1861.
McGowan, Matthew, private; enr. Nov. 19, 1861.
Morrison, Charles W., private; enr. Dec. 1, 1861.
Primean, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Prior, Fred. A., private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Relyea, Levi T., private; enr. Oct. 27, 1861.
Simmons, J. Harvey, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Storring, Isaac, private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Storring, Levi, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Sterring, John, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Stratton, John, private; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.
Shelmadine, John, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Stone, Alvah, private; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Starkweather, Aaron H., private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Smith, Thomas, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Sischo, John, private; enr. Feb. 20. 1862.
Tschants, Christian, private; enr. Nov. 16, 1861.
Tillotson, William, private; enr. Oct. 15. 1861.
Tucker, Ezekiel C., private; enr. Nov. 16, 1861.
Taylor, Allen, private; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Turcott, Alfred, private; enr. Dec. 22, 1861.
Wood, John, private; enr. Jan. 25, 1862.
Yemean, David, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Yemean, Charles, private; enr. Jan. 9. 1862.
Wiley, Oscar, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.

CAPT. A. M. NUTTING'S (I) COMPANY.

Nutting, Abel M., capt.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Mansfield, J. Mason, 1st lieut.; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Locklin, A. W., 1st sergt.; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Calhoun, Ebenezer, sergt.; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Woolworth, John I., sergt.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Hawkins, John, sergt.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Cooley, Horace, corp.; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
La Clear, Isaac, corp.; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Morrow, Lewis, corp.; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Tripp, Willard, corp.; enr. Nov. 3, 1861.
Olley, George, drum.; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Blodgett, Marshall, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1861.
Blodgett, Oscar, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Canfield, Will am H., private; enr. Oct. 30, 1861.
Crain, George, private; enr. Oct. 24, 1861.
Chevally, Augustus, private; enr. Nov. 2, 1861.
Draper, Charles, private; enr. Nov. 24, 1861.
Draper, Samuel, private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Duffey, Patrick, private; enr. Nov. 13. 1861.
Davenport, James, private; enr. March 4, 1862.
Dunlavy, Edward, private; enr. March 4, 1862.
Flanagan, Eugene, private; enr. Dec. 28, 1861.
Getman, Archibald, private; enr. Feb. 10, 1862.
Holden, Charles N., private; enr. Dec. 12, 1861.
Harter, George, private; enr. March 3, 1862.
Ingraham, Simeon, private; enr. Nov. 10, 1861.
Merrill, Erwin M., private; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Olley, James, private; enr. Oct. 16, 1861.
Prame, Jerome, private; enr. Nov. 21, 1861.
Pickett, John G., private; enr. Dec. 20, 1861.
Salter, John, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Schofield, Prosper, private; enr. March 3, 1862.
Van Antwerp, John, private; enr. Dec. 20, 1861.
Williamson, Jacob, private; enr. Oct. 28, 1861.
Weaver, William, private; enr. March 3, 1862.
Hory, J. C., private; enr. Nov. 3, 1861.
Gustin, Byron, private; enr. Nov. 4, 1861.
Manchester, James D., private; enr. Oct. 30. 1861.
Babcock, Perry, private.
Service, Hiram, private.
Service, Stephen, private.
Munson, Henry, private.

CAPT. CALVIN LITTLEFIELD'S (K) COMPANY.

Littlefield, Calvin, capt.; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Cooley, A. E., 1st lieut.; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Woodward, W. J. M., 2d lieut.; enr. Oct. 14, 1861.
Wodell, Isaac P., 1st. sergt.; enr. Oct. 30, 1861.
Johnson, Alba H., sergt.; enr. Oct. 19, 1861.
Miles, Josiah, sergt.; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Cole, Martin L., sergt.; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Flansburg, William, sergt.; enr. Jan. 22, 1862.
Sprague, Charles H., corp.; enr. Oct. 30, 1861.
Maxson, Charles B., corp.; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Ramsdell, Ornaldo, corp.; enr. Dec. 18, 1861.
Wallace, Hiram, corp.; enr. Jan. 12, 1862.
Miller, Francis, corp.; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Clark, Oliver P., corp.; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Davis, Charles H., corp.; enr. Nov. 4, 1861.
Brewster, Byron A., music'n.; enr. Dec. 13, 1861.
Hewitt, Lafayette, mus.c'n; enr. Jan. 24, 1862.
Parker, Isaac, wagoner; enr. Oct. 23, 1861.
Bailey, Joseph, private; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Bullock, Lovell, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Brewster, John A., private; enr. Dec. 13, 1861.
Brown, Harvey, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1861.
Brown, Elisha, private; enr. Jan. 9, 1862.
Buck, Albert, private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Barnum, Elias, private; enr. Feb. 2, 1862.
Backus, George, private; enr. Feb. 23, 1862.
Backus, John, private; enr. Feb. 16, 1862.
Beckwith, Francis, private; enr. Jan. 21, 1862.
Becker, William C., private; enr Dec. 11, 1861.
Carl, Thomas, private; enr. Feb. 21, 1862.
Clark, Le Grand, private; enr. Feb. 16, 1862.
Clark, Silas, private; enr. Jan. 12, 1862.
Clark, Lyman, private; enr. Jan. 9, 1862.
Champlin, Oscar, private; enr. Dec. 11, 1861.
Canfield, Nelson, private; enr. Feb. 7, 1862.
Curtis, Fessenden, private; enr. Jan. 15, 1862.
Cronk, Reuben, private; enr. Jan. 21, 1862.
Cooper, Ethan, private; enr. Jan. 26, 1862.
Cohow, Alexander, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Chamberlain, David, private; enr. Nov. 4, 1861.
Cook, George, private; enr. Dec. 16, 1861.
Dack, Alonzo C., private; enr. Dec. 14, 1861.
Davis, John M., private; enr. Nov. 4, 1861.
Davis, Robert C., private; enr. Dec. 14, 1861.
De Rosia, William, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1861.
Donner, George, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1861.
Donner, Louis, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1861.
Dryden, John, private; enr. Oct. 23. 1861.
Dryden, Byron, private; enr. Dec. 10, 1861.
Duman, Austin, private; enr. Feb. 22, 1862.
Elder, Matthew, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Farrall, Hugh, private; enr. Feb. 19, 1862.
Franklin, Hiram, private; enr. Jan. 22, 1862.
Fairbanks, George L., private; enr. Feb. 18, 1862.
Gruff, Israel, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1861.
Green, Philo, private; enr. Oct. 26, 1861.
Holley, Charles I., private; enr. Oct. 30, 1861.
Hall, Lyman S., private; enr. Nov. 20, 1861.
Hall, Milton D., private; enr. Dec. 16, 1861.
Haight, Charles S., private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Hunter, Samuel R., private; enr. Jan. 15, 1862.
Haranman, Marin C., private; enr. Feb. 7, 1862.
Hening, Peter, private; enr. Feb. 6, 1862.
Ingals, Samuel, private; enr. Dec. 11, 1861.
Jarvis, Francis, private; enr. Dec. 28, 1861.
Kenyoon, Hosea, private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
King, John L., private; enr. Feb. 16, 1862.
Maltby, Dexter, private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Mack, Chester, private; enr. Dec. 11, 1861.
Murrain, James, private; enr. Feb. 18, 1862.
Nevill, William J., private; enr. Feb. 18, 1862.
Nevill, John C., private; enr. Feb. 21, 1862.

Presley, Enos R., private; enr. Oct. 20, 1861.
Phillips, Freeman, private; enr. Feb. 3, 1862.
Rogers, George, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.
Russell, Wallace F., private; enr. Oct. 31, 1861.
Rase, Merritt, private; enr. Dec. 26, 1861.
Rice, Edward, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1861.
Ryan, Thomas, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1861.
Ragan, Morris, private; enr. Jan. 24, 1862.
Spicer, William R., private; enr. Feb. 24, 1862.
Smith, George, private; enr. Oct. 29, 1861.
Smith, Frank, private; enr. Nov. 28, 1861.
Shaw, Samuel, private; enr. Jan. 24, 1862.
Somerville, John, private; enr. Dec. 20, 1861.
Spencer, William, private; enr. Feb. 6, 1862.
Thompson, Duane F., private; enr. Jan. 5, 1862.
Teft, Barton E., private; enr. Nov. 12, 1861.
Tooker, George E., private; enr. Jan. 16, 1862.
Tooley, Dexter, private; enr. Feb. 17, 1862.
Turner, Oscar L., private; enr. Feb. 16, 1862.
Woodward, Constant, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Worelin, Archibald, private; enr. Oct. 25, 1861.
Walters, George, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1861.
Wood, William A., private; enr. Feb. 2, 1862.
Williamson, Oscar, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.

97TH REGIMENT.

CAPT. A. D. PARSONS' COMPANY.

Conyne, William, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Smith, Oliver, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1861.
Valentine, Milo, private; enr. Oct. 15, 1861.
Gouldthrite, Chester, private; enr. Dec. 10, 1861.
Pennock, Wilson, private; enr. Dec. 10, 1861.
Paddock, Charles, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Ponto, Augustus, private; enr. Dec. 12, 1861.

CAPT. GUSTAVUS M. PALMER'S (K) COMPANY.

Michael Kirley, 1st sergt.; enr. Nov. 1, 1861.
Clark, Benjamin, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Ressequie, Marion, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Ressequie, Samuel, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.

102D REGIMENT.

CAPT. D. M. ELMORE'S COMPANY.

Booker, Edward, 3d sergt.; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Connor, John O., 7th corp.; enr. Jan. 20, 1862.
Cole, Philip, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Fenton, Eleazur, private; enr. Jan. 2, 1862.
Belcher, Orren H., private; enr. Dec. 15, 1861.
Gregor, Sebastian, private; enr. Jan. 10, 1862.
McDonald, Wm. John, private; enr. Feb. 1, 1862.

CAPT. J. WOODRUFF LEWIS' (K) COMPANY.

Carlos, Edwin, 3d corp.; enr. Nov. 6, 1861.
Bacon, Milo A., 7th corp.; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Keys, Jacob, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1861.
Mills, Lloyd, private; enr. Nov. 8, 1861.
Styees, James, private; enr. Dec. 3, 1861.

106TH REGIMENT.

CAPT. JESSE COGSWELL'S (G) COMPANY.

Bascom, Nelson, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.

186TH REGIMENT.

CAPT. WELCH'S (A) COMPANY.

Welch, H. J., capt.; enr. 1864
Edmans, C. J., 1st lieut.; enr. 1864.
Macomber, E., 2d lieut.; enr. 1864.
Ash, David, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Armstrong, George, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Baily, Yeshuran, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Burns, James, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Bence, Lyle, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Bence, William, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Barnes, Homer A., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Bachris, George, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Bachman, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Cooper, Abram G., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Covey, Lorenzo, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Copp, John H., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Clark, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Clurtyman, Herom, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1864.
Cory, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Commerford, John, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Corcoran, William, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1864.
Crotzenburgh, George H., private; enr. Aug. 23, '64.
Chadwick, William, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Crowner, Silas, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Caldwell, De Witt C., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Donehue, David, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Farmer, James, private; enr. Aug 20, 1864.
Frislet, Francis, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Farley, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Frazelle, George, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Graham, Edwin, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Gates, Crouson O., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Graham, Samuel, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Huit, Volney O., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Hunt, Abram E., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Harris, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Hiser, Philip, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Holmes, Theodore, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Hunt, Lucian, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Johnson, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Leonard, Fayette, private, enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Lake, Christopher C., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Lamphear, H. K., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Lamphear, Orin P., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Nichols, J. W., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
North, Albert A., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Ormeston, James, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Philip, Eben, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Salter, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Swift, Jabez N., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Sammons, Johnson, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Steele, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Tasker, Clement C., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Van Amber, Isaac, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1864.
Wilcox, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1864.
Walsh, James H., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Weed, Henry C., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.

CAPT. E. J. MARSH'S (C) COMPANY.

Marsh, E. Jay, capt.; enr. Aug. 13, 1864.
Yates, Henry, 1st lieut.; enr. Sept. 7, 1864.
Swan, Edwin, 2d lieut.; enr. Sept. 7, 1864.
Bartlett, John W., private; enr. Aug 15, 1864.
Randal, Orson, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
Lewis, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Gill, William H., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Muzzy, Lawson R., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Gillett, Eli S., private; enr. Aug. 29 1864.
Seamans, George W., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Sulivan, George D., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Greene, Edward W., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Parks, Franklin H., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Palmer, Julius L., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1864.
Austin, Palmer, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Adset, Elijah R., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Brown, Bradley B., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Barber, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Baleun, Dennis G., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Bosworth, Lester A., private; Aug. 30, 1864.
Bartlet, Braton H., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Balcum, Aloy M., private; enr. Aug 24, 1864.
Coates, David C., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1864.
Coon, John H., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Crosby, Ephraim C., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Dealing, Martin E., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1864.
Evans, Charles T., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Fowler, John, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1864.
Fasett. Alonzo W., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Gage, William K., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Gregory, John K., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Green, Bertram S., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1864.
Green, Milo J., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Hafford, Jacob T., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Hitchcock, William, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Hinman, William B., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Jenny, Lovett A., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Jayner, Robert, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1864.
Jayner, Alonzo W., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Kilfeather, William, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Lodor, Hiram R., private; enr Aug. 24, 1864.
Lotwell, David, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
McNeil, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
McKee, Oscar R., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1864.
Morehouse, Warren, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1864.
Marsh, Luther M., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1864.
Marsh, Walter P., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1864.
Norton, William W., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Otiarson, Artist W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Oatman, Bradford D., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Randall, Norman, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1864.
Robbins, John, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1864.
Rasom, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Shaver, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Stiles, Nathan C., private; enr. Sept. 3, 1864.
Trear, Charles J., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Vinica, Francis E., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1864.
Wagner, James B., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Whaley, Gardner, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Waite, Charles M., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Weaver, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Wright, William H., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Wilder, Allen J., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.

CAPT. RICH'D R. McMULLEN'S (D) COMPANY.

Philips, Augustus J., 1st lieut.; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Staplin, Delos, 2d lieut; enr. Sept. 3, 1864.
Adkins, William H., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Adkins, George W., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Andrew, Moses J., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Adkins, Thomas S., private; enr. Sept 4, 1864.
Arnold, George, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Arnold, Clifton, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Bull, Johnson P., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Bell, Thomas W., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Bogardus, Edward Q., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Butts, Darius, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Bezenas, Joel B., private; enr. Sept. 3, 1864.
Butterfield, Orin, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Boynton, George V., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Bettie, Robert, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1864.
Carl, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Clark, Lucius, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Conger, Squire C., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Colon, Justus, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1864.
Clasin, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Dubois, Alexander, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1864.
Eggleston, Joel M., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Earrus, Charles T., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Ellis, Walter G., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Forsyth, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Gillett, Donaldson, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Griffith, Walter, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Golby, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Grunell, George, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Johnson, Silas, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Johnson, Harlow, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Klock, Henry H., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Kilary, Justin, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Krausman, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Lee, George W., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Landon, Truman, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Lingenfelter, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Mosher, Norman, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Nichols, Howard, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Ostrander, Isaac R., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
O'Maria, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Pool, Munson G, private; enr. Aug 23, 1864.
Perkins, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Parrish, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Petrie, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Petiit, Adelbert, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Putnam, John W., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Putnam, Albert W., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Putnam, John, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Putnam, J., private; enr. Sept. 4, 1864.
Putnam, Jeremiah M., private; enr. Sept. 4, 1864.
Rawson, George, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1864.
Reed, Marcus, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Robbins, George, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Rogers, George, private; enr. Aug 20, 1864.
Sharp, John C., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Stanley, Frederick M., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Smith, Nelson E., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Smith, Theodore R., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Sperry, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Storie, David, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Sloat, Edward A., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Thompson, James, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Tompkins, John L, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Tyler, Levi, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Underwood, James, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Willard, Martin L., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Watson, Edgar, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Wooledge, Alfred A., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Wernicke, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Wood, John H., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Young, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Zeller, John J., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.

CAPT. LANSING SNELL'S (E) COMPANY.

Snell, Lansing, capt.
Abbey, Alsoup, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Allen, Joseph F., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Babcock, George F., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Barton, Thomas, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1864.
Bonstedt, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Bogert, John, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Bartlett, Joseph A., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Chase, Enoch M., private; enr. Sept. 7, 1864.
Chapman, Rhinalda W., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Chapman, Henry D., private; enr. Sept. 7, 1864.
Chapman, George, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Cornwell, Edwin, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1864.
Chapman, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Carlisle, Eber S., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Carpenter, James E., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Cornwell, Nelson M., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Carlise, Eber S., Jr., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Cole, George M., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Dickinson, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Dapper, John, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Dailey, Simon, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1864.
Dean, George C., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Dickinson, Frederick S., private; enr. Aug 23, 1864.
Dodge, Henry C., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Dillin, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Delmars, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Dailey, Alonzo S., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Evans, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Fredenburgh, James, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
French, George W., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Frogget, James, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Fish, George W., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.
Fredenburgh, Albert M., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Gregerich, John, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1864.
Graham, James E., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Hart, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Hutchinson, Harlow, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1864.
Hagan, James, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Hall, Merrick, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
House, Jacob Jr., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Hill, Albridge, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Hildreth, Roswell, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1864.
Henry, Philip, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Irvin, Richard A., private; enr. Aug. 26, 1864.
Kring, Anson, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Knight, William M., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Ladd, Alexander, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1864.
Lewis, Lloyd S., private; enr. Aug. 26, 1864.
Markle, Frank H., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Maxon, Matthew, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Marsh, Benjamin B., private; enr. Sept. 2, 1864.
Place, George, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Peck, William K., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Pierce, Byron, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1864.
Petrie, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Petrie, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Peck, Duane, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Pratt, George A., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Powers, William H., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Rice, Orrin, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Riley, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Rickett, Charles G., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Raught, Abram, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Rood, Lewellyn, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Snell, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Smith, John F., Jr., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1864.
Skinner, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Sawyer, Cromwell, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Swan, Alfred, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Snell, Jeremiah, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Swartwout, Hezekiah, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Smith, Freeman B., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Swan, Albert B., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Tespening, John, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Tyler, James, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
Thrasher, George, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Taylor, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Tuttle, Aaron K, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Taylor, James A., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Watkins, Erasmus D., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1864.

White, Joseph D., private; enr. Aug 30, 1864.
Walrath, Alonzo, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Walrath, Watson E., private; enr. Sept. 4, 1864.
Warren, George, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Wanen, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Walts, Nelson, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Wood, Marshal W., private; enr. Sept. 5, 1864.

DETACHMENT FORWARDED BY CO. K.

Benton, E. A., private; enr. Sept. 7, 1864.
Bullock, William W., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Brainard, Henry H., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Comstock, Elisha P., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Fullmer, Theodore B., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1864.
Fitterly, Scetcelle, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
Gleugsher, John, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
Hilts, George W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1864.
Haskel, Emory, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1864.
Hodge, Chauncey D., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Hall, Warren W., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Hall, Benjamin C, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1864.
Keeler, William H., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Luther, William, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Lamphere, Eugene, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Mitchell, Henry H., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Noah, David, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1864.
Neil, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Snyder, Morgan, private; enr. Sept. 13, 1864.
Serrice, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1864.
Snyder, Edwin, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Turtles, Germain, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
White, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Winner, David, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Wood, Arnold Webster, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Willoughby, Leander, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
Warner, William W., private; enr. Aug. 28, 1864.

CAPT. DANIEL B. ROOD'S (H) COMPANY.

Rood, Daniel B., capt.; enr. 1864.
Cutler, Orville L., 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Allen, Amasa F., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Allen, Alfred T., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Andrews, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Barber, Thomas J, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Bartlett, Jacob A., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Benway, Ziba, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Campbell, William A., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Campbell, Hiram K., private; enr. Aug. 26, 1864.
Carter, Charles D., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Courts, Nicholas, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Clark, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Fitzpatrick, Celestia, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Hewitt, Clark J., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.
Hewitt, George D., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Hungerford, Morris C., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Hammond, Chester, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Kimball, George W., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.
Powell, James A., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Potter, Merritt, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1864.
Selluk, Edgar A., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Van Pelt, Spencer S., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Wickes, James, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1864.
Woolworth, Elijah M., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Wheelock, Edward W., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1864.

CAPT. CHARLES S. MUNGER'S (I) COMPANY.

Best, George, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Cornwell, Demastis, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1864.
Durham, Oscar, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
Durham, Henry D., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
Elmer, Eben, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Flunder, Reuben W., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Hammond, Bratton W., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1864.
Keisel, Adam, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1864.
Miller, William H., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1864.
Marsh, James, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1864.
Marsh, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1864.
Robertson, Charles C., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1864.

CAPT. JOSHUA M. MANSFIELD'S (K) COMPANY.

Hoes, James G., 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 1864.
Cary, John, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1864.
Rowe, Thomas C., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1864.
Spence, Philander A., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Tripp, Scranius H., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1864.

193D REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

Albecker, Jacob, private; enr. Mar. 20, 1865.
Berry, Daniel C., private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.
Butterfield, James B., private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Childester, David, private; enr. Apr. 5, 1865.
Esselstyn, John B., private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.
Ealy, William H., private; enr. Feb. 18, 1865.
Edwards, Thomas, private; enr. Apr. 3, 1865.
Gaddes, William, private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.
Hunt, John, private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.
Hose, Peter, private; enr. Feb. 14, 1865.
King, William R., private; enr. Mar. 1, 1865.
Landon, George A., private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Marvin, Samuel, private; enr. Mar. 28, 1865
Northrop, William, private; enr. April 5, 1865.
Offin, Benjamin, private; enr. Mar. 2, 1865.
Potter, Amos, private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Remer, George, private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Rowe, Franklin, private; enr. Mar. 4, 1865.
Rowe, Timothy, Jr., private; enr. Mar. 4, 1865.
Ross, Norman W., private; enr. Mar. 6, 1865.
Smith, Horace, private; enr. Feb. 25, 1865.
Tompson, John, private; enr. Mar. 17, 1865.
West, Andrew J., private; enr. Mar. 20, 1865.
York, Edson D., private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Arnold, George W., private; enr. Mar. 24, 1865.
Anderson, Rayner E., private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Bigness, Zebby, private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865
Button, Darwin, private; enr. Mar. 20, 1865.
Brown, John, private; enr. Feb. 21, 1865.
Benett, Thomas B., private; enr. Feb. 17, 1865.
Bingham, James H., private; enr. Mar. 16, 1865.
Bassett, James C., private; enr. Mar. 4, 1865.
Craig, Henry, private; enr. Mar. 3, 1865.
Carter, Daniel, private; enr. Mar. 4, 1865.
Chase, Willis R., private; enr. Mar. 16, 1865.
Chase, John, private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.
Dillon, Thomas, private; enr. Mar. 20, 1865.
Flanigan, Thomas, private; enr. Feb. 10, 1865.
Flaherty, Owen, private; enr. Feb. 20, 1865.
Franklin, William, private; enr. Feb. 14, 1865.
Ford, Andres, private; enr. Feb. 28, 1865.
Friszell, Daniel, private; enr. Mar. 7, 1865.
Gillespie, Sylvanius, private; enr. Mar. 6, 1865.
Godard, Lewis W., private; enr. Feb. 23. 1865.
Gouldthral, Benoni, private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Hall, Thomas, private; enr. Mar. 22, 1865.
Hunter, Eugene, private; enr. Feb. 14, 1865.
Henry, Theodore, private; enr. Feb. 25, 1865.
Hammond, Lewis, private; enr. Mar. 22, 1865.
Hibbard, Heman A., private; enr. Mar. 21, 1865.
Hays, John, private; enr. Mar. 3, 1865.
Hollywood, William, private; enr. March 20, 1865.
Ingerson, Oscar T., private; enr. Feb. 25, 1865.
Jodd, Lavila, private; enr. Feb. 7, 1865.
Knapp, Henry, private; enr. Mar. 7, 1865.
Lunney, John, private; enr. Mar. 25, 1865.
Laportra, Joseph, private; enr. Mar. 6, 1865.
Lawton, Melvin, private; enr. Mar. 11, 1865.
Lamener, David, private; enr. Feb. 25, 1865.
Moran, John, private; enr. Feb. 27, 1865.
Meyers, Isaac, private; enr. Feb. 21, 1865.
Marshall, Joseph, private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.
McCann, Patrick, private; enr. Mar. 20, 1865.
Petty, Peter, private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Prettie, Thomas, private; enr. Feb. 16, 1865.
Prittie, John, private; enr. Feb. 16, 1865.
Roach, Thomas, private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.
Rivers, Alexander, private; enr. Mar. 3, 1865.
Romain, Charles, private; enr. Feb. 17, 1865.
Ruslow, Thomas, private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Ruslow, Joseph, private; enr. Mar. 13, 1865.
Robertson, Andrew J., private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Rea, William J., private; enr. Mar. 9, 1865.
Rounds, Zenas M., private; enr. Mar. 28, 1865.
Shoen, Henry, private; enr. Mar. 9, 1865.
Sanborn, Edward, private; enr. Mar. 9, 1865.
Strait, Oren C., private; enr. Mar. 9, 1865.
Socket, Roswell, private; enr. Feb. 17, 1865.
Slack, Walter, private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Sunman, Thomas, private; enr. Mar. 23, 1865.
Steward, David, private; enr. March 20, 1865.
Tobin, Martin, private; enr. Mar. 14, 1865.
Taft, Brainard S., private; enr. Feb. 19, 1865.
Townsend, Julius S., private; enr. Feb. 21, 1865.
Truman, Evan, private; enr Mar. 8, 1865
Van Camp, David, private; enr. Feb. 28, 1865.
Washer, Joseph F., private; enr. Mar. 23, 1865.
West, Matthew E., private; enr. Mar. 15, 1865.
Whitiker, Ervin, private; enr. Feb. 27, 1865.
Wolford, Christopher, private; enr. March 24, 1865.
Yemo, Joseph, private; enr. March 13, 1865.
Zimmeron, Eugene, private; enr. March 6, 1865.

1ST CAVALRY.

CAPT. JAMES CROMWELL'S (D) COMPANY.

McCauley, Thomas, mus.; enr. Oct. 4, 1861.

CAPT. JOHN W. HORR'S (E) COMPANY.

Ash, William, farrier; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Cowan, Edwin R., private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Crossett, George, private; enr. Oct. 22, 1861.
Howell, Nelson, private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Illingsworth, Alfred E., private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
McCanna, Patrick H., private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
McCollops, Samuel M., private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Nevills, James C., private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.
Sherman, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 11, 1861.

2D IRA HARRIS GUARDS (6TH CAV.)

CAPT. WILLIAM E. BARDSLEY'S COMPANY.

Phelps, Edward H., far. & black.; enr. Sept. 13, 1861.
Fergerson, James, private; enr. Sept. 21, 1861.
Fryer, Richard B., private; enr. Sept. 18, 1861.
Polaskie, Edward, private; enr. Sept. 21, 1861.
Horton, Andrew, private; enr. Sept. 18, 1861.
Horton, Riley E., private; enr. Sept. 18, 1861.
Ryder, Walter, private; enr. Sept. 18, 1861.
York, Edson D., private; enr. Sept. 24, 1861.
York, Horace J., private; enr. Sept. 24, 1861.

11TH CAVALRY (SCOTT'S 900).

COMPANY H.

Afforter, Frederick, corp.; enr. Jan. 31, 1862.
Potter, Cleveland, corp.; enr Jan. 31, 1862.
Pitt, John, corp.; enr. Jan. 31, 1862.
Cummings, Patrick, private; enr. Jan. 13, 1862.

30TH CAVALRY.

CAPT. JAS. P. PATTERSON'S (H) COMPANY.

Baird, Henry, 6th sergt.; enr. July 5, 1863.
Neville, George, 4th corp.; enr. July 8, 1863.
Mair, Edward, 5th corp.; enr. July 24, 1863.
Flynn, Patrick, 6th corp; enr. June 27, 1863.
Allen, Joseph, private; enr. June 24, 1863.
Bassinger, William, private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Bigelow, John, private; enr. July 7, 1853.
Brown, John, private; enr. July 15, 1863.
Boutwell, Enos E., private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Caulfield, Patrick, private; enr. July 10, 1863.
Doty, George, private; enr. July 5, 1863.
Flynn, John, private; enr. July 16, 1863.
Flynn, Michael, private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Lawton, Theodore, private; enr. June 9, 1863.
Montando, Duff, private; enr. July 7, 1863.
Porch, William, private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Smith, Richard, private; enr. July 5, 1863.
Williams, William A., private; enr. July 9, 1865.

CAPT. WM. P. HALLETT'S (I) COMPANY.

Manigold, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Tanner, Milo J., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1863.
Wells, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.

18TH CAVALRY.

CAPT. WARREN S. SMITH'S (H) COMPANY.

Smith, Warren S., capt.; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Keits, John H., 1st lieut.; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Cummings, Albert, 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Clark, George P., enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
McNiel, Floyd A., enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Danahy, Daniel, enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Clark, James, enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Ferguson, Charles J., enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Washburne, Alonzo, enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Hammond, Alvaro, enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Dodge, Lewis T., enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Lane, William, enr. Sept. 7, 1863.
Taylor, Allen, enr. Aug. 20, 1864.
Gayer, Richard, enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Keyser, Delevan J., enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
McNeil, Oren S., enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Ivory, John W., enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Waffle, James, enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Prato, George, enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Waffle, William, enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Austin, Freeman, private; enr. Sept. 21, 1863.
Banks, Lewis D., private; enr. Sept. 28, 1863.
Blair, Willis J., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Burns, Edward, private; enr. Sept. 25, 1863.
Bacon, George W., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Barber, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Bowman, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Davenport, Edwin, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1863.
Demeli, Fred. E., private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Corey, William C., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Comms, Alonzo, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Carr, Smith, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Cataract, James, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Ferrill, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Fairman, Nelson, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Garrison, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Gardner, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Graves, Lysander, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Hines, John, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Jackson, James H., private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Kellogg, Eli, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1863.
La Breck, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Lashar, Edwin S., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Lowery, James, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Lonctol, Alphonso, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1863.
Maxwell, William, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Mercier, F. St. Francis, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1863.
Maher, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Moffatt, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
McBride, Thomas M., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
McVaugh, James, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Nash, George A., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Nellis, James, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Norris, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Norris, John, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Ripley, Josiah, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1863.
Simpson, James I., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Servis, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Shew, William, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Steadman, John D., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Thompson, William, private; enr. Sept. 22, 1863.
Wood, Benjamin F., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Woodard, George O., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Winchester, Merritt, private; enr. Sept. 11, 1863.

CAPT. BROCKHOLST L. POWERS' COMPANY.

Barlow, Eli, private; enr. Nov. 2, 1863.
Knight, Frederick, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1863.
Loomis, Frederick, private; enr. Nov. 10, 1863.
Russell, Richard, private; enr. Nov. 3, 1863.
Russell, Ithmer, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1863.
Rivers, Theodore, private; enr. Nov. 2, 1863.
Rogers, Miles V., private; enr. Sept. 28, 1863.
Thomson, James, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1863.
Winters, Elijah, private; enr. Nov. 18, 1863.

CAPT. WILLIAM DAVIS' COMPANY.

Becker, Charles L., private; enr. Nov. 3, 1863.
Barnard, Bartlett, private; enr. Dec. 12, 1863.
Bowen, Francis, private; enr. Dec. 11, 1863.
Clyde, Charles, private; enr. Dec. 4, 1863.
Elliott, Andrew, private; enr. Dec. 4, 1863.
Heath, Calvin, private; enr. Dec. 7, 1863.
June, Shelden, private; enr. Dec. 8, 1863.
McGuire, John, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1863.
Place, Ferdinand, private; enr. Dec. 2, 1863.

CAPT. JOSEPH L. SIMPSON'S (L) COMPANY.

Simpson, Joseph H., capt.; enr. Jan. 30, 1864.

Falts, Ira J., 1st sergt.; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Evans, Gilman, q m.-sergt.; enr. Nov. 28, 1863.
Wilcox, Miles S., com.-sergt.; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Worthington, Benjamin, sergt.; enr. Dec. 20, 1863.
Sloat, James M., corp.; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Booth, William E., corp.; enr. Nov. 13, 1863.
Robins, Maitland L., corp.; enr. Dec. 18, 1863.
Ramsdell, Francis L., trumpeter; enr. Dec. 21, 1861.
Comstock, Benjamin F., saddler; enr. Dec. 25, 1863.
De Marse, Henry, farrier; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Buell, Robert, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Brown, John, private; enr. Jan. 4, 1864.
Burnett, William, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Cornell, William, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Huntly, Howard, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1863.
Hamlin, James M., private; enr. Dec. 16, 1863.
Jessman, Francis, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Johnston, William, private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Wilson, Albert, private; enr. Dec. 29, 1863.
Wright, Seaman, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1863.

20TH CAVALRY.

CAPT. CHARLES F. SMITH'S COMPANY.

Smith, Charles F., capt.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Leonard, Frederick M., 1st. lieut.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Avery, Samuel I., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Bossout, Leander E., private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Burnham, Lorin O., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Burton, William, private; enr. July 22, 1863.
Bossout, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Cottrel, Charles, private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Draper, Charles, private; enr. July 7, 1863.
Fuller, James F., private; enr. July 11, 1863.
Fober, John, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Goodenough, Milton H., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Ingraham, Simeon, private; enr. June 30, 1863.
Lamonk, John, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Lamphear, Nelson W., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Miller, Russell A., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Miller, Milton H., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
McDonald, Randle, private; enr. July 24, 1863.
Nobles, John, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Parker, Lorrin B., private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Rockwood, Fernando L., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Spalding, George, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Shaffrey, Thomas, private; enr. July 13, 1863.
Stowel, Elias B., private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Shelden, Edmon J., private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Seeley, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Stowel, George H., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.

CAPT. JOHN O'HARRA'S (B) COMPANY.

O'Harra, John, capt.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Allen, George W., private; enr. July 6, 1863.
Allen, Harvey J., private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Ault, David, private; enr. July 3, 1863.
Ault, James, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Antis, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Amont, George, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Beattie, William M., private; enr. July 3, 1863.
Baldwin, Sidney D., private; enr. July 6, 1863.
Brown, Amos, private; enr. June 22, 1863.
Baity, Frederick, private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Barney, Delos A., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Cadwell, Holcomb, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1863.
Claflin, Newell B., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Converse, Gordon T., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Cushman, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Crawford, Morris, private; enr. July 3, 1863.
Costello, James, private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Cleary, John J., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Donaldson, Henry, private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Dennison, Charles E., private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Dingmen, Daniel, private; enr. July 1, 1863.
Durham, Chauncey, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Ellsworth, William H., private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Emmons, Samuel M., private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Forward, Marstein, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1863.
Fall, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Fecker, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Fecker, George, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Fenton, Eleazer, private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Farrell, Patrick, private; enr. July 8, 1863.
Flack, John, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Guernsey, James O., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Gloyd, Charles E., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Henderson, Hiram, private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Holywarth, Christian, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Hart, William, private; enr. July 17, 1863.
Hardie, John, private; enr. June 24, 1863.
Horner, John, private; enr. July 2, 1863.
Jeffers, Orville, private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Leonard, Charles, private; enr. July 4, 1863.
Lemmon, Levi, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Laillet, Jude A., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Lane, Stephen G., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Lee, James A., private; enr. July 6, 1863.
Martin, Michael, private; enr. June 30, 1863.
Marshall, Edmond, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Mount, Wilson, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Malone, Henry, private; enr. July 1, 1863.
McOmber, George, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1863.
Marks, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
McNeil, Demont, private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Parnahm, George, private; enr. July 14, 1863.
Primer, Joseph, private; enr. July 11, 1863.
Petrie, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Potter, Sylvester D., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Reeves, Alzaphin B., private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Rice, William M., private; enr. July 7, 1863.
Robins, Eugene, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Reff, John, private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Robins, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Rafter, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Starkweather, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Stiles, George, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Scott, David, private; enr. July 5, 1863.
Stokes, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Smith, Cornelius, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Tyler, Beloit, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1863
Thomas, John, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Van Hooser, John P., private; enr. July 16, 1863.
Van Allen, Charles, private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Van Allen, John, private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Williams, John, private; enr. July 1, 1863.
Webb, Hubert L., private; enr. July 6, 1863.

CAPT. JOHN CUDWORTH'S COMPANY.

Cudworth, John, capt.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
McAllaster, William P., 1st lieut.; enr Sept. 3, 1863.
Ryther, William Fred., 2d lieut.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Anable, Levi F., sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1863.
Brown, William B., private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Brown, Harvey G., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Beadle, John, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Barnett, Benjamin F., sergt.; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Cross, Samuel P., private; enr. July 11, 1863.
Cox, Thomas, private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Chaumont, Lewis, private; enr. July 1, 1863.
Crabb, Anson D., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1863.
Cook, William H., private; enr. July 31, 1863.
Cook, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1863.
Class, William, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Crowden, James, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Caswell, Thomas, sergt.; enr. July 25, 1863.
Christian, Henry L., ord. sergt.
Deno, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Duy, Nelson V., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Dillenbeck, John, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Dunlap, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Draper, Edmond, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Davis, James, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Dowlin, Joseph, private; enr. 1863.
Earl, Homer, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Flick, Alexander, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Furlony, Thomas, corp.; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Gates, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Gillett, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Gardner, James G., corp.; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Gillett, George, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Hunt, John, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Hunt, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Hicks, William, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
House, John M., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Hancock, Luther J., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Harris, William H., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Holmes, George H., corp.; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
House, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Klock, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Lany, Roger, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Lain, Wesley, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Lennix, Alfred, wagoner; enr. Aug. 16, 1863.
McConnell, John, sergt.; enr. July 3, 1863.
Muckle, John J., bugler; enr. July 27, 1863.
McCollom, Francis, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
McIntyre, Newton, private; enr. Aug. 3, 1863.
Mosher, Charles F., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
McIntyre, Christopher, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Murphy, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
McDaniels, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1863.
Manchester, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Melouz, John, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
Myers, August, private; enr. 1863.
Ormiston, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Powers, Morris, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Palmer, James H., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Perrigo, John, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Perrigo, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Prindell, Nelson, com. sergt.; enr. July 1, 1863.
Ryan, Stephen, private; enr. June 24, 1863.
Reidsdale, James, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Russel, William H., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Runyer, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Robb, Walter, q.m.-sergt.; enr. July 16, 1863.
Smith, William, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Stanton, Henry M., private; enr. 1863.
Sprague, Marcellus, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Sprague, Levi, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Simmonds, Lafayette M., saddler; enr. July 3, 1863.
Seymour, Levi, private; enr. July 31, 1863.
Smith, Wells B., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1863.
Snell, Duane, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Smith, James, private; enr. June 24, 1863.
Spraker, William J., corp.; Aug. 11, 1863.
Trumbull, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Truman, James F., private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Tait, Thomas, private; enr. July 16, 1863.
Taylor, Henry U., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Van Dusen, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Van Namee, William P., corp.; enr. July 2, 1863.
Welch, Osman, sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Wright, Henry J., corp; enr. July 10, 1863.
Wood, Alonzo, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1863.
Wright, Sanford, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.

CAPT. JACOB S. GATES' (D) COMPANY.

Gates, Jacob S., capt.; enr. Aug. 3, 1863.
Joy, Seymour H., 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Randall, Wm. H., enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Cook, Horace S., enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Brown, George M., enr. July 31, 1863.
Curtis, Horatio O., enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Hull, Austin W., enr. Aug. 11, 1863.
O'Conner, John, enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Bushnell, Lester, enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Woolever, John, enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Noyes, Fred., enr. July 9, 1863.
Hall, Rufus C., enr. Aug. 9, 1863.
Schram, William H., enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Adsit, Daniel C., enr. Aug. 6, 1863.
Baldwin, Delevan R., trumpeter; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Horton, Charles, trumpeter; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Johnson, Levi, farrier; enr. Aug. 11, 1863.
Wood, Benjamin B., farrier; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Allen, Lewis W., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Ayer, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Arnold, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Bacon, Albert, private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Boulyer, William, private; enr. July 21, 1863.
Breman, Joseph M., private; enr. 1863.
Birney, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1863.
Bushey, Gustave, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Borgy, Andrew F., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Burton, Melvin T., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Bicknell, John, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Blackmer, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Cronk, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Cornwall, Ezra H., private; enr. July 30, 1863.
Cronk, William, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Clark, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Cook, Menonis F., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Carpenter, John, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Cline, Joseph E., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Deamison, John, private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Dack, William H., private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
Dunn, William G., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Ehle, Richard D., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Eggleston, James E., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Fox, Charles, private; enr. June 30, 1863.
Goddard, E. P., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Garner, Hiram M., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Holdridge, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Horth, Charles R., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Hinckley, Delos, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Jenkins, Jackson, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Kimson, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Lewis, Joseph A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Locklin, James, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Mayo, George W., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1863.
Merrill, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Moody, Theodore, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
Martin, Alanson, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Martin, Joseph H., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Miller, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Nutting, Simeon, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Newell, William, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Price, James B., private; enr. July 21, 1863.
Pooler, William, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Parish, Westel, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Price, Western M., private; enr. July 24, 1863.
Robinson, Charles B., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Redmond, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Randall, Oscar F., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Randall, Daniel C., private; enr. Aug. 23, 1863.
Sterling, Adolphus, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Smith, John, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Sheeley, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
Sibison, David, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Smith, James N., private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Tubbs, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Vodra, William H., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Whitteman, Frank A., private; enr. July 7, 1863.
Weldon, Harrison, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Waltz, Chancey, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Waltz, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Warren, William, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Williams, James, private; enr. July 23, 1863.
Williams, Allen L., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
York, Nathaniel, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1863.

CAPT. N. M. CARTER'S (E) COMPANY.

Carter, Norris M., capt.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Budd, Joseph P., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Burnes, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1863.
Bradway, Clark, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Carter, Welton B., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Castles, William, private; enr. Aug. 3, 1863.
Cline, William, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Covey, David L., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Covey, William, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Daney, Demonis, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Drochen, John, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Ford, Alonzo, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Furgason, Orlando, private; enr. July 23, 1863.
Farr, Vincent L., private; enr. July 24, 1863.
Gowen, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1863.
Hewitt, Ganteir, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1863.
Hall, Vincent, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Hungerford, Elbert V., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Ingalls, John, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Luther, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Langstaff, Nathaniel, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Luther, Byron M., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Largett, Sylvester, private; enr. Aug. 3, 1863.
Laurence, William, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
La Clear, Byron, private; enr. July 29, 1863.
McNally, James J., private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Monahan, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 3, 1863.
McCallops, David E., private; enr. July 5, 1863.
Market, John, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
McGowan, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
McGowan, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Murray, James, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Neil, George, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Ormiton, William, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Rape, Thomas, private; enr. July 31, 1863.
Rape, James, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Rape, Anthony, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Randall, Watson, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Schuyler, Orville, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Servois, George, private; enr. July 31, 1863.
Smith, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Snyder, Albert G., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Taylor, George R., private; enr. July 24, 1863.
Thompson, Ephraim, private; enr. Aug. 3, 1863.
Van Pelt, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1863.

Vroman, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Van Amber, Loren, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1863.
Wiser, Hiram, private; enr. July 8, 1863.
Wood, George W., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Weaver, Smith, private; enr. July 31, 1863.
Wood, Leonard, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1863.
Wilbur, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.

CAPT. H. H. CARPENTER'S COMPANY.

Carpenter, Hiram H., 1st lieut; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Lee, Luther, Jr., 2d lieut.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Ager, Mark, private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Adkins, David A., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Adams, John T., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Alexander, Edward, private; enr. July 7, 1863.
Andrus, John, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
Ahles, Christian, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Benjamin, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Basset, John, private; enr. July 7, 1863.
Baker, George W., private; enr. June 30, 1863.
Chaumont, George W., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Cater, James, private; enr. July 22, 1863.
Cater, George, private; enr. July 22, 1863.
Cross, Anthony, private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Cranker, George W., private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Countryman, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Coonan, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Croisant, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Croisant, Lewis, private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Class, Jefferson, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1863.
Fisher, Stephen R., private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
Farrell, John, private; enr. July 22, 1863.
Gillett, Phenius H., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
George, Henry H., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Hogaboon, Archable, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Harris, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Hartmon, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Harder, Charles L., private; enr. July 5, 1863.
Johns, James, private; enr. July 7, 1863.
Jura, Julius, private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Lee, John, private; enr. July 10, 1863.
Lewis, James L., private; enr. July 6, 1863.
Moore, Martin D., private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Miller, Daniel D., private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
McCann, George W., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Nemyer, Harvey, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Prouty, Henry A., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Reed, Charles, private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Ripley, Calvin C., private; enr. July 21, 1863.
Rexford, Andrew, private; enr. July 28, 1863.
Ray, Lewis, private; enr. July 29, 1863.
Reed, Eugene, private; enr. July 22, 1863.
Ritter, Matthias, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Russel, Lemuel, private; enr. July 21, 1863.
Reed, Jermon, private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Ryan, John J., private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Reynolds, William, private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Slack, Edward S., private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Safford, William H., private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Simons, Duane E., private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Sherman, Benjamin, private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Swan, Clark, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Sayles, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Smith, Darius B., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Shannon, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Simpson, Truman, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Thompson, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Taylor, Rufus C., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Tarrey, Joseph A., private; enr. July 20, 1863.
Towsley, Eli, private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Towsley, James, private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Warner, Sylvanus, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Wagner, Norman, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Wright, James, private; enr. July 7, 1863.
Washbourn, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Wilkenson, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.

CAPT. HENRY C. CHITTENDEN'S COMPANY.

Chittenden, Henry C., captain; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Butler, Thomas H., 2d lieut.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Hadley, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Arresent, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Broom, Alfred G., private; enr. Aug. 3, 1863.
Brown, James M., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Betts, William H., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Banks, George H., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Brown, John, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Beebee, Sardis, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Brown, Matthew M., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Casse, Alfred J., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Connors, John, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Countryman, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Collins, Wm. H., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Countryman, Abraham, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Connor, John, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Do l, James, private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Decanter, Amos, private; enr. June 23, 1863.
Empmey, Job E., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Gould, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Gray, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Gregor, Sebastian, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Hinman, Walter C., private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Hamilton, George, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Hamlin, William, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Hamilton, John, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Horth, Marquiss, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Jones, Abram, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Leonard, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Lapatrie, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1863.
Lock, Alanson, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Maloney, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Masters, William, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Pepper, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Powell, Alvin, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Ray, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Spencer, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
St. John, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Tooley, Patrick H., private; enr. July 19, 1863.
Tewell, George L., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Tibbies, William C., private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Timerman, John, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Van Wallok, William, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Walker, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Wilson, Henry H., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Wilson, John, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.

CAPT. J. BOWER PRESTON, JR'S., COMPANY.

Preston, J. Bower, Jr., capt.; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.
Spencer, James M., 2d lieut.; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.
Blodgett, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Boscoe, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Closs, John H., private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
Goodenough, William H., private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Houk, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Legate, Edward, private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Legate, Harvey P., private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Morgan, Lyman, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Pickit, Earl, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1863.
Reynold, Gilbert, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.

CAPT. J. J. CARROLL'S (I) COMPANY.

Aspinwall, Joseph A., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1863.
Ault, Hiram, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1863.
Andrew, Sherman, private; enr. Sept. 17, 1863.
Barrett, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Bailey, Harvey, private; enr. July 9, 1863.
Button, George H., private; enr. Sept. 16, 1863.
Brown, Reuben, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Cadwell, Edward J., private; enr. Aug. 2, 1863.
Carpenter, Samuel W., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Cutler, Deforest, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.
David, James, private; enr. Sept. 7, 1863.
Dewey, James, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1863.
Done, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.
Davis, John S., private; enr. Sept. 7, 1863.
Eaton, Edward E., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Farmer, Peter, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1863.
Ferguson, Henry S., private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick, private; enr. June 25, 1863.
Heald, Haywood H., private; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.
James, Isaiah H., private; enr. Sept. 10, 1863.
Jury, Ferdinand, private; enr. July 16, 1863.
Jones, David, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1863.
Mishow, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Parker, John, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Parker, Dewitt H., private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Patrick, Marcus, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1863.
Stratton, John, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1863.
Simpson, Robert, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.
Smith, Edward H., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Sypher, George, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Smith, Newell, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Wilcox, Samuel B., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Washburn, George, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Welsh, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.
Veeder, Byron, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
McGrath, Levi, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.

CAPT. S. L. BRIDGEFORD'S (K) COMPANY.

Armstrong, John, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Brooks, Thaddeus, private; enr. July 31, 1863.
Babcock, John K., private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.
Churchill, Cyrus, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.
Dene, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Elkins, William H., private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
Elderkin, George E., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Elkins, George M., private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
Fisher, Ezekiel, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Goslit, Edward, private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.
Gifford, William H., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Gardner, Erwin, private; enr. Sept. 17, 1863.
Hadsele, Eliab, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Hall, William, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Horo, William O., private; Aug. 22, 1863.
Holiday, Sherbone, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1863.
Jackson, John J., private; Sept. 14, 1863.
Leslie, George, private; enr. Sept. 10, 1863.
Larkin, Edward D., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Lane, Adson, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1863.
Martin, Enos, private; enr. Sept. 7, 1863.
Myers, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Moore, James, private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
O'Hara, Peter, private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.
Osborne, Schuyler, private; enr. Sept. 9, 1863.
Parker, George, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Rider, Ellis, private; enr. Sept. 8, 1863.
Reynolds, Daniel A., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Ryan, Maurice, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1863.
Rood, Aaron M., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Reed, James, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1863.
Scott, Egbert, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Shaul, Chauncey, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Strait, John, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Shoefelt, Jefferson, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Tascott, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1863.
Thompson, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Van Antwerp, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Watts, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Wright, Henry, private; enr. July 25, 1863.
Winnie, Walter, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.

CAPT. J. FLOYD THOMPSON'S (L) COMPANY.

Austin, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
Aldrick, Watson, private; enr. Sept. 22, 1863.
Cummins, Orvis, private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
Colter, George, private; enr. Sept. 22, 1863.
Cummings, James, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1863.
Gortland, James, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Graves, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Hart, Henry H., private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
Haff, Jacob, private; enr. July 8, 1863.
Hawley, Derenzie R., private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.
Horn, Leonard, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Ingerson, L. M., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Ingless, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Lyons, Albert, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1863.
Lang, William W., private; enr. Sept. 11, 1863.
Nary, Bernard, private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
Phillips, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Rood, George W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Spring, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Thurston, George, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.
Thornton, Daniel, private; enr. Sept. 18, 1863.
Thayer, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 17, 1863.
Tripp, Russell, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1863.
Utley, William S., private; enr. Sept. 16, 1863.
Ward, George, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1863.
Wescott, D. P., private; enr. Sept. 21, 1863.

CAPT. FRED. STEWART'S (M) COMPANY.

Stewart, Fred., capt.; enr. 1863.
Albertson, Josiah, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Anderson, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1863.
Brown, James J., private; enr. July 28, 1863.
Bricknell, James M., private; enr. July 28, 1863.
Barpinger, James, private; enr. June 30, 1863.
Beale, Fred., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1863.
Colhoun, John, private; enr. Sept. 7, 1863.
Cook, William J., private; enr. Sept. 25, 1863.
Chapman, Austin, private; enr. Sept. 25, 1863.
Chapman, Harman, private; enr. Sept, 29, 1863.
Dodge, Warren, private; enr. Sept. 19, 1863.
Finnegan, David, private; enr. Sept. 26, 1863.
Ford, F. Wayland, private; enr. July 1, 1863.
Fort, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Golden, William, private; enr. Sept. 21, 1863.
Goodenough, Melvin, private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Hoffman, George B., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1863.
Hughes, John, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Hubbard, William, private; enr. July 14, 1863.
Hough, Nelson, private; enr. Sept. 29, 1863.
Hughes, William W., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Kipler, Franklin, private; enr. Sept. 23, 1863.
Kipler, William, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1863.
Leslie, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1863.
Munroe, David A., private; enr. July 10, 1863.
McCue, Alonzo, private; enr. Sept. 29, 1863.
Matthew, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Nutting, Orville, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.
Nutting, Eugene, private; enr. Sept. 26, 1863.
Noble, Charles H., private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.
Newell, George, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1863.
Pfisher, Michael G., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Perrigo, David, private; enr. Aug. 3, 1863.
Rexford, Daniel, private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.
Robb, John, private; enr. June 28, 1863.
Routhwell, William, private; enr. Sept. 29, 1863.
Sterling, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1863.
Smith, Frank, private; enr. Sept. 21, 1863.
Smith, Chris. J., private; enr. Sept. 27, 1863.
Smalley, George, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1863.
Slate, Chester, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Smith, George W., private; enr. Sept. 30, 1863.
Tilt, Alvin, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Van Wormer, Austin, private; enr. Sept. 26, 1863.
Watkins, Philo, private; enr. Sept. 22, 1863.
Weldon, Edson, private; enr. Oct. 7, 1863.

24TH CAVALRY.

CAPT. N. W. PALMER'S (B) COMPANY.

McDonald, Frank, private; enr. Dec. 24, 1863.

CAPT. CALVIN BURCH'S COMPANY.

Howe, Dudley G., 1st serg.; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Baker, Lamont M., corp.; enr. Dec. 28, 1863.
Bristol, Eugene, private; enr. Dec. 25, 1863.
Cox, Loren T., private; enr. Dec. 28, 1863.
Gardner, Nathan C., private; enr. Jan. 1, 1864.
James, Harvey, private; enr. Dec. 27, 1863.
Kenyon, Levi L., private; enr. Dec. 25, 1863.
Miles, Luther, private; enr. Jan. 1, 1864.
Morrel, Eugene M., private; enr. Dec. 31, 1863.
Wilcox, Malcolm W., private; enr. Jan. 4, 1864.
Day, Henry C. (killed on the cars), private; enr. Dec. 24, 1863.

25TH CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Flynn, William, private; enr. July 5, 1864.
McMullan, James, private; enr. March 24, 1864.

1ST REG. VETERAN (17TH) CAVALRY.

CAPT. J. WHITLEY, JR'S., (B) COMPANY.

Hinman, George W., sergt.; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Huggins, Andrew P., corp.; enr. Aug. 14, 1863.
Webb, Charles G., corp.; enr. July 17, 1863.
Haslett, William, corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1863.
Heath, Grove, trumpeter; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Wright, Lansing, wagoner; enr. Aug. 11, 1863.
Budlong, Elias J., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Dickinson, Monroe, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Earl, Alonzo, private; enr. July 30, 1863.
Green, Denning, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1863.
Horr, Otis L., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1863.
Hitchcock, Joseph A., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1863.
Harris, Daniel S., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Hazlewood, Edward, private; enr. July 17, 1863
Hunt, Hannibal D., private; enr. July 16, 1863.

Kilburn, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Lee, Albert R., private; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Magovern, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Menzies, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
McCoy, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
McCarty, George, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
O'Brien, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1863.
Presley, Marshall B., private; enr. July 18, 1863.
Potter, George A., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.

CAPT. EDWIN D. COMSTOCK'S (F) COMPANY.

Harmon, Gilbert J., sergt.; enr. Sept. 17, 1863.
Hamblin, William B., sergt.; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Boudrette, Edward, private; enr. Sept. 24, 1863.
Curtis, Edward, private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.
Farmer, William F., private; enr. Sept. 17, 1863.
Farmer, James C., private; enr. Sept. 24, 1863.
Foley, Patrick, private; enr. Sept. 24, 1863.
McKune, Milo, private; enr. Sept. 26, 1863.
Nichols, Colonel C., private; enr. Sept. 19, 1863.
Phetteplace, Amasa, private; enr. Sept. 23, 1863.
Stedman, Warren B., private; enr. Sept. 18, 1863.
Squires, Nelson B., private; enr. Sept. 19, 1863.
Seymour, Adolphus, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1863.
Wilson, Willard W., private; enr. Sept. 14, 1863.
Washburne, Wens. V. V., private; enr. Sept. 7, 1863.
Beau, Franklin, private; enr. Sept. 26, 1863.
McCollum, Daniel, private; enr. Oct. 3, 1863.
Sharp, James L., private; enr. Sept. 24, 1863.
Freeman, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 19, 1863.
Nash, Charles H., private; enr. Sept. 24, 1863.
Oderkirk, Simon, private; enr. Sept. 11, 1863.
Wright, Orlando, private; enr. Sept. 19, 1863.
Thompson, William, private; enr. Sept. 26, 1863.

26TH REG. (FRONTIER) CAV. N. Y. VOLS.

CAPT. H. E. TURNER'S INDEPENDENT CO. (No. 2).

Turner, Henry E., capt.; enr. Feb. 22, 1865.
Allen, William A., private; enr. Feb. 14, 1865.
Baird, Christopher, private; enr. Jan. 31, 1865.
Becker, Marcus C., private; enr. Feb. 17, 1865.
Baxter, William, private; enr. Feb. 2, 1865.
Berdell, Van Rensselaer, private; enr. Feb. 9, 1865.
Barton, William, private; enr. Feb. 7, 1865.
Bowen, Asa, private; enr. Feb. 9, 1865.
Bowen, Levi, private; enr. Feb. 9, 1865.
Claus, Asa B., private; enr. Jan. 31, 1865.
Clemons, Oren, private; enr. Jan. 31, 1865.
Clemons, George, private; enr. Feb. 2, 1865.
Defore, Charles E., private; enr. Jan. 17, 1865.
Devendorf, Erwin R., private; enr. Feb. 21, 1865.
Edick, Jacob H., private; enr. Jan. 17, 1865.
Elsworth, Asa A., private; enr. Feb. 14, 1865.
Farrell, Michael, private; enr. Feb. 14, 1865.
Farr, Perley, private; enr. Feb. 15, 1865.
Griffin, Albert W., private; enr. Jan. 17, 1865.
Horton, Oliver, private; enr. Jan. 20, 1865.
Hays, Solomon E., private; enr. Jan. 17, 1865.
Hazelton, Oliver V. V., private; enr. Feb. 12, 1865.
Herrick, Wallace H., private; enr. Feb. 14, 1865.
Klock, Lum, private; enr. Jan. 31, 1865.
Lucas, Menort D., private; enr. Jan. 17, 1865.
Lariby, Pitt B., private; enr. Feb. 4, 1865.
Losie, William I., private; enr. Feb. 22, 1865.
Narrow, Lewis, private; enr. Feb. 9, 1865.
Porter, David, private; enr. Jan. 28, 1865.
Parker, Antoine B., private; enr. Jan. 17, 1865.
Payne, Eugene S., private; enr. Feb. 9, 1865.
Robinson, Isaac A., private; enr. Feb. 13, 1865.
Ryder, George, M.D., private; enr. Feb. 14, 1865.
Sutter, Henry C., private; enr. Feb. 15, 1865.
Somes, Wright E., private; enr. Feb. 2, 1865.
Smith, Albert T., private; enr. Feb. 9, 1865.
Smith, Thomas, private; enr. Feb. 9, 1865.
Safford, Bester S., private; enr. Feb. 16, 1865.
Tahash, William, private; enr. Feb. 7, 1865.
Weller, Amors, private; enr. Feb. 2, 1865.
Williams, George W., Jr., private; enr. Feb. 2, 1865.

1ST REGT. N. Y. LIGHT ART. VOLS.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. TAMBLIN'S (C) COMPANY.

Tamblin, John W., capt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1861.
Barnes, Almont, 1st lieut.; enr. Aug. 4, 1861.
Cooper, William S., 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 4, 1861.
Phillips, William H., 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1861.
Ingerson, William F., q.-m.-sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1861.
Manchester, George N., sergt.; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Hazleton, James B., sergt; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Dodge, Horace G., sergt.; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Thierry, Louis C., sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1861.
Brown, Alexander, corp.; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Massey, William C., corp.; enr. Aug. 15, 1861.
Gardner, Charles E., corp.; enr. Aug. 15, 1861.
Cochrane, Wallace L., corp.; enr. Aug. 15, 1861.
Caldwell, Albert W., corp.; enr. Aug. 20, 1861.
Allen, Frederick A., corp.; enr. Aug. 24, 1861.
Barbry, Walter, corp.; enr. Aug. 24, 1861.
Barnum, Milton, corp.; enr. Sept. 25, 1861.
Soper, James R., bugler; enr. Aug. 20, 1861.
Beebee, Eugene, bugler; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Gormley, Matthew, artificer; enr. Aug. 15, 1861.
Bennett, George T., artificer; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Bossnot, John W., wagoner; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Buckley, John, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Brown, John, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1861.
Brown, Levi, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1861.
Casse, Alfred J., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Clark, John, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Clark, Montgomery E., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Cole, David, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Chisholm, Alexander, private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
Croisant, Edward, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Craig, William, private; enr. Oct. 9, 1861.
Deighan, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Dutcher, George H., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Dyer, Osman, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Earl, John L., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Ecker, Lorenzo, private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Everett, Daniel, private; enr. Sept. 29, 1861.
Felt, Bronson, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1861.
Forrest, De Witt C., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Galloway, Chauncey M., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1861.
Gates, William T., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1861.
Ghoca, George W., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Gipson, John C., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Gillaspie, George G., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Gray, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Guinnup, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Harbinson, George W., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Hauverman, Duane, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Hauverman, Charles, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Heath, James L., private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Heath, Charles, private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Hoyzer, John, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Hoover, George D., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Hutchinson, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Ingerson, George N., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Kelley, William P., private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Kimball, Farley, private; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Lariby, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Lawrence, William, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
La Febure, Cheiy, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Lee, John, private; enr. Oct. 3, 1861.
Lunderman, Edward, private; enr. Sept. 28, 1861.
Marcellus, John W., private; enr. Oct. 18, 1861.
McLeish, Joseph F., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1861.
McOmber, Lafayette, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
McCrea, James D., private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Miller, John, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Morrow, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Morse, Francis L., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Mould, Henry D., private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Murphy, George H., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Napfla, John, private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Odbert, Fletcher, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Odell, George, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Parham, George W., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Quinn, Barnard, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Reed, Henry L., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Reviere, Francis J., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Rhiner, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Rhubart, John, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Rhubart, Henry H., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Roberts, George W., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Seymour, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Springstien, Francis W., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Talman, Amos C., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Thomas, Coleman, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Towsley, Eli, private; enr. Oct. 10, 1861.
Towsley, Hiram, private; enr. Oct. 12, 1861.
Tripp, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Wager, Clinton H., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Ward, Philemon H., private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Weaver, George F., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Webster, Hiram, private; enr. Oct. 5, 1861.
Wood, Eli J., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Woodward, Elon A., private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Woodward, Oscar, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1861.
Wright, Marcus D., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.

CAPT. THOMAS W. OSBORN'S (D) COMPANY.

Osborn, Thomas W., capt.; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Doling, Arba B., sergt.; enr. Aug. 18, 1861.
Davis, Henry W., sergt.; enr. Aug. 30, 1861.
Failett, George H., sergt.; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Sterling, Rochester H., corp.; enr. Aug. 27, 1861.
Wood, George W., corp.; enr. Oct. 8, 1861.
Johnson, Alexander W., corp.; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Anderson, William J., corp.; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Hilts, Ezra D., corp.; enr. Aug. 16, 1861.
Conant, Frederick W., corp.; enr. Aug. 17, 1861.
Bush, Horace E., corp.; enr. Aug. 26, 1861.
Swartout, Isaac R., bugler; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Moray, Henry A., artificer; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Esselstine, William, artificer; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Baker, George E., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Coal, Delos, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1861.
Criss, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 23, 1861.
Dennis, Albert W., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1861.
Duley, Celester, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1861.
Enos, Lawrence C., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1861.
Fort, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Gage, William H. H., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1861.
Hill, Marvin, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1861.
Hilts, Duane, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Kieffer, John, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1861.
Lang, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1861.
Myers, John, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1861.
Nimz, August, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1861.
Palmer, Abner A., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Phillips, John, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1861.
Porter, Emmet E., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Sanderson, James F., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Stowell, Oliver G., private; enr. Sept. 17, 1861.
Westcott, George O., private; enr. Sept. 25, 1861.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SPRATT'S (H) COMPANY.

Spratt, Joseph, capt.; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Seabury, Thomas F., 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Babcock, Volney M., 1st sergt.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Hudson, Charles D., sergt.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Nugent, Edward, serg.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Zeron, Joseph W., corp.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Moody, Anson, corp.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Woodward, Theophilus M., corp.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Craig, Richard A., corp.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Dingman, Cornelius, corp.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Calkins, Henry F., corp.; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Maiden, Joseph, bugler; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Haile, George E., artificer; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Nash, Levi, wagoner; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Barlow, Junius, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Brozo, Jed., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Bronson, Walter, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Carter, Frazilo C., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Clark, David P., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Cole, Nicholas, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Cummings, George, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Derby, George W., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Doud, William W., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Dowsey, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Earl, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Ferguson, David, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Frease, Philip, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Gage, John P., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Hall, Stephen L., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Hare, William J., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Heaton, Alfred, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Hodges, Henry L., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Kilborn, Edward C., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Laiton, Charles F., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Lofricain, Ulric C., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
McLaughlin, John B., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Millott, Augustus, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Malsom, John, private; enr. Oct 2, 1861.
Morris, James A., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Morrow, James, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Morrow, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Nott, Cyrus L., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Page, Enrico F., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Peck, Augustus C., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Phelps, Frank, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Pleuche, Charles C., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Risley, Edgar L., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Robinson, Charles C., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Sanford, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Shaw, Delos, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Spicer, Riley S., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Stone, Ezekiel, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Taylor, Henry, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Webb, Edward P., private; enr. Aug. 29, 1861.
Wilcox, Nathan, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Wood, George W., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
Wood, Joseph, private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.
With, William H., private; enr. Oct. 2, 1861.

GOV. MORGAN'S 1ST REG. U. S. LIGHT ART.—2D N. Y. LIGHT ART.

CAPT. CHARLES L. SMITH'S (H) COMPANY.

Smith, Charles L., capt.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Rulison, Wm. S., 1st lieut.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Waters, Thomas, 2d lieut; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Valdenel, Galencomb, 1st sergt.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Lyman, Lucius, q. m.-sergt.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Powell, Wesley, sergt.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Miller, Loten, sergt.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Goodwin, William W., sergt.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Lamb, John B., sergt.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Ormisten, William H., corp.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Loomis, Stewart, corp.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Simons, Alexander, corp.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Harris, Philander A., corp.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Corey, James W., corp.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Porter, Samuel, corp.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Wood, John, corp.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Williams, Clarks F., corp.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Loomis, George, mus.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Saddler, John, mus.; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Torrey, John F., artificer; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Torrey, George H., artificer; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Farr, Franklin B., wagoner; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Adams, Kendrick S., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Blanchard, Charles F., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Buel, Foster A., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Ballard, Thomas F., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Burns, Matthew, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Bateman, Silas, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Broderick, James, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Concklin, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Corbin, George G., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Cline, Robert, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Comstock, George M., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Carlisle, George, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Carter, William, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Davis, George, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Deacen, James A., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Devlin, John, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Eagan, Patrick, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Early, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Farley, John, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Francis, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Gorman, Charles, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Grey, George, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Green, Bertrand, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Hoffmann, Charles, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Henriques, Daniel, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Henry, George, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Highland, William, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Jessotel, John, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Kenyon, Sanford J., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Kellogg, Henry C., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Le Clere, Oscar, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Meister, John A., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Orsborne, Daniel W., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Orsborne, Hart, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Orsborne, William, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Ormiston, George H., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Ponto, Eber, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Peck, Joseph S., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Potter, Henry C., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Rugg, Henry F., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Rude, Silas, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.

Russell, David B., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Slater, Wm. H., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Schermerhorn, John B., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Smith, O. E., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Spengler, William, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Spence, John L., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Tripp, Willard J., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Taber, Lemuel M., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Thurston, Levi, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Tonner, Richard B., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Woodward, Richard R., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Waldeck, Francis W., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Williams, Clark F., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Wood, Andrew H., private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Williamson, Roscoe, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Woodruff, Robert, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.
Wright, Reuben, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1861.

5TH (BLACK RIVER) REG. OF ART.—N. Y. VOLS.

CAPT. FRANK E. ROOT'S COMPANY.

McHugh, John, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Post, William W., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Walrath, George H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.

CAPT. G. W. HUBBARD'S CO. (D), 3D BATTALION B. R. ARTILLERY.

Brown, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Brown, Charles N., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Barrows, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Bucklin, J. K., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Ingalls, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 3, 1862.
Miller, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Parmeter, John P., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Prairie, Nelson, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Passino, Nelson F., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Randall, Mark A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Root, Rufus S., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Spencer, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Saxton, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Slater, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Slater, Charles G., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
White, Frederick L., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Weatherhead, Emerson, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.

10TH (BLACK RIVER) ARTILLERY.

CAPT. ED. P. WEBB'S CO. (A) 2D BATTALION.

Webb, Edward P., capt.
Tobey, Elisha H., 1st lieut.
Rising, Leeman A., 1st lieut.
Reed, Morris A., 1st lieut.
Wheelock, Addison W., 1st lieut.
Richards, A. Dwight, 1st sergt.; enr. July 23, 1862.
Barber, Egbert L., c. q. sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Portt, William, sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Gates, Vincent R., sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Clark, Silas M., sergt.; enr. July 19, 1862.
KcKee, Ransom J., sergt.; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Phelps, Civilian, sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Porter, George, Jr., sergt.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Payne, Henry D., corp.; enr. Aug. 17, 1862.
Dickerson, Lyman L., corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Eames, Daniel J., corp.; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Towner, John F., corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Munroe, Frederick A., corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Cumins, Chillingworth C., corp.; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Gardner, Joseph P., corp.; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Overocker, Charles H., corp.; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Polly, Melvin, corp.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Rudd, Wilbur, corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Chase, Elias, corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Lord, Thomas, corp.; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Jillett, John J., wagoner; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Jones, Hugh H., artificer; enr. July 30, 1862.
Comings, Patrick, artificer; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Wilson, Hiram, artificer; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Matthew, Thomas, artificer; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Denyo, Frank, artificer; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Smiley, James, artificer; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Forrester, John W., bugler; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Becker, Henry J., bugler; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Andrews, Dayton, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Andrews, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Armstrong, John, private; enr. July 19, 1862.
Austin, Joseph F., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Bowen, Franklin, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Benway, James, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Bellenger, Joseph A., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Bradshaw, James, private; enr. July 22, 1862.
Bellenger, Frederick F., private; enr. July 22, 1862.
Blair, James, private; enr. July 23, 1862.
Bervegin, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Brownell, George W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Brown, James E., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Bull, Chauncy H., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Bain, William, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Belknap, Seth, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Cool, Walter E., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Corey, Dennis, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Champlin, Charles G., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Champ, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Colclough, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Chase, John C., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Chatterton, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Delano, Egbert W., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Drake, Andrew Z., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Dickerson, Clark H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Dawson, Cornelius, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Demarce, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Eckler, John J., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Ehrliger, George, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Fox, William E., private; enr. July 30, 1862.
Fee, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Filer, James B., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Grayham, Thomas G., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Grennison, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Greenwood, James, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Gardner, Peter J., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Hoover, Samuel, private; enr. July 22, 1862.
Howard, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Herren, Thomas O., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Howard, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Henry, Francis J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hazel, John, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hannah, Hugh H., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1862.
Horton, Wellington J., private; enr. Aug. 1[illegible], 1862.
Haas, William H., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Hecox, David T., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Harris, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Jewett, Thomas J., private; enr. July 21, 1862.
Jenne, Byron M., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Jones, George W., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Jones, William H., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Johnson, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Judd, Arranah C., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Jones, William P., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Kunitz, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Kerns, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Knight, Josiah A., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Kely, John, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Lawton, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Loomis, Nelson, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Loftus, James, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Lockerd, William, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Lindsay, John, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Murdock, Andrew L., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Maltby, Warren, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Meyer, Gustus, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Muldoon, Mark, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Morrison, Francis A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Muntz, George, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Melott, George A., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Mitchell, Walter S., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Medbury, Ransom, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Miller, James, private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Mathews, Adelbert, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Marsh, John L., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Ogsbury, Sylvester, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Oaks, Hugh H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Petrie, William D., private; enr. July 29, 1862.
Pelton, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1862.
Polo, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Quencer, Julius A., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Rosbeck, Chester, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Rosebrook, Charles M., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Ripley, Daniel A., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Redfern, William H., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Ripley, Charles W., private; enr. July 23, 1862.
Rudd, Harrison N., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Robinson, Orville B., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Robinson, Jason F., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Robinson, Loren B., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Rudd, Alden R., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Royce, George W., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Rowel, William, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Russell, James, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Simmons, Adelbert M., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Strong, James M., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Stanton, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Stanton, William, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Stanton, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Swartout, Dempster, private; enr. July 19, 1862.
Scovill, Squire C., private; enr. July 30, 1862.
Sison, Stephen W., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Shorey, Jefferson C., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Seymore, John, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
St. Louis, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1862.
Sweet, Richard W., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Simmons, Edward, private; enr. July 19, 1862.
Thayre, John J., private; enr. July 23, 1862.
Thayre, Robert, private; enr. July 23, 1862.
Vandiwalker, George, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Wilmott, Chauncey, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Warner, Chauncey, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Wilder, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Wellman, Almon, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Warner, Samuel A., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Welch, James, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Woodward, Clifford B., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Wilson, Leonard S., private; enr. Sept. 2, 1862.
Young, Rufus W., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Young, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Russell, Arthur A., private; enr. Sept. 2, 1862.
Johnson, George, private; enr. July 23, 1862.

CAPT. GILES F. KITTS' COMPANY (D), 1ST BATTALION (CO. B OF 10TH REGT).

Kitts, Giles F., capt.; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Sherman, Franklin O., 1st lieut.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Smith, Edward H., 1st lieut.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Spear, Charles B., 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Ranney, Daniel, 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Webster, Fred. F., 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Horth, George W., q.m.-sergt.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Gibbs, John M., sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Felt, James F., sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Hall, Alonzo P., sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Reed, Henry L., sergt.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Hart, Truman W., sergt.; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Cooper, Dealton W., sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Babcock, Orestes C., 1st corp.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Segur, Alonzo, 2d corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Tremain, Giles W., 3d corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Saunders, Charles H., 4th corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Ackley, William Pitt, 5th corp.; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Bunce, Levi, 6th corp.; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Glass, Albert, 7th corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Babcock, Albert, 8th corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Emmonds, William W., 9th corp.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Green, Homer N., 10th corp.; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Mack, John, 11th corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Blanchard, Sidney H., 12th corp.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Vaughn, Edwin M., artificer; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
McIntosh, Franklin J., artificer; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Blair, Adam S., artificer; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Gaylord, David, artificer; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Butts, Francis, artificer; enr. July 28, 1862.
Fish, Martin, artificer; enr. Sept. 4, 1862.
Richardson, Edwin O., bugler; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Huestes, Benjamin F., bugler; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Allen, Alfred H., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Aldoes, Henry, private; enr. July 29, 1862.
Bartlett, William T., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Beebe, Seymour M., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Bass, William B., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Babcock, Willis A., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Brownell, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Butler, Francis A., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Butts, Charles C., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Brooks, Charles E., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Babcock, Elias, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Button, James R., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Brownell, William R., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Calkins, Smith L., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Chaffee, George W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Clark, Emery W., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Cole, Jesse, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Catlin, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Conant, George G., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Cory, James, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Clark, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Chafin, William H., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Carley, Adney, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Carley, Louis P., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Davis, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Durfee, Asa, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Dealing, Foster M., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Delmer, Thomas J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Fox, Duane W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Glass, William, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Grant, Rodolphus, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Gates, John M., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Green, Andrew J., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Grummon, Ames P., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Griffin, James M., private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Gardner, Clark D., private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Green, Leman D., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Geroy, William, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Harrington, Judson, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hughes, Delos, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hopkins, William W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Hubbard, William A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Haug, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hill, George E., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hammond, Wyatt, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Hayden, Edwin, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Hazel, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hazel, Henry L., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Isham, George F., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Jones, Seth C., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Jammerson, James, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Jenkins, Manford, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Kilburn, George W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
James, Charles E., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Killfeather, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
King, Dennison, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Lyman, Caleb N., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Lair, Dominick W., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Lyon, Abraham, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Lee, Horace F., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Lawrence, Ansel, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Millard, Daniel F., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Miller, Anson, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Myrick, Austin R., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Meeks, Nelson, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Martin, Ezra, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Moulton, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Mattoon, Nathan, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Maltby, Monroe C., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Miller, Henry C., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Middleton, James M., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
McClister, William, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
McCarty, John G., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Merrill, Benjamin F., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Newton, Orville, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Nichols, John H., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Nichols, Preston, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Olds, Lester A., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Olds, Jerome R., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Oatman, Danford G., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Pettingale, Alonzo A., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Patterson, William, private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Porter, Willard C., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Presley, Samuel W., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Pettingale, Manford A., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Picket, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Purdy, Duane S., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Picket, Walter, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Potter, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Potter, Bailey, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Piddock, William, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Roate, Eli, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Reed, Wallace, private; enr. July 30, 1862.
Ripley, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Stewart, Luzerne A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Stevens, George H., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Staplin, John B., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Stephens, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Spicer, Benjamin D., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Safford, Hiram S., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Squires, Jackson, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Segur, Wesley R., private; enr. July 29, 1862.

Sidmore, Franklin, private; enr. July 30, 1862.
Smith, Condelic, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Tyler, Charles D., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Washburn, Isaac B., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1862.
Wright, James M., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Whitford, Nathan, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Wescott, Oliver, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
West, William H., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Wright, John P., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Woodard, Sidney, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Woodard, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Walker, Marcus J., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Weaver, John G., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Wright, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Webster, Dean S., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Whitford, Albertus, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Whitford, Irving, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Woodard, George W., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Waite, Levi J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Yerden, Franklin, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.

CAPT. CHARLES C. ABELL'S COMPANY (C), 2D BATTALION.

Abell, Charles C., capt.; enr. July 23, 1862.
Kennedy, Alexander, lieut.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Ackerman, Timothy B., lieut.; enr. July 31, 1862.
Comstock, William M., lieut.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Miller, Eugene, lieut.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Elliot, Eugene, 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Swift, M. H., q. m.-sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Wiggons, Milton, sergt.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Stype, William, sergt.; enr. July 30, 1862.
Fikes, Adam, sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Will, Peter, sergt.; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Griffin, Morrison, sergt.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Miller, Marshall M., sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Vibbin, Perry, corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Mosher, Alie, corp.; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Potter, A. W., corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Wooley, William, corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Lynde, James C., corp.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Strickland, Charley, corp.; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Reed, Albert R., corp.; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Sheldon, R. Franklin, corp.; enr. July 30, 1862.
Merrick, Robert L., corp.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Haup, John G., corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Green, Newton E., corp.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Soults, John M., corp.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Arlow, Samuel, artificer; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sizeland, Abram, artificer; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Sullivan, Edward, artificer; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Gillespie, Jeremiah, artificer; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Lester, Milo A., bugler; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Houten, Isaac, wagoner; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Bacon, John J., private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Bacon, Jeremy, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Baird, Barney M., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Brotherton, Nathan, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Brown, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Britton, John R., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Burhans, David, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Burns, John, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Burhaus, Oscar E., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Cheeney, Elbridge, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Closs, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Connell, John, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Crabb, George W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Crabb, Anson D., private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Crabb, Andrew J., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Chapin, Charles E., private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Coller, John W., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Cotton, Francis D., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Childs, Lewis J., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Comstock, Chester, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Conway, Jerome W., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Conway, Theodore, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Cane, William P., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Churchill, Charley, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Crimmins, James, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Cooper, Robert M., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Dwyer, James S., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Deakin, Erwin A., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Dorsey, Nathan, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Dorsey, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Donnelley, James, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Drake, Charles F., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Epington, Robert A., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Evans, Edgar, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Estell, David, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Fikes, Edwin F., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Forest, John, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Flinings, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Gleason, Calvin, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Gates, Francis S., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Garrison, Silas, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Gardiner, Smith E., private; enr. Aug 11, 1862.
Green, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hurlburt, Joel B., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hungerford, Thomas R., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hauverman, George W., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hull, Merritt, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Hull, Edwin G. W., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Huntley, Seneca D., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Howell, George W., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Hewitt, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hewitt, Lorenzo, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hart, James R., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Howe, Charles M., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hewitt, John G., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Jerron, William H., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Jones, James, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Klock, Isaac, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Keelen, Jesse D., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Kearney, James, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Lynde, Elliott, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1862.
Lawton, Engene L., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Levis, Albert F., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Leahey, James, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Lewis, William, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Leashun, Alexis, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Locke, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Lyman, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
McIntyre, William, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
McIntyre, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
McIntyre, John, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
McCann, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Monahan, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
McCrery, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Murphy, John, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Muttard, William, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Montondo, Anthony, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Milligan, James R., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Mitchell, Chester, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
North, Levi, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
North, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
North, Linus, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Payne, Welcome, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Payne, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Persons, Boardman, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Patton, John, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Perkins, Hiram L., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Pickard, Jonathan, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Quinn, William, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Rickerson, John, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Rickerson, Charles W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Reynolds, Emerson, private; enr. July 30, 1862.
Roberdien, Oliver, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Riley, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Ruse, Evelin, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Rhubart, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Sprague, Dexter, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Southwell, L. Wilson, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Strosee, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Simpson, John, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Swift, John, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Sterling, John, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Spaulsbury, Edwin, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Strimmel, Alexander, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Steinhilber, George W., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Smith, Ransom, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Scott, Nelson R., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
St. John, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
St. John, Alexander, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
St. John, Jeremy, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Stark, David W., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Taylor, Marcus G., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Turner, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Vee, Oliver, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Van Allen, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Van Allen, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Varley, John, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Walker, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Walker, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Woodcock, Isaac, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Williams, Seth R., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Weed, Allen T., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Webster, Nathan C., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Whipple, Franklin, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.

CAPT. SENECA R. COWLES' (D) COMPANY.

Cowles, Seneca R., capt.; enr. 1862.
Carter, Lucian E., 1st lieut.; enr. 1862.
Salter, George B., 1st lieut.; enr. 1862.
Horr, Walter A., 2d lieut.; enr. 1862.
Ward, James S., 2d lieut.; enr. 1862.
Cook, Edward E., 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Buchman, Lewis, q.m.-sergt.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
McMullen, John B., duty sergt.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Scott, Christopher E., 2d sergt.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Wood, Alonzo, 3d sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hinds, Danforth, 4th sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Thurber, Collins K., 5th sergt.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Weaver, Houston, 6th sergt.; enr. Aug. 25, 1862.
Simmons, Arthur J., 1st corp.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Blanchard, Daniel W., 2d corp.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Colburn, Amos P., 4th corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Vibber, Hiram, 5th corp.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Way, Daniel, 6th corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Carter, Frederick C., 7th corp.; enr. July 31, 1862.
Oberly, Frederick, 8th corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Salters, Edwin D, 9th corp.; enr. July 30, 1862.
Carpenter, Egbert, 10th corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Covey, Charles P., 11th corp.; enr. July 28, 1862.
Becker, George, 12th corp.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Schrue, Fred'k A., 1st artificer; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Sigsland, John, 2d artificer; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Ives, Newell E., 3d artificer; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Bates, Westley E., 1st bugler; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Lewis, Henry M., 2d bugler; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Adner, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Ashcraft, Franklin E., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Avery, Gardner, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Ballard, George, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Barlett, Henry J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Bassett, Moses, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Bentley, George, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Beach, Isaiah S., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Bengh, Dieterich, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Benson, Rufus B, private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Becker, Charles D., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Bassuot, Alonzo A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Britland, George J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Brassard, Eugene, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Brown, Clark T., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Bushnell, Charles O., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Bascom, Nathan L., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Bassuot, James, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Carpenter, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Carpenter, John H., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Covey, Albert, private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Covey, George, private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Cowan, Edwin R., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Crandall, George F., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Crowner, Jerome S., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Chapin, Alfred, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Crowner, Silas, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Clintsman, Levi C., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Cunningham, William, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Churchill, George M., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Cowan, John, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Davis, Philip, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Dawson, John, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Detamble, John, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Doyle, John, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Dyer, George, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Dodge, Lorriston, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Delancy, Gaylord, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Eldred, Albert H., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Exford, George W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Evans, Roselle, private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Everett, Amos, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Fox, Henry S., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Fox, Benjamin F., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Francis, Gilbert E, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Galloway, John W., private; enr. July 29, 1862.
Galloway, Francis M., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Graham, William, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Green, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hastings, Edgar, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Hastings, Henry T., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Haller, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Ingraham, George E., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Jabas, Frederick L., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Keating, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Klingner, Hendrick, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Kelmer, Joseph H., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Lee, John N., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Leach, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Legacy, William, private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Lewis, William J., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Lord, William M., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Mead, John F., private; enr. Aug 9, 1862.
Mallen, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
McLane, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Mulvany, John, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1861.
McCormick, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Mould, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
O'Conner, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Ormaston, Hugh, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Pardee, William E., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Petty, Hiram J., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Rogers, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Rogers, Eli J., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Sanders, Roselle, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Scovill, Henry L., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Scott, Byron, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Schryer, Nicholas E., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Shattock, Calvin, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Simser, Charles J., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Stevens, Luther N., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sweet, Lorenzo, private; enr. Aug 20, 1862.
Shultz, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Sanders, Franklin, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Townsend, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Townsend, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Tift, Henry A, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Tascott, William E., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Tillotson, Charles G., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Vanamber, Melvin W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Wiesseman, George, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Walter, Carl, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Williamson, William, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Weaver, Maitland, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Weatherhead, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Winch, William, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Winner, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Yatlan, George; private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.

CAPT. ADAMS CLEGHORN'S CO. (A) 1ST BATTALION (CO. E OF REGT).

Cleghorn, Adams, capt.; enr. 1862.
Tyler, Elman, 1st lieut.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Wheeler, Andrew A., 1st lieut.; enr. Aug 6, 1862.
Jones, Russell M., 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Cook, Malcolm G., 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Johnson, F. Byron, 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Hard, De Witt C., 2d sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Foreman, Albert, sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Eggleston, Edwin L., sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Potter, James E., sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Lucas, George, sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Wilkinson, John L., sergt.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Swan, Martin D., sergt.; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Randall, Sylvanus, corp.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Abbott, George, corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Bullock, Alonzo M., corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Moody, Henry H., corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Church, Rollin C., corp.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Harrington, Frank, corp.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Gleason, Nathaniel N., corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Littlefield, Miles C., corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Oates, Michael, corp.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Maitland, William H., corp.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Brown, Thomas J., corp.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Kennedy, Edwin T., corp.; Aug. 20, 1862.
Kilby, Francis N., bugler; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Allen, Lorenzo B., bugler; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Lawrence, A. G., artificer; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Joiner, F. D., artificer; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Woodward, Ezra, artificer; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Owens, William, artificer; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Peters, Elias, artificer; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Comins, John, artificer; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Allen, James, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Albro, Warren, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.

Ahern, Cornelius, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Armstrong, Emmet, private; enr. July 29, 1862.
Barker, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Bacheller, George F., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Barney, George M. D., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Barney, Daniel P., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Benton, Riley E., private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Boyce, Skinner, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Brooks, George W., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Brown, Charles M., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Bristol, Ransom, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Burnham, Oliver W., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Carpenter, John, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Carter, John M., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Casler, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Cook, Charles N., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Croft, Alonzo, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Coburn, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Cobb, Perry, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Claflin, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Cushman, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Collins, Alonzo I., private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Day, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Day, Alfred L., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Damon, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Dingman, Lyman, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Downer, A. J., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Donnelson, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Dye, R. Volney, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Farr, David, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Fillmore, Ulysses, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Fillmore, William, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Finney, Sylvester, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Finney, George W., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Frazier, George M., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Grinnell, James, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Graves, Jesse B., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Green, Henry J., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Green, Charles N., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Groff, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Hatch, Eli A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Harter, P. C., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hendee, Homer N., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Hinman, William M., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hinman, Samuel B., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Horr, Warren, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Horr, Riley, private; enr Aug. 18, 1862.
Horr, Austin W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Hovey, George, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Hunter, Aaron E., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Jackson, Charles C., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Jackson, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
James, Sylvester L., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
James, Alonzo T., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Jeffers, T. L., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Johnson, David, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Keye, John W., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Kemp, Ira, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Kilby, E. B., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Lang, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Lane, Amos, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Larkins, Seth, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Larkins, Henry D., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Maynard, George N., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Maitland, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Metcalf, Byron, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
McDonald, Harvey, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
McCilpin, George, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
McComber, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Mott, William, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Moody, Seymour B., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Newell, Henry W., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Nestle, Oliver, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Nutting, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Otis, John D., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Parsons, Erskine D., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862
Parker, John, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Penny, Amut, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Penny, Seth H., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Penny, Erastus H., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Potter, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Presly, Francis M., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Randall, Ruel, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Richards, Sidney S., private; Aug. 21, 1862.
Rickett, George N., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Ripley, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Reed, John P., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Robberts, Albert, private, enr Aug. 8, 1862.
Robberts, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Roach, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Sweet, George E., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Seaton, Leonard, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Seaton, Boyington C., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sertwill, Walter, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Shannon, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Sprague, Almont J., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Sprague, Newton A., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Standish, Newton L., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Smith, Nelson, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Snyder, Orin S., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Spencer, Alfred H., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Storrs, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sturtevant, Andrew, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sturtevant, David, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862
Tifft, Franklin D., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Tifft, James H., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Taylor, Huxham P., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Torrey, Thomas E., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Underhill, Ervin, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Van Wormer, Austin, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Ward, Owen S., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Washburn, J. M., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Wheeler, Joseph A., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Whittier, David, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Whipple, Pardon, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Worden, Luther C., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Wilcox, A. J., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Wood, Danford, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Wood, William A., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Zulelt, Joseph J., private; enr. July 29, 1862.

CAPT. J. S. VANDERBURGH'S CO. (D), 2D BATTALION—(CO. F OF REG.).

Vanderburgh, John S., capt.; enr. 1862.
Huntington, Isaac L., 1st lieut.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Getman, Elias, 1st lieut.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
McKnight, Robert, 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Butterfield, Levi A., 2d lieut.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Parker, Hilon A., 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Watson, Don A., q.m.-sergt.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Cornwall, Wilson J., sergt.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Greenleaf, George C., sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Evans, John S., sergt.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Brooks, Otis, sergt.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Rundlett, Alfred D., sergt.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Spaulding, Charles E., sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Cooper, Martin, corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Webster, George, corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Marshall, T. Benton, corp.; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Simons, John H., corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Pooler, James P., corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Whitaker, Edward W., corp.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Sartwell, George E., corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Makepeace, Solomon, Jr., corp.; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Waterson, Edward, corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Phillips, William D., corp.; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Sweet, William D., corp.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Hoffman, Jonathan, corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Parker, Edson O., bugler; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Tanner, Arthur F., bugler; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Adbert, Robert E., artificer; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Hayes, John T., artificer; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Bruso, John, Jr., artificer; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Forbes, William H., artificer; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Simpson, J. William, wagoner; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Ager, Loren J., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Austin, Zadock B., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Abbott, Sherman L., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Anderson, Jerard, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1862.
Avery, William, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Apple, Harrison, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1862.
Bartlett, Charles C., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Bishop, Ira L., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Bruso, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Busler, Morgan, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Bartlett, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Betz, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Class, James, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Curtis, William S., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Cornwall, Oscar, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Cole, George W., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Combs, James, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Cook, Orren, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Carnagie, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Chase, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Chase, Squire, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Cosgrove, George H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Cosgrove, James, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Conant, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Dayton, Lyman J., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Dobbins, John N., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Dillin, Myron G., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Dillin, Jason C., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Delano, Francis H., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Davis, Morris G., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Dunn, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Evans, Barton, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1862.
Ely, Dorman, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Eddy, Warren, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Eddy, Sylvester, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Freeman, George W., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Ferguson, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Franklin, William E., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Fettit, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Faulkner, Stephen, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Gokey, Anthony, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Gray, William A., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Gassan, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
George, Norman, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hart, Enoch, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Huntly, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Hufftale, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hough, Leander, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hunter, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Hildreth, Ephraim, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hawland, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hawkins, George C., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Huntley, Alonzo, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Hart, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1862.
Hawn, George E., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hubbard, Orsemus, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hemstreet, Henry G., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Hill, H. D. W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hobon, Dennis, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Jerard, William, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Jerrad, John W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
June, Ezra, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Jewett, Jesse, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Kring, John, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Ketcham, Walter, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Kimball, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Lathrop, Savillion, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Lawrence, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Morse, James W., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Miller, Samuel B., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Miller, Joseph A., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Noner, Rudolph, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Northrop, Andrew J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Olney, Darwin V., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Parker, Gordon W., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Prame, George H., private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Pierce, George, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Patten, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Phillips, William H., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Phillips, Marvel, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Plant, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Patterson, Solon B., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Putnam, Isaac, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Porter, David, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Phillips, Amaziah, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Ragat, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Robertson, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Russel, George, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Robbinson, Milford, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Russel, Elias, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Sprague, Charles A., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Sanborn, William H., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Sykes, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Sartwell, Kimball D., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Stearnes, Egbert R., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Stearnes, Henry B., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Salsbury, Alanson C., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Seymour, Jeremiah, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Sheley, Nelson, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Swan, Warren, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Shea, John, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Smith, Stephen A., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Senaele, William, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Sayer, Peter A., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Stevens, Allen, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Spalsburg, William A., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Sweet, Job, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Shaw, Oliver C., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Swan, Joseph C., private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Shannon, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Spalsburg, John J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Tyler, Hiram W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Van Brocklin, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Van Tassel, Byron, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Van Tassel, George W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Welch, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Walrath, George G., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Walts, Galmon D., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Warner, Jonathan, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Wilson, Eugene, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Wheeler, Gilbert, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Whitaker, Austin, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Zeller, Harrison W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.

CAPT. RUSSELL B. BIDDLECOM'S CO. (B), 2D BATTALION (CO. G OF REG.).

Biddlecom, Russell B., capt.; enr. 1862.
Marshall, Guvera H., 1st lieut.; enr. 1862.
Chapman, Eugene A., 1st lieut.; enr. 1862.
Rothers, Victor B., 2d lieut.; enr. 1862.
Hart, William J., 2d lieut.; enr. 1862.
Rundell, Charles L., 1st sergt.; enr. July 28, 1862.
Gillingham, Watson W., q. m.-sergt.; enr. Aug. 6, '62.
Ward, Henry, Jr., sergt.; enr. July 28, 1862.
Irvin, Henry, sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Collins, George H., sergt.; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Enos, George W., sergt.; enr. July 31, 1862.
Kilborn, John, sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Austin, Chester B., sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Allen, Charles K., corp.; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Hughes, Patrick J., corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Allen, Addis E., corp.; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Dillenback, J. Wesley, corp.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Haskins, Robert W., corp.; enr. July 28, 1862.
Nellis, Peter W., corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Eddy, Lewis W., corp.; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Rouse, Merrick, corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
York, Charles V., corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Clark, Lauren N., corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Warren, Sumner H., corp.; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Dean, Zenas D., corp.; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Comstock, Wm. H., artificer; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Greenleaf, George D., artificer; enr. July 28, 1862.
Thompson, Frank M., artificer; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Whelock, Daniel, artificer; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
McDonough, John, artificer; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Kelly, William, artificer; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Drake, Dexter T., bugler; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Walrath, George H., bugler; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Abbey, Jairus, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Babcock, William, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Ballard, Volney B., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Barbo, George, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Barton, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Banter, Ferdinand, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Bemis, J. Henry, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Britton, George, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Brown, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Birch, Niles, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Carlos, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Carlos, William H., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Casler, James M., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Chase, William S., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Classen, Edward L., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Cobb, Ephraim, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Cokely, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Cole, Ransom J., private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Darling, Thomas S., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Delay, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Doney, Washington, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Eckert, John, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Eckert, Nichols, private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Ellis, Alphonzo, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Ellis, James, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Evarts, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Farrow, Archibald M., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Farr, J. Dempster, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Fikes, George, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Forbes, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Ford, Myland H., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Foster, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.

Fredenburgh, Elias, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Frost, William, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Gales, George W., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Gardner, Putnam I., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Gillingham, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Gillman, George D., private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Goodrich, Byron, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Gotham, Francis H., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Gotham, G. S. Aldrid, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Gotham, Rosswell B., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Graham, William, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Grandee, John M., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Graves, Samuel M., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Greenfield, Robert F., private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Green, Walter W., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hax, Barnet, private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Henry, Amos J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hicks, Ogden B., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hill, Delos, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hill, Wareham C., private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Howe, George W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Hudson, George W., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Hunter, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Hutchinson, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Johnson, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Johnson, Elijah J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Johnson, Jotham W., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Joles, Julius, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Joles, Levi, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Joles, William, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Joles, Winslow, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Keneley, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Kinyon, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Kinyon, Serrell, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Kilborn, Alpheus J., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Lacure, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
La Graves, George W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Lampson, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Lewis, John W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Livingston, Harrison, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Looker, Alvah, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Lowe, Delos, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Martin, George C., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
McIntyre, Harrison, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
McNett, Andrew J., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Montiney, Henry H., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Montiney, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Moyer, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Myers, James H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Pickard, Lyman, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Pierson, George H., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Pratt, George A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Reed, Roland, Jr., private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Rouse, Gaylor, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Ruster, Matthias, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Ryan, John, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Sanderson, James F., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sargent, Simeon W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Seeber, William H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Seymore, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Shaver, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Shed, Alonzo, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Shepperd, Stephen, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Shriunel, Isaiah, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Smith, Francis K., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Smith, Gardiner, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Smith, Nicholas, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Snell, Calvin, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Snell, Jerome, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Snell, Lorenzo, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Snell, O'Reilly, private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Snyder, David, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Spalsbury, Albert J., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Spalsbury, Lorenzo D., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Spicer, D. Webster, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Staring, Jonas, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1862.
Strough, Henry L., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Timmerman, Alexander L., private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Van Brocklin, Ira, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Van Coughnet, John, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Van Epps, James C., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Van Dresar, Richard B., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Wiley, Merrick, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Walrath, William H., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Warner, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Weaver, Eli, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Whittier, Napoleon, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Wilcox, William L., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Wood, Benjamin, private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Workman, Henry, private; enr. July 20, 1862.

CAPT. SAMUEL MIDDLETON'S (2D) COMPANY, B. R. VOLS. (CO. H., 10TH ARTILLERY).

Middleton, Samuel (2d), capt.; enr. 1862.
Flower, Stephen W., 1st lieut.; enr. 1862.
Parker, John H., 1st lieut.; enr. 1862.
Knight, J. Randolph, 2d lieut.; enr. 1862.
Westcott, John H., 1st sergt.; enr. July 26, 1862.
Lyon, George G., q.m.-sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Hill, Wallace R., sergt.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Grow, Alonzo W., sergt.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Welch, J. Sumner, sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Holloway, Horace G., sergt.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Butterfield, Benjamin M., corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Houghton, George W., corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Richardson, George G., corp.; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Wood, George W., corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Spicer, Aseb, corp.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Moffatt, James A., corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Francis, Alfred, corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Graves, Isaac, corp.; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Arms, Foster M., bugler; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Rockwood, Morgan L., artificer; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Stone, George D., artificer; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Lewis, Oscar, artificer; enr. Aug. 26, 1862.
Kelley, Marcus, artificer; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Breemer, Sidney R., wagoner; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Adams, Albert, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Adams, Byron, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Ackerman, Cyrus D., private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Baker, Nathan E., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Burlingame, William R., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Bruse, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Bruse, Charles I., private; enr. July 29, 1862.
Baldwin, R. W., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Bengimin, John W., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Bell, Lyman, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Carpenter, Newton O., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Colnon, Daniel D., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Conklin, Henry G., private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Crysler, John, private; enr. Aug. 10, 1862.
Crandal, John D., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Case, Adrian, private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Crouch, Samuel, private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Cole, Squier N., private; enr. Sept. 2, 1862.
Cory, Eliger, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Cory, William C., private; enr. July 21, 1862.
Denison, James, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Dingman, Christopher, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Dota, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Doulan, James C., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Ervins, Freeman, private; enr. Aug. 27, 1862.
Ervins, Delos, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Ervins, Johnson, private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Evans, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Flaherty, Porter A., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Fox, William H., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Fuller, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Francis, George, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Ford, John, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Gotham, Oscar F., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Gotham, Charles R., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Green, Oscar M., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Green, William S., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Gage, Martin C., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Gardner, Alvin O., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Green, William, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862
Holloway, Charles B., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Horton, Dorr, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Horton, Isaac, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Horton, William D., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Howk, Frank E., private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Haws, George W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Hill, Clark W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Harris, Herman A., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Hare, Ambrose, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hills, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Hamilton, John, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862
Hancock, Ashley, private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Ingalls, Melvin D., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Ingalls, Frank E., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Ingerson, Cyrus O., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Jackson, Erskine H., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Johnson, Ricelius, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Knapp, Hiram, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1862.
Kenedy, Myron, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Kichum, Rolly A., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Kelly, Robert J., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Lewis, Schuyler H., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Morseman, Clark, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Manning, Edward C., private; enr. July 26, 1862.
McGuire, John, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
McNorton, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
McWayne, Edwin, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Martin, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Mahony, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Norton, Thomas, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
O'Brien, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Osterhout, C. Erskine, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Perkins, George W., private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Perkins, Nathaniel, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Powers, Richard, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Phelps, Warren S., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Powers, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Persols, James K., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Parker, Frank L., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Rappole, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Rockwood, Levi, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Read, Whitley, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Ryans, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Read, Gladwin, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
See, Samuel M., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Scofield, David, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Savage, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Spicer, Hannibal D., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Spicer, Iven L., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862
Spicer, Daniel H., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Spicer, Freeman, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Streeter, Bryant J., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1862.
Towsley, Charles R., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Thompson, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Westcott, Martin H., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Williams, Alembert G., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Whitman, Martin S., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Weaver, Alexander W., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Williams, Andrew J., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Williams, Samuel C., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Yurdon, Stewart, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.

CAPT. HORACE O. GILMORE'S CO. (B), 4TH BATTALION (CO. I, 10TH ART.).

Gilmore, Horace O., capt.; enr. 1862.
Bell, Robert R., 1st lieut.; enr. 1862.
Grant, Philander P., 2d lieut.; enr. 1862.
Spalsbury, Harrison E., 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Allen, Willard J., 2d sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hawes, George W., sergt.
Warner, Seth A., sergt.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Holdridge, Orange, sergt.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Parmeter, William F., sergt.; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Lieber, George H., corp.; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Dorchester, Henry C., corp.; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Hovey, Jacob, corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Conklin, Stephen A., corp.; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Webb, Abner M., corp.; enr. Aug. 31, 1862.
Groat, William P., corp.; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Drake, Andrew J., corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Vance, William, corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hunt, Sanford D., bugler; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Metcalf, Henry A., bugler; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hodge, James, artificer; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Allen, Fayette R., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Adams, Gideon, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Adams, Isaac, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Baker, Daniel B., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Bailey, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Brundridge, Daniel J., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Brundridge, Edgar H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Buckminister, Fred. H., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Beardsley, Isaac H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Berry, Hames H., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Becker, Samuel W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Chase, Leonard, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Clark, George W., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1862.
Cornwall, Egbert, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Cheeney, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Carpenter, George A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Dier, James, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Earl, Orrick H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Elmer, Washington, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Finucin, William, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Farmer, James, private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Gage, George W., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Green, Truman P., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Graham, Henry J., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Giles, Stephen, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Gunn, Charles L., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hobbs, Bradley, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Hovey, Edward, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Hoover, Enos, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Holbridge, Franklin L., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Johnson, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Jeffers, George, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Johnson, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Ketcham, Smith, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Luther, Aldrich, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Lapatrie, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
McLaughlin, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
McLaughlin, James, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
McCue, Anthony, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Metcalf, Walter A., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Maxon, Henry C., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Murphy, Nathaniel, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Marks, Joseph, private; enr. July 29, 1862.
Ostrander, Wilson, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Phelps, John R., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Powers, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Prato, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Parish, Nathan, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Phelps, Edward V., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Reeves, Thomas H., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Rowe, Guy C., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Rhines, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Ryans, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Reeder, John H., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Sattimore, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sattimore, Benjamin, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Smith, Elias B., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Stetson, George W., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1862.
Sheley, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Seeber, Walter, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Seeber, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Seeber, Alonzo H., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Scott, Bradley E., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Tryon, Levi, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Underwood, Wm. H., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Van Allen, Riley N., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Weaver, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Wilder, David M., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Wilder, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Welch, John H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Webb, Brainard, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Winegar, George, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Weaver, David, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Yeardon, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Zimmerman, Rufus, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Zimmerman, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Zimmerman, David, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.

CAPT. B. B. TAGGART'S CO., 7TH BATT'N. (CO. K, 10TH ART.).

Lansing, Frederick, 1st lieut.; enr. Oct. 3, 1862.
Herring, Henry P., sergt.; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Gorse, John W., sergt.; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Fox, William P., sergt.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Smith, Benjamin, sergt.; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Freeman, William P., sergt.; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Hammond, George W., corp.; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Hammond, Willard R., corp.; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Boalt, Edward S., corp.; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Carpenter, Agel A., corp.; enr. Sept. 4, 1862.
Judd, Elnathan, corp.; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Forey, John H., corp.; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Tooley, Patrick H., corp.; enr. Sept. 4, 1862.
Mattice, Joseph, blacksmith; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Gaskill, James, artificer; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Adams, Francis E., mus.; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Stoddard, Albert A., mus.; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Auty, John, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Amweg, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Abeal, Jacob H., private; enr. Sept. 3, 1862.
Bobier, Thomas E., private; enr. Aug. 15, 1862.
Butler, John, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Burmingham, Solon, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Burrows, George, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.

Budy, William H., private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Beckwith, Sheldon J., private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Briant, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Butler, Michael, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Caris, John W., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Cadwell, Charles T., private; enr. Sept. 2, 1862.
Closs, William, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Cole, Luman, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Carpenter, Jehiel, private; enr. Sept. 15, 1862.
Chapman, Gilbert, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1862.
Clark, Eugene G., private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Chilow, Cuia, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Denno, Frank, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1862.
Dean, David G., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Deno, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Deglanton, Alfred, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Degongramel, Eugene, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Deville, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1862.
Elliott, Wilbur, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Evans, David, private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Easterly, James, private; enr. Aug. 3, 1862.
Evarts, Charles W., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Elliott, Thomas T., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Elliott, Henry, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Evarts, Martin, private; enr. Sept. 15, 1862.
Elwood, Ward, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Fox, Aldin, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1862.
Ford, Thomas, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Froggett, James, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Gamble, William L., private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Griswold, William, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Holmes, Charles F., private; enr. July 30, 1862.
Haley, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Haney, John, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Hart, Lewis, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Hagar, John D., private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Haek, Francis, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Henderson, James, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Hildreth, Curtis, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Joundra, George, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Kelly, John, private; enr. Sept. 16 1862.
Keon, Patrick, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Lafountain, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Middleton, Robert, private; enr. Oct. 19, 1862.
Mahar, Bartholomew, private; enr. Aug 30, 1862.
Maxon, Malcolm, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
McNulty, Henry, private; enr. July 31, 1862.
Merrill, Levi, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Moore, Horace, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Mackavoy, Cornelius, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Monteray, George, private; enr. Oct. 7, 1862.
Munn, Charles T., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Nichols, John, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
O'Mara, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Pierce, Frederick W., private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Phillips, Sylvester J., private; enr. Sept. 3, 1862.
Perigo, Alonzo L., private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Philon, William, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Robbins, George, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Roberts, Hugh, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862
Roats, Augustus, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Russell, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Roberts, Lewis, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Reff, Michael, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Robbinson, Francis, private; enr. Oct. 13, 1862.
Swan, Lawson A., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Smitzling, John, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
St. Thomas, Zachariah, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1862.
Storms, Nathaniel, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Sherry, Patrick E., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Spalding, Judson, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Tom, Robert, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Taylor, Roscellus S., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Van Brocklin, Alexander, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Vincent, Nicholas, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Woodard, Albert R., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Wright, George W., private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Wright, James, private; enr. Sept. 2, 1862.
Welch, John, private; enr. Sept. 7, 1862.
Welch, Thomas, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Wilson, Alexander, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Weaver, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
White, Arthur, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Weaver, William, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1862.
Wheeler, George R., private; Sept. 10, 1862.

CAPT. JAS. H. CAMPBELL'S (C) CO., 1ST BAT'N (CO. M, 10TH ART.).

Campbell, James M., capt.
Armstrong, John C., 1st lieut.
Brown, Bradley B., 1st lieut.
Wilcox, John M., 2d lieut.
Riley, Philip, 2d lieut.
Burnett, Uriel M., 1st sergt.; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Cross, Isaac T., q.m.-sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Fuller, Warren, 1st duty sergt.; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Farnham, Philip P., 2d duty sergt.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
McDonald, A. Cady, 3d duty sergt.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Ruso, Louis, 4th duty sergt.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Cadwell, Oliver B., 5th duty sergt.; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Robbins, C. H., 6th duty sergt.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Gardner, Ezra G., 1st corp.; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Sprague, J. Elliott, 2d corp.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Landon, La Fayette, 3d corp.; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Simpson, Fred. W., 4th corp.; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Flint, William H., 5th corp.; enr. Aug. 5th, 1862.
Mayhew, Theodore D., 6th corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Anthony, William, 7th corp.; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Pool, Morris M., 8th corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Briggs, Charles A., 9th corp.; enr. Aug. 6, 1861.
Pierce, Clark F., 10th corp.; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Armstrong, Frank R., 11th corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Relyea, John C., 12th corp.; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Rogers, George L., artificer; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Armstrong, Thomas, artificer; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
O'Conner, John, artificer; enr. July 26, 1862.
Reed, Milton M., 1st bugler; enr. Sept. 2, 1862.
Dailing, Charles L., 2d bugler; enr. Sept. 2, 1862.
Atkins, Benjamin, private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Angel, Lester C., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Britzki, Carl, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Basso, Jacob, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Beebe, Jefferson D., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Brougham, Sylvester J., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Bunber, Henry A., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Bishop, William W., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Bennett, Stephen G., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Bush, William H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Bass, Amasa, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Bochert, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Clark, John D., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Comb, John, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Clark, Christopher, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Commings, John, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Cool, Eli, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Cool, Orville M., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Cline, Watson, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Cheesebro, Ezra, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Cooley, Rufus B., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Dodge, Elisha L., private; enr. Aug. 8, 1862.
Dawson, Kalley, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Donohue, John O., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Dugal, Eugene, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Dryburn, James, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Duffeny, Frank, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Duffeny, Louis, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Doile, Hugh, private; enr. July 29, 1862.
Dennis, Thomas W., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Dillenbeck, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Donohue, Patrick O., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1861.
Esselstyn, Charles S., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1861.
Empie, Joseph L., private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Edmonds, Nicholas J., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Folen, Jacob, private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Fuller, James, private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Fredenburgh, Henry, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1862.
Frill, Jacob, private; enr. Sept. 6, 1862.
Gates, William H., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Gleason, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Graves, William, private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Hollenbeck, Andrus, private; enr. Aug. 1862.
Herrick, George W., private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Herrick, Jerome B., private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Herrick, James A., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Huntley, Silas, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hazer, Barney, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Harris, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Howell, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
House, Cyrus, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Holcolmb, Birney M., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Houghton, Reswell, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Harris, Jesse, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Judd, Charles L., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Judd, Benjamin T., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Joudoine, Louis V., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Jewett, Gilbert, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Keller, Simeon, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Knowlton, David M., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Larabee, Orin S., private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Lovell, Joseph W., private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Lawrence, Edwin, private; enr. July 26, 1862.
Lawrence, James, private; enr. Sept. 5, 1862.
Lyon, James B., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Lanfear, Asa, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Lake, Theodore, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Loomis, William H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
McCue, Wilson, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
McCue, William, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
McCue, Charles, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Marks, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Morrison, John, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Montoudo, George, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Montoudo, Louis, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Montoudo, Joseph, private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
McComb, John F., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Morgan, Charles M., private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Mount, Dudley, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Mount, William H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Moore, Edward B., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Miller, Henry H., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Mayhew, William A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Mahony, Patrick, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1862.
Nichols, Ira C., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Niles, Lloyd M., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Northrup, John, Jr., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Ohere, Anthony, private; enr. Aug. 22, 1862.
Pluche, Alfred, private; enr. Aug. 7, 1862.
Puffer, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 11, 1862.
Persons, Byron, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Peck, Wesley W., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Pool, Judah W., private; enr. Aug. 4, 1862.
Putnam, Charles L., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Roof, Abram, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Reynolds, George W., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Reade, Grattan H., private; enr. Aug. 16, 1862.
Rouse, Joseph, private; enr. Sept. 3, 1862.
Shafer, Frederick C., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Sharp, George O., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Staunton, James, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Shafer, John, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Simons, Henry G., private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Sanford, Albert B., private; enr. Aug. 20, 1862.
Sanford, Orin, private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Spaulding, George S., private; enr. Aug. 14, 1862.
Shippy, Frederick, private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Soper, Albert P., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1862.
Snell, Silas J., private; enr. Aug. 2, 1862.
Seley, Brayton L., private; enr. Sept. 4, 1862.
Sanford, La Fayette, private; enr. Aug. 31, 1862.
Swartwout, James A., private; enr. Sept. 4, 1862.
Tousow, William, private; enr. Aug. 1, 1862.
Timerman, Wilson, private; enr. Aug. 13, 1862.
Tebo, Paskel, private; enr. Aug. 6, 1862.
Vanderwalker, Melzor, private; enr. Aug. 5, 1862.
Vanderwalker, George B., private; enr. Aug. 9, 1862.
Whetmore, Schuyler, private; enr. July 28, 1862.
Wilson, John, private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Woolaver, Samuel, private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.
Wheeler, Albert A., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Wheeler, Alonzo E., private; enr. Aug. 21, 1862.
Wells, Richard B., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.

13TH ARTILLERY.

CAPT. GEO. A. BULMER'S COMPANY (CO. A).

Cory, Nelson W., private; enr. July 14, 1863.
Lowcay, John C., private; enr. July 16, 1863.
Moran, John, private; enr. July 11, 1863.
Peyton, John, private; enr. July 22, 1863.
Sayer, Thomas, private; enr. July 17, 1863.

CAPT. WM. HOFFMAN'S BAT. (B). (CO. B.)

Herrans, Peter, private; enr. July 30, 1863.
Lennox, Thomas W., private; enr. Aug. 10, 1863.
Maine, Erwin B., private; enr. July 3, 1863.
O'Donnell, Patrick, private; enr. July 23, 1863.
O'Connor, Jeremiah, private; enr. Aug. 8, 1863.

CAPT. G. FRED POTTER'S COMPANY (CO. C).

Cole, Robert P., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Dewey, Martin H., private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Follett, Ephraim C., private; enr. Aug. 7, 1863.
Felt, Martin, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Galloway, Chauncey M., private; enr. Aug. 12, 1863.
Wetherby, Porter, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.

CAPT. JESSE LAMB'S COMPANY (CO. G).

Lamb, Jesse B., capt.; enr. Jan. 22, 1864.
Algate, John B, private; enr. Jan. 8, 1864.
Cramer, James H., private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Folice, Philip, private; enr. Jan. 7, 1864.
Fuller, George O, private; enr. Jan. 12, 1864.
Jessmy, John, private; enr. Jan. 7, 1864.
Kavanaugh, Garrett, private; enr. Jan. 7, 1864.
Motonda, Charles, private; enr. Dec. 28, 1863.
Pierce, John, private; enr. Jan. 7, 1864.
Pelo, Joseph, private; enr. Jan. 7, 1864.
Tripp, William C., private; enr. Jan. 7, 1864.

CAPT. ROBERT W. McLAUGHLIN'S CO. (CO. I).

Butterfield, Julius F., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Fuller, Lemuel, private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
Moffs, George, private; enr. Aug. 26, 1863.
Palmer, Chillingsworth, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1863.
Willson, Willson, private; enr. July 14, 1863.

14TH ARTILLERY.

CAPT. WM. W. TROWBRIDGE'S CO. (CO. A).

Bacon, Marcus L., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1863.
Gill, William W., private; enr. Aug. 11, 1863.
Hogan, John, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Hodges, Henry L, private; enr. Aug. 28, 1863.
McDowell, Lewis H., private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
O'Brien, Dennis, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.

CAPT. GEORGE S. GREEN'S CO. (CO. C).

Butts, Irad, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Baker, H. H., private; enr. Aug. 22, 1863.
Fredenburgh, Elias, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Jondan, Davis, private; enr. Aug. 17, 1863.
Nichols, William H., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
St. James, Michael, private; enr. July 27, 1863.
Wilcox, James, private; enr. Sept. 4, 1863.

CAPT. LORENZO J. JONES' CO. (CO. D).

Francis, Martin, private; enr. July 1, 1863.
Lovett, Thomas, private; enr. July 20, 1863.
McDowell, William, private; enr. July 10, 1863.
Quinn, Benard, private; enr. July 3, 1863.
Scott, Andrew, private; enr. July 13, 1863.

CAPT. OLIVER B. FLAGG'S CO. (CO. E.)

Lynch, James H., corp.; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Rodgers, John W., corp.; enr. Sept. 3, 1863.
Anderson, John B., mus.; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.
Auger, John, private; enr. Sept. 24, 1863.
Bunell, John, private; enr. Sept. 24, 1863.
Bradshaw, James, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1863.
Conklin, William Y., private; enr. Sept. 30, 1863.
Chapman, Squires, private; enr. Sept. 17, 1863.
Chase, Stephen, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
De Groat, James, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Drummond, William, private; enr. Oct. 14, 1863.
Glass, Clark, private; enr. Sept. 16, 1863.
Goodenough, John B., private; enr. Sept. 24, 1863.
Glass, Charles R., private; enr. Sept. 9, 1863.
Gallispee, George G., private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Griffin, Henry M., private; enr. Sept. 26, 1863.
Kennion, Andrew F., private; enr. Oct. 28, 1863.
McGurn, Edward, private; enr. Oct. 15, 1863.
Mott, John I., private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Ransom, George W., private; enr. Aug. 5, 1863.
Sampson, Deveraux, private; enr. Aug. 24, 1863.
Streeter, Danford, private; enr. Sept. 19, 1863.
Ten Eyck, Monroe, private; enr. Aug. 25, 1863.
Thayer, William, private; enr. Sept. 15, 1863.

CAPT. W. A. TREADWELL'S CO. (CO. H).

Hoover, Josiah, corp.; enr. Nov. 2, 1863.
Dick, Charles H., private; enr. Dec. 4, 1863.
Fort, Andrew, private; enr. Nov. 5, 1863.
Ringael, John, private; enr. Oct. 31, 1863.
Scott, Luther C., private; enr. Nov. 17, 1863.

Sigourney, Frank H., private; enr. Nov. 19, 1863.
Scoville, Charles, private; enr. Nov. 28, 1863.
Tilton, Luther, private; enr. Oct. 21, 1863.
Wells, Theodore, private; enr. Dec. 1, 1863.

CAPT. CHAUNCEY WILKIE'S CO. (CO. I).

Peck, La Rue, Q. M. sergt.; enr. Nov. 9, 1863.
Steele, Wm. R., corp.; enr. Nov. 3, 1863.
Christman, George, corp.; enr. Nov. 4, 1863.
Morris, Henry S., corp.; enr. Nov. 16, 1863.
Beaulier, William, private; enr. Dec. 12, 1863.
Bacon, J. C., private; enr. Dec. 9, 1863.
Combes, Jeremiah, private; enr. Dec. 7, 1863.
Cravat, Charles, private; enr. Dec. 4, 1863.
Clark, Clarence L., private; enr. Nov. 19, 1863.
Call, John H., private; enr. Nov. 8, 1863.
Cook, John A., private; enr. Dec. 12, 1863.
Dillabough, Basil R., private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Delmais, Alexander, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1863.
Emrick, John, private; enr. Dec. 11, 1863.
Fults, Malkiah, private; enr. Nov. 11, 1863.
Gillett, Clarence, private; enr. Nov. 15, 1863.
Hewitt, Webster, private; enr. Dec. 3, 1863.
Ingerson, Harvey, private; enr. Nov. 21, 1863.
Ingerson, Charles A., private; enr. Nov. 19, 1863.
Kinney, Joseph, private; enr. Nov. 25, 1863.
Kelsey, Franklin E., private; enr. Nov. 11, 1863.
Manzer, Myron, private; enr. Nov. 28, 1863.
Montney, Byron, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1863.
Manzer, Henry, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1863.
Mallory, Calvin D., private; enr. Dec. 1, 1863.
Osborne, Ebenezer, private; enr. Nov. 27, 1863.
Phelps, Dallas F., private; enr. Dec. 5, 1863.
Parsons, Thomas, private; enr. Nov. 18, 1863.
Ruse, George H., private; enr. Dec. 5, 1864.
Rivers, Anthony, private; enr. Dec. 8, 1863.
Rivers, Michael, private; enr. Nov. 28, 1863.
Tucker, Warren, private; enr. Dec. 19, 1863.
Tucker, Orlando, private; enr. Dec. 19, 1863.
Wing, Peter, private; enr. Dec. 3, 1863.
Wood, Horace, private; enr. Dec. 8, 1863.
Wilbur, Addison, private; enr. Nov. 23, 1863.

CAPT. JEROME COOPER'S COMPANY (CO. K).

Parkhurst, Horace, 1st sergt.; enr. Nov. 16, 1863.
Call, Franklin, sergt.; enr. Nov. 18, 1863.
Riley, John E., sergt.; enr. Dec. 12, 1863.
Caswell, Morris A., corp.; enr. Nov. 16, 1863.
Campbell, George, corp.; enr. Nov. 30, 1863.
Pearsons, Robert, corp.; enr. Dec. 11, 1863.
Buskirk, Jesse N., corp.; enr. Nov. 30, 1863.
Hall, Albert H., corp.; enr. Nov. 21, 1863.
Potter, Sherman O., corp.; enr. Dec. 8, 1863.
Bishop, David, Jr., private; enr. Dec. 8, 1863.
Birtrane, George, private; enr. Dec. 1, 1864.
Barr, Dennis, private; enr. Dec. 13, 1863.
Baker, Harvey A., private; enr. Dec. 3, 1863.
Blowden, Vensler, private; enr. Nov. 18, 1863.
Bishop, Alonzo H., private; enr. Dec. 8, 1863.
Colton, Enoch, private; enr. Dec. 16, 1863.
Cane, Albert, private; enr. Nov. 30, 1863.
Cane, Hiram M., private; enr. Dec. 14, 1863.
Culbertson, Walter, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1863.
Duelon, William H., private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Emmons, Civilian, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Evarts, Benjamin, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Foy, Hugh, private; enr. Nov. 30, 1863.
Fuller, Joseph, private; enr. Nov. 27, 1863.
Fuller, Charles, private; enr. Nov. 27, 1863.
Forry, Peter, private; enr. Dec. 16, 1863.
George, Erving, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Griffin, Gidney, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Herrick, Delos, private; enr. Nov. 18, 1863.
Hall, Silas, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1863.
Harrigan, Thomas, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1863.
Jungo, Andrew, private; enr. Nov. 21, 1863.
Lawrence, Melvin, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1863.
Ladd, Daniel, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1863.
Lawrence, Manson, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1863.
Markwick, Charles, private; enr. Nov. 27, 1863.
Markwick, James, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1863.
Mitchell, George, private; enr. Nov. 27, 1863.
Manning, Nial, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1863.
Omiston, Hugh, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1863.
Pye, Richard, private; enr. Dec. 12, 1863.
Pierce, Josiah, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Paris, Anthony, private; enr. Nov. 24, 1863.
Rusho, Christopher, private; enr. Nov. 18, 1863.
Robinson, Francis, private; enr. Dec. 8, 1863.
Rowley, George W., private; enr. Nov. 21, 1863.
Resieguie, Samuel, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1863.
Robinson, Joseph, private; enr. Dec. 12, 1863.
Sheridan, Samuel, private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Tupper, Alvin, private; enr. Dec. 14, 1863.
Varley, James, private; enr. Dec. 2, 1863.
West, Freeman, private; enr. Nov. 14, 1863.
Weaver, William, private; enr. Dec. 9, 1863.
Ward, Chauncey, private; enr. Dec. 1, 1863.

CAPT. C. H. HOUGHTON'S COMPANY (CO. L).

Brougham, William, private; enr. Dec. 5, 1863.
Beebe, Franklin, private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Blodgett, Lyman, private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Cratzenberg, Adam I., private; enr. Nov. 10, 1863.
Colnan, George, private; enr. Dec. 16, 1863.
Camfield, Duane W., private; enr. Nov. 12, 1863.
Dyar, James S., private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Fassett, Theron A., private; enr. Nov. 22, 1863.
Freeman, George, private; enr. Nov. 27, 1863.
Hart, John, private; enr. Nov. 16, 1863.
Higgins, William H., private; enr. Nov. 22, 1863.
Howorth, Edmund, private; enr. Nov. 24, 1863.
Ingreson, Bradley, private; enr. Dec. 27, 1863.
Kieffer, Theodore T., private; enr. Dec. 13, 1863.
Murphy, Adam, private; enr. Dec. 29, 1863.
McTice, Albert, private; enr. Dec. 12, 1863.
Monroe, James N., private; enr. Dec. 2, 1863.
Perry, Joseph, private; enr. Dec. 4, 1863.
Rosebush, Jesse, private; enr. Dec. 15, 1863.
Wait, Samuel: private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Young, John, private; enr. Dec. 8, 1863.

CAPT. LUTHER KIEFFER'S COMPANY (CO. M).

Andrus, William H., private; enr. Dec. 25, 1863.
Branch, Charles, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Branch, Asher, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Babcock, Gaylord W., private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Haynes, William, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Josline, William, private; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Jackson, William W., private; enr. Dec. 24, 1863.
Kelsey, Curtis, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1863.
Kelsey, Charles M., private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Lovelee, Hulet, private; enr. Dec. 10, 1863.
Lee, Elbridge W., private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Miller, Peter, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Miller, Alpheus, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
McCauley, William, private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Neal, Robert, private; enr. Dec. 31, 1863.
Rice, Walter E., private; enr. Dec. 14, 1863.
Randolph, Joseph A., private; enr. Dec. 24, 1863.
Ralph, George A., private; enr. Dec. 24, 1863.
Warner, Silas J., private; enr. Dec. 19, 1863.
Williams, William H., private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Cummings, Alonzo F., private; enr. Dec. 31, 1863.
Cummings, Allen, private; enr. Jan. 1, 1864.
Douglass, Nicholas H., private; enr. Dec. 28, 1863.
Houglass, Ithamer, private; enr. Dec. 28, 1863.
Freeman, Herbert E., private; enr. Dec. 26, 1863.
Gardner, Schuyler, private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Hill, Harrison A., private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Johnson, Gustavus V., private; enr. Dec. 24, 1863.
Lovelee, Lewis S., private; enr. Dec. 17, 1863.
Lee, Oscar E., private; enr. Dec. 19, 1863.
Malone, John, private; enr. Dec. 18, 1863.
Hunt, Horace S., private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Roberts, John H., private; enr. Dec. 28, 1863.
Share, Alonzo, private; enr. Dec. 28, 1863.
Wait, Alexander L., private; enr. Dec. 31, 1863.
Young, William H., private; enr. Jan. 1, 1864.
Zimmerman, Jesse, private; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Share, Charles E., private; enr. Dec. 28, 1863.
Layman, Elam S., private; enr. Jan. 4, 1864.

16TH ARTILLERY.

CAPT. JAMES B. CARYL'S COMPANY (CO. A).

Chambers, John, private; enr. Sept. 11, 1863.
Ellis, Lorenzo D., private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.

CAPT. JAMES H. McLAUGHLIN'S CO. (CO. C).

Hare, Thomas, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1863.
Moore, Alonzo, private; enr. Sept. 19, 1863.
McKay, George, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1863.
Roblin, Albert, private; enr. Sept. 10, 1863.
Wilson, Samuel, private; enr. Oct. 1, 1863.
Westgate, Patrick, private; enr. Sept. 12, 1863.

CAPT. ORRIN W. BEACH'S COMPANY (CO. F).

Amond, Joseph, private; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Bentley, William H., private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.
Bloodough, James W., private; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Closs, Isaac, private; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Duclan, Justin, private; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Darling, Isaac, private; enr. Dec. 22, 1863.
Elesser, Jacob, private; enr. Dec. 23, 1863.
Evans, Amasa, private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Green, William A., private; enr. Dec. 30, 1863.
Horton, Samuel B., private; enr. Dec. 23, 1863.
Jones, Benjamin, private; enr. Dec. 26, 1863.
Larock, Alexander, private; enr. Dec. 23, 1863.
Prine, Martin, private; enr. Dec. 25, 1863.
Thrall, George W., private; enr. Dec. 21, 1863.

INDEPENDENT BAT'Y No. 20, N. Y. S. V.

McCauley, Patrick, private; enr. Aug. 19, 1862.
Noble, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.

INDEPENDENT BAT'Y No. 28, N. Y. S. V.

Henderson, John, musician; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Allen, George L., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Burns, Andy, private; enr. Oct. 15, 1862.
Bourk, Ulick, private; enr. Oct. 17, 1862.
Chubb, John C., private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Chase, Harvey C., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Conner, John, private; enr. Sept. 27, 1862.
Davis, Peter, private; enr. Aug. 29, 1862.
Dempster, John, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Darcy, James, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Gillespie, John, private; enr. Sept. 18, 1862.
Haskins, Chauncey C., private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Hayes, Daniel, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Hayes, Alexander, private; enr. Aug. 30, 1862.
Jones, Moses, private; enr. Sept. 20, 1862.
Laflin, James, private; enr. Sept. 1, 1862.
Lewis, Edgar, private; enr. Sept. 30, 1862.
Noble, Charles H., private; enr. Aug. 18, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

2D CAVALRY.

George, John, 2d lieut.; mustered May 5, 1863.

6TH CAVALRY ("SECOND IRA HARRIS GUARD").

Horton, Riley E., q.m.; mus. May 28, 1865.

8TH CAVALRY.

Ferguson, Nelson D., surg.; mus. March 18, 1862.
Lansing, Frederick, Jr., 1st lieut.; mus. Aug. 14, '63.

11TH CAVALRY ("SCOTT'S 900").

Raymond, Wilbur F., maj.; mus. May 17, 1865.
Gipson, Cyrus P., capt.; mus. April 22, 1865.

15TH CAVALRY.

Wood, Joseph H., maj.; mus. Nov. 20, 1863.

18TH CAVALRY ("CORNING LIGHT").

Smith, Warren S., capt., Co. H; mus. Nov. 20, 1863.
Enos, William W., capt.; mus. Dec. 7, 1864.
Gaige, William H., capt.; mus. Feb. 28, 1865.
Simpson Joseph H., capt.; mus. Feb. 23, 1864.
Montenay, Charles, capt.; mus. Dec. 5, 1863.
Cummings, Albert, 1st lieut.; mus. Sept. 16, 1864.
Hall, Ira, Jr., 1st lieut.; mus. Feb. 23, 1864.
Folts, Ira I., 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 25, 1864.
Bell, John A., 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 26, 1864.
McNeil, Floyd, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 26, 1864.
Davenport, Edwin, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 26, 1864.
Clark, George P., 2d lieut.; mus. Sept. 16, 1863.
Smith, John M., 2d lieut.; mus. Feb. 23, 1864.
Keenan, John, 2d lieut.; mus. Feb. 23, 1864.
Cady, Aaron C., 2d lieut.; mus. March 14, 1865.

20TH CAVALRY ("McCLELLAN CAVALRY").

Lord, Newton B., col.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.
Evans, David M., col.; mus. April 5, 1865.
Gates, Jacob S., lieut.-col.; mus. April 5, 1865.
Cudworth, John G., maj.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Hara, John O., maj; mus. April 22, 1865.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick, maj.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Horr, Albert V., adjt.; mus. May 31, 1865.
Zimmerman, Charles E., qr.mr.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.
Pollard, Randall D. C., qr.mr.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Carter, Norris M., ass't surg.; mus. Oct. 16, 1863.
Catlin, Charles, ass't surg.; mus. Jan. 24, 1864.
Winslow, Jedediah, chaplain; mus. Feb. 23, 1864.
Ford, Wayland F., capt.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.
Budd, Benjamin C., capt.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Reynolds, William, capt.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.
Ryther, William F., capt.; mus. May 31, 1865.
Chittenden, Henry C., capt.; mus Dec. 19, 1863.
Butler, Thomas H., capt.; mus. July 9, 1864.
Spencer, James, Jr., capt.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.
Lee, John D., capt.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Carse, Alfred J., capt.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Betts, William E., 1st lieut.; mus. May 31, 1865.
McNally, James J., 1st lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Hubbard, William, 1st lieut.; mus. May 31, 1865.
Croissant, Lewis, 1st lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Hodge, Dempster D., 1st lieut.; mus. March 15, 1864.
Randall, William H., 1st lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Goddard, Edward P., 1st lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Lee, Luther, Jr., 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.
Wilcox, Samuel B, 1st lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Carse, Alfred J., 1st lieut.; mus. July 9, 1864.
Cook, Horace C., 1st lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Choate, George R., 1st lieut.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Dillenbeck, John S., 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 13, 1865.
Watson, Lewis C., 2d lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Budd, Joseph P., 2d lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Safford, William H., 2d lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Joy, Seymour H., 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.
Robb, Walter, 2d lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Dodge, Eugene C., 2d lieut.; mus. March 15, 1864.
Johns, James, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.
Betts, William H., 2d lieut.; mus. July 20, 1864.
Wood, George W., 2d lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Malone, Henry, 2d lieut; mus. July 26, 1865.
Thompson, Charles D., 2d lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Town, Charles, 2d lieut.; mus. July 26, 1865.
Trout, William, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 19, 1863.

24TH CAVALRY.

McDonald, Frank, 1st lieut.; mus. June 17, 1865.

1ST REGIMENT MOUNTED RIFLES.

Brown, Samuel M., 1st lieut.; mus. Feb. 1, 1865.

1ST REGIMENT PROVISIONAL CAVALRY.

McDonald, Frank, 1st lieut.; mus. July 24, 1865.

2D REGIMENT PROVISIONAL CAVALRY.

Horton, Riley E., quartermaster; mus. Feb. 28, 1865.

1ST ARTILLERY.

Osborne, Thomas W., maj.; mus. May 9, 1863.
Tamblin, John W., capt.; mus. Nov. 9, 1861.
Hazleton, James B, capt.; mus. Dec. 6, 1864.
Spratt, Joseph, capt.; mus. Nov. 9, 1861.
Philip, William H., 1st lieut.; mus. Sept. 16, 1864.
Chapin, Darius M., 1st lieut.; mus. Feb. 28, 1865.

2D ARTILLERY.

Bliss, Orlando T., capt.; mus. Jan. 28, 1865.

3D ARTILLERY.

Sherwood, George E., 1st lieut.; mus. July 16, 1864.

5TH ARTILLERY.

Wilder, Henry B., maj.; mus. March 10, 1865.
Root, Frank E., capt.; mus. Nov. 19, 1862.

10TH ARTILLERY.

Spratt, Joseph, lieut.-col.; mus. Jan. 14, 1863.
Campbell, James B., maj.; mus. Jan. 14, 1863.
Osborne, Thomas W., maj.; mus. Feb. 13, 1863.
Abell, Charles C., maj.; mus. May 11, 1864.
Cowles, Seneca R., maj.; mus. May 18, 1864.
Wheelock, Addison W., adjt.; mus. June 18, 1863.
Flower, Stephen W., qr. mr.; mus. Sept. 12, 1862.
Copeland, Oliver S., surg.
Goodale, Addison W., asst.-surg; mus. Feb. 26, 1863.
Hubbard, George N., asst.-surg.
Hobbs, Benjamin, asst.-surg.; mus. May 21, 1863.
Pope, B. Frank, asst.-surg.; mus. June 27, 1864.

Wilson, Moses E., chaplain; mus. Nov. —, 1863.
Cleghorn, Adams, capt.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Huntington, Isaac L., capt.; mus. Jan. 31, 1865.
Carter, Lucien E., capt.; mus. June 30, 1864.
Armstrong, John C., capt.; mus. March 19, 1863.
Kitts, Giles F., capt.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Sherman, Franklin O., capt.; mus. March 30, 1864.
Webb, Edward P., capt.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Chapman, Eugene A., capt.; mus. June 13, 1863.
Hart, William J., capt.; mus. Nov. 17, 1864.
Biddlecom, Russel B., capt.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Marshall, Guvera H., capt.; mus. Oct. 15, 1863.
Tobey, Elisha H., capt.; mus. Sept. 20, 1864.
Getman, Elias, capt.; mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Vanderburgh, John S., capt.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Middleton, Samuel (2d), capt.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Parker, John H., capt.; mus. Aug. 24, 1863.
Taggart, Byron B., capt.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Grant, Philander B., capt.; mus. March 30, 1864.
Rising, Leman A., capt.; mus. Feb. 18, 1865.
Green, James E., capt.
Smith, Edward H., capt.; mus. Oct. 15, 1863.
Tyler, Elman, 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Montague, Harrison, 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 24, 1862.
Freeman, Wm. P., 1st lieut.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Wheeler, Andrew A., 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Jones, Russell M., 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 15, 1863.
Cadwell, Oliver B., 1st lieut.; mus. June 30, 1864.
Salter, George B., 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Johnson, F. Byron, 1st lieut.; mus. Feb. 28, 1865.
Taylor, James A., 1st lieut.; mus. April 22, 1863.
Cook, Malcolm G., 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 15, 1863.
Brown, Bradley B., 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 24, 1862.
Wilcox, John M., 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 15, 1863.
Ward, James S., 1st lieut.; mus. March 30, 1864.
Spear, Charles B., 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 15, 1863.
Reed, Morris A., 1st lieut.; mus. May 11, 1863.
Parker, Hilon A., 1st lieut.; mus. Feb. 18, 1865.
Rottiers, Victor B., 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 15, 1864.
Keenan, Patrick H., 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 17, 1864.
Kennedy, Alexander, 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Frame, Silas Wright, 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 22, 1863.
Seaton, Ambrose B., 1st lieut.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Ackerman, Timothy B., 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, '62.
Griffin, Morrison, 1st lieut.; mus. Feb. 18, 1865.
Westcott, John H., 1st lieut.; mus. Aug. 13, 1864.
Burdick, Daniel W., 1st lieut.; mus. Aug. 24, 1863.
Bell, Robert R., 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Hill, Wallace R., 1st lieut.; mus. April 29, 1864.
Lansing, Frederick, 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Riley, Philip, 1st lieut.; mus. March 30, 1864.
Andrews, Mark, 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 12, 1862.
McKnight, Robert, 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 16, 1863.
Williams, Othneil, 1st lieut.; mus. Feb. 7, 1863.
Ranney, Daniel, 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 15, 1863.
Allen, Millard J., 1st lieut.; mus. Sept. 30, 1864.
Seaton, Chauncey E., 1st lieut.; mus. Sept. 30, 1864.
Flint, William H., 2d lieut.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Cooper, Dealton W., 2d lieut.; mus. Nov. 13, 1863. Died in service.
Wilkinson, John L., 2d lieut.; mus. Sept. 16, 1864.
Marshall, T. Benton, 2d lieut.; mus. June 14, 1865.
Horr, Walter A., 2d lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Rouse, Gaylor, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 22, 1864.
Cowan, Edwin R., 2d lieut.; mus. March 30, 1864.
Kellogg, Edward H., 2d lieut.; mus. July 1, 1864.
Morris, James H., 2d lieut.; mus. July 8, 1864.
Farnham, Philip F., 2d lieut.; mus. March 30, 1864.
Williams, Wm. A., 2d lieut.; mus. Oct. 10, 1863.
Spalsbury, Harrison E., 2d lieut.; mus. Oct. 15, 1863.
Watson, Dan. A., 2d lieut.; mus. Aug. 2, 1864.
Gunn, Charles L., 2d lieut.; mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Wood, George W., 2d lieut.; mus. April 14, 1864.
McKee, Ransom J., 2d lieut.; mus. June 13, 1863.
Comstock, Wm. M., 2d lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Hall, Alonzo P., 2d lieut.; mus. Feb. 18, 1865.
Miller, Eugene, 2d lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862.
Gorse, John W., 2d lieut.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Payne, Henry D., 2d lieut.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Butterfield, Levi A., 2d lieut.; mus. Feb. 20, 1863.
Dwyer, James A., 2d lieut.; mus. Feb. 18, 1865.
Knight, J. Randolph, 2d lieut.; mus. Nov. 29, 1862. Died in service.
Smith, Gurney St. Clair, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 9, 1862.
Welch, J. Sumner, 2d lieut.; mus. Sept. 30, 1864.
Evans, John F., 2d lieut.; mus. April 23, 1864.
Swan, Martin D., 2d lieut.; mus. April 29, 1864.
Richards, A. Dwight, 2d lieut.; mus. Aug. 24, 1863.
Thurber, Collins K., 2d lieut.; mus. Nov. 17, 1864.
Cross, Isaac T., 2d lieut.; mus. Sept. 30, 1864.
Hoyle, Joseph T., 2d lieut.; mus. Feb. 7, 1863.
Seaton, Leonard, Jr., 2d lieut.; mus. Sept., 1863.
Hurd, De Witt C., 2d lieut.; mus. June 23, 1865.
Porter, George, Jr. (died), 2d lieut.; mus. Sept. 30, 1864.
Webster, Frederick F., 2d lieut.; mus. Sept. 30, 1864.
Bell, Robert R., 2d lieut.

14TH ARTILLERY.

Van Brahle, Charles H., adjutant; mus. Jan. 7, 1864.
Proctor, Jerome B., capt.; mus. April 22, 1865.
Cooper, Jerome, cap.; mus. Jan. 7, 1864.
Gardner, Schuyler, 1st lieut.; mus. Aug. 31, 1865.
Warring, William, 1st lieut.; mus. April 22, 1865.
Thompson, Frank M., 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 31, 1864.
Huntington, Geo. B., 2d lieut.; mus. Aug. 31, 1865.
Hunt, William W., 2d lieut.; mus. Aug. 31, 1865.
Cuppernull, Byron, 2d lieut.; mus. April 22, 1865.
Curtis, Kelsey, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 29, 1864.
Corbin, Daniel, 2d lieut.; mus. Aug. 31, 1865.

13TH INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Bowman, John A., chap.; mus. Oct. 25, 1861.

24TH INFANTRY.

Odekirk, Simon V., capt.; mus. May 9, 1863.
Ayer, Jonathan R., 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 27, 1862.
Haight, Theron W., 1st lieut.; mus. May 9, 1863.
Felt, George W., 2d lieut.; mus. May 9, 1863.

35TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Lord, Newton B., col.; mus. Aug. 14, 1861.
Brown, William C., col.; mus. June 20, 1861.
Potter, Stephen L., lieut.-col.; mus. June 20, 1861.
Winslow, Bradley, lieut.-col.; mus. Aug. 27, 1861.
Evans, David M., lieut.-col.; mus. Feb. 14, 1863.
Lyttle, L. F., adjutant; mus. July 4, 1861.
Merrill, Samuel L., chap.; mus. July 4, 1861.
Chittenden, Henry L., capt.; mus. Aug. 27, 1861.
Angle, Wm. N., capt.; mus. July 4, 1861.
Flower, George W., capt.; mus. July 4, 1861.
Rich, Henry D., capt.; mus. July 4, 1861.
Beckwith, Wm. W., capt.; mus. Dec. 10, 1862.
Reynolds, Jesse T., 1st lieut.; mus. July 4, 1861.
Bingham, Edwin, 1st lieut.; mus. July 4, 1861.
Budlong, John, 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 27, 1862
Slocum, Caleb, 1st lieut.; mus. May 9, 1863.
Simpson, Joseph H., 1st lieut.; mus. July 4, 1861.
McWayne, J. D., 1st lieut.; mus. Feb. 24, 1862.
Morgan, Lothrie D., 2d lieut.; mus. Nov. 11, 1861.
Westcott, Asahel B., 2d lieut.; mus. Feb. 17, 1863.
Cramer, James H., 2d lieut.; mus. May 5, 1862.
Butterfield, Edwin R., 2d lieut.; mus. July 4, 1861.

54TH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Bott, Frederick, ass't surg.; mus. Oct. 10, 1862.

59TH REGT. INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Dillon, James, 2d lieut.; mus. June 30, 1865.

92D REGT. INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Whitney, Royal J., 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 13, 1862.
Cole, D. Clinton, 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 4, 1862.
Thompson, George S., 2d lieut.; mus. Nov. 24, 1862.

94TH REGT. INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Viele, Henry K., col.; mus. Jan. 6, 1862.
Root, Adrian R., col.; mus. May 5, 1862.
Littlefield, Calvin, lieut.-col.; mus. March 20, 1862.
Kress, John A., lieut.-col.; mus. Dec. 17, 1862.
Moffatt, Samuel A., lieut.-col.; mus. Feb. 16, 1864.
Hanford, Wm. R., maj.; mus. March 20, 1862.
Tomlinson, D. C., maj.; mus. Dec. 17, 1862.
McMahon, John, maj.; mus. Feb. 17, 1864.
Fish, H. P. (killed in action), maj.; mus. Feb. 18, 1865.
Parson, Byron, maj.; mus. April 13, 1865.
Ernst, J. Frederick, Jr., adjt.; mus. March 20, 1862.
Scoville, Charles E., adjt.; mus. Dec. 17, 1862.
Hulbert, Charles E., adjt; mus. Dec. 17, 1863.
Sprague, Charles H., adjt.; mus. March 13, 1865.
De Wolf, David O., qr. mr.; mus. March 20, 1862.
Shedd, Jerome L., qr. mr.; mus. Dec. 17, 1862.
Reed, Jeremiah S., qr. mr.; mus. May 11, 1865.
Goodale, Charles, surg.; mus. March 20, 1862.
Smith, Andrew H., surg.; mus. May 31, 1862.
Avery, George W., surg.; mus. Oct. 13, 1862.
Chamberlain David C., surg.; mus. April 10, 1862.
Seymour, Elbridge G., asst. surg.; mus. Mar. 20, 1862.
Brown, John T., asst. surg.; mus. Sept. 17, 1862.
Reynolds, John D., asst. surg.; mus. March 17, 1863.
Derby, Edmund G., asst. surg.; mus. Aug. 27, 1862.
Fuller, Winfield S., asst. surg.; mus. Jan. 24, 1865.
Reynolds, Porter L. F., asst. surg.; mus. Mar. 14, 1865.
Nichols, William A., chapl.; mus. May 7, 1862.
Cook, Philos G., chapl.; mus. Nov. 10, 1862.
Beebe, Isaac M., capt.; mus. March 26, 1862.
White, Horace G., capt.; mus. Oct. 29, 1862.
Mason, Orlo J., capt.; mus. June 17, 1865.
Snell, Lansing, capt.; mus. March 20, 1862.
Gates, Jacob S., capt.; mus. May 26, 1862.
Lyttle, Lafayette F., capt.; June 29, 1863.
Chester, Walter T., capt.; mus. May 18, 1864.
Emerson, James, capt.; mus. March 20, 1862.
Searle, Bernard D., capt.; mus. Oct. 29, 1862.
Sears, Dexter C., capt.; mus. May 11, 1865.
Comee, Christopher C., capt.; mus. Dec. 17, 1862.
Colton, H. Seymour, capt.; mus. May 18, 1864.
Hawkins, Oscar F., capt.; mus. March 13, 1865.
Kilborn, Chauncey W., capt.; mus. June 30, 1865.
Place, Samuel, Jr., capt.; mus. Mar. 20, 1862.
Joy, Royal N., capt.; mus. July 8, 1864.
Crawford, Alex. McL., capt.; mus. Dec. 24, 1864.
Mesler, Charles V., capt.; mus. Mar. 13, 1865.
Bibbins, Harrison, capt.; mus. Mar. 20, 1862.
Nichols, Duane M., capt.; mus. May 26, 1862.
Dayton, Edward A., capt.; mus. May 9, 1863.
Horr, Austin, capt.; mus. May 20, 1862.
Lacy, John, capt.; mus. May 26, 1862.
Doolittle, Isaac, capt.; mus Mar. 17, 1865.
French, G. (killed in action), capt.; mus. Dec. 7, '65.
Leonard, Michael, capt.; mus. May 11, 1865.
Briggs, I. E., capt.; mus. Mar. 20, 1862.
Carpenter, Levi, capt.; mus. Oct. 29, 1862.
Whiteside, John C., capt.; mus. Nov. 19, 1862.
Mallison, Joseph, capt.; mus. May 31, 1865.
Nutting, Abel M., capt.; mus. Mar. 20, 1862.
Tyler, Wallace W., capt.; mus. Jan. 27, 1863.
Rodgers, Charles F., capt.; mus. Nov. 24, 1862.
Parker, Edward C., capt.; mus. Jan. 27, 1863.
Cooley, A. E., capt.; mus. April 10, 1862.
Field, Augustus, capt.; mus. May 9, 1863.
Moore, Abraham, capt.
Benham, Willis, capt.
Currie, James, 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 29, 1862.
Thomas, James P., 1st lieut.; mus. Aug. 13, 1864.
Johnson, Alba A., 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 17, 1863.
Phillips, James O., 1st lieut.; mus. May 31, 1865.
Philes, Henry H., 1st lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Moore, John D., 1st lieut.; mus. Mar. 20, 1862.
Colton, H. Seymour, 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 5, 1862.
Hatch, Junius H., 1st lieut.; mus. June 22, 1864.
Strong, Hayden, 1st lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Timmerman, Calvin, 1st lieut.; mus. Mar. 20, 1862.
Mather, George, 1st lieut.; mus. June 17, 1865.
Osham, George H., 1st lieut.; mus. May 19, 1863.
Swan, Henry, 1st lieut.; mus. Aug. 22, 1864.
De Marse, Samuel, 1st lieut.; mus. June 17, 1865.
Mayhew, Edward V., 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 17, 1862.
Cole, John B., 1st lieut.; mus. May 31, 1865.
McComber, George, 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 29, 1862.
White-ide, Benjamin, 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 22, 1862.
Holley, James D., 1st lieut.; mus. May 31, 1865.
Mansfield, J. Mason, 1st lieut.; mus. Mar. 20, 1862.
Coltier, Robert, 1st lieut.; mus. June 20, 1862.
Massey, Frederick J., 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 24, 1862.
Merriam, Russell B., 1st lieut.; mus. Mar. 24, 1865.
Woodward, W. J. M. (died of wounds), 1st lieut.; mus. April 11, 1862.
Wodell, Isaac P., 1st lieut.; mus. Oct. 29, 1862.
De Graff, John, 1st lieut.; mus. Nov. 24, 1862.
Crawford, P. (killed in action), 1st lieut.; mus. Apr. 1, 1865.
Hendricks, James, 1st lieut.; mus. May 17, 1865.
Ludlow, Myron H., 1st lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Knowles, William, 1st lieut.
Brainard, Orville H., 2d lieut.; mus. March 26, 1862.
De Forest, Charles L., 2d lieut.; mus. Jan. 27, 1863.
Rundell, Charles R., 2d lieut.; mus. March 20, 1862.
Cook, Horace S., 2d lieut.; mus. March 26, 1862.
Ford, Wayland, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 3, 1862.
Locklin, Albert W., 2d lieut.; mus. Feb. 9, 1863.
Burns, Edward M., 2d lieut.; mus. March 18, 1862.
Washburne, Levi, 2d lieut.; mus. May 26, 1862.
Swan, Henry, 2d lieut.; mus. May 9, 1863.
Roseboom, Howard, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 17, 1862.
Smith, Warren S., 2d lieut.; mus. Oct. 29, 1862.
Burrows, Thomas, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 22, 1862.
Merrill, E. M., 2d lieut.
Smith, Frank, 2d lieut.; mus. Oct. 29, 1862.
Shuttis, Stephen G., 2d lieut.; mus. Aug. 22, 1864.
Ryan, Patrick R., 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 7, 1864.
Sloat, Charles W., 2d lieut.; mus. June 29, 1863.
Young, Richard, 2d lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Ludlow, Myron H., 2d lieut.; mus. May 11, 1865.
Mercer, Edward D., 2d lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Flattery, John, 2d lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Quildthrite, William W., 2d lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Williams, Watkins H., 2d lieut.; mus. May 31, 1865.
Crane, William E., 2d lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Hay, Alexander, 2d lieut.; mus. June 17, 1865.
Patterson, Anderson, 2d lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Smith, John R., 2d lieut.; mus. May 31, 1865.
Wilder, George D., 2d lieut.; mus. July 25, 1865.
Brewer, Allen, 2d lieut.; mus. Aug. 12, 1864.
Hafie, Jonas, 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 7, 1864.
Whalon, Daniel, 2d lieut.; mus. May 11, 1865.
Longmire, Gavin, 2d lieut.

97TH INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Ferguson, Nelson D., surg.; mus. March 10, 1862.

99TH INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Johnson, Chas. M., asst. surg.; mus. May 5, 1863.

147TH INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Woodard, Datus, capt.; mus. Oct. 4, 1862.

186TH INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Winslow, Bradley, colonel; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Marsh, E. Jay, lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Sternberg, Abram D., maj.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Field, Andrew J., adjutant; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Marsh, Luther M., adjutant; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Timmerman, Calvin, q. m.; mus. May 20, 1865.
Bailey, William C., surg.; mus. Sept. 30, 1864.
Carlisle, Eben S., asst. surg.; mus. Oct. 1, 1864.
Coleman, James C., asst. surg.; mus. March 10, 1865.
Shaw, James H., asst. surg.; mus. Dec. 13, 1864.
Burnett, John H., chaplain; mus. Oct. 29, 1864.
Snell, Lansing, chaplain; mus. May 11, 1865.
McWayne, Jay D., capt.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Legg, Judson P., capt.; mus. Dec. 22, 1864.
Swan, Edwin, capt.
Yates, Henry, capt.; mus. March 20, 1865.
McMullen, Richard R., capt.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Squires, Charles D., capt.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Ferris, E. George, capt.; mus. May 17, 1865.
Wallace, William R., capt.; mus. Oct. 1, 1864.
Hood, Daniel B., capt.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Brown, Kendrick W., capt.; mus. Dec. 27, 1864.
Reynolds, John M., capt.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Bates, Huxham P., capt.; mus. March 6, 1865.
Gleason, W. Wallace, 1st lieut.; mus. March 6, 1865.
Edwards, Charles J., 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Brown, Bradley B., 1st lieut.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Phillips, Augustus J., 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Phelps, Charles N., 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Peck, William K., 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Taylor, James A., 1st lieut.; mus. Dec. 27, 1864.
Morse, Amos, 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Jones, Edward E., 1st lieut.; mus. May 20, 1865.
Mathews, James, 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Herring, William P., 1st lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Marsh, Walter P., 2d lieut.; mus. Dec. 30, 1864.
Failing, Walsteen, 2d lieut.; mus. May 20, 1865.
McComber, Edwin, 2d lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Staplin, Delos, 2d lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Gurnett, Henry C., 2d lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Ladd, Alexander, 2d lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Robertson, Charles C., 2d lieut.; mus. Oct. 10, 1864.
Brown, Hendricks W., 2d lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Cutler, Orville L., 2d lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.
Bartlett, John W., 2d lieut.; mus. March 30, 1865.
Horr, James G., 2d lieut.; mus. Jan. 19, 1865.

193D INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

Ainsworth, Sidney W., capt.; mus. May 6, 1865.
Staplin, Orin D., capt.; mus. May 6, 1865.
Myers, Isaac, 2d lieut.; mus. May 6, 1865.

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

WATERTOWN CITY.

ATTORNEYS.

Brown, Levi H., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1846, Pres. Watertown Spring Wagon Co., Mayor city 1876, 56 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1818.
Bagley, B., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1834, member State Legislature 1849, 4 Benedict st., b. N. Y., s. 1813.
Emerson, Fred., Attorney and Counselor, admittted to the bar 1848, 53 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1827.
Emerson, Edgar C., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1871, firm O'Brien & Emerson, 6½ Washington pl., b. N. Y., s. 1850.
Griffin, D. G., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1876, Washington pl., b. N. Y., s. 1848.
Hubbard, F. W., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1838. Supreme Court Judge 8 years, elected 1849, 25 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1815.
Hogan, J. W., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1876, 33 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1860.
Lansing, Robert, Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1820, District Attorney 1828, County Judge 1845 to 1851, 34 Washington, b. N. Y., s. 1817.
Lansing, John, Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1854, firm Lansing & Sherman, 5 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1832.
Lansing, F., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1859, firm Lansing & Rogers, 29 Washington pl., b. N. Y., s. 1856.
Mullin, Joseph, Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1837, Justice Supreme Court N. Y. State, elected 1857, 52 Washington, b. Ire., s. 1824.
Moak, G. W., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1874, 10 Paddock st., b. N. Y., s. 1850.
North, Edgar, Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1867, 22 Baker st., b. N. Y., s. 1843.
Rogers, Watson M., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1868, District Attorney, elected 1814, 20 Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1844.
Pratt, S. R., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1864, Baker st., b. N. Y., s. 1869.
Smith, Hannibal, Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1870, 44 Rutland st., b. N. Y., s. 1870.
Walts, C. H., Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1862, 8 Winslow st., b. N. Y., s. 1840.
Winslow, Bradley, Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1855, Brig.-Gen. by brevet U. S. Vols., 24 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1831.
Whiting, Nathan, Attorney and Counselor, admitted to the bar 1857, 21 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1826.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Cadwell, J. S., Baker and Confectioner, estab. 1857, 22 Elizabeth st., b. Conn., s. 1857.
Jess, Henry, Prop. Watertown Mechanical Bakery, firm of Nill & Jess, 9 Coffeen st., b. Ger., s. 1863.
Nill, John, Prop. Watertown Mechanical Bakery, firm of Nill & Jess, 11 High st., b. Ger., s. 1860.
Sloman, W. A., Toys and Fancy Goods, Paddock's Arcade, b. N. H., s. 1867.

BANKERS.

Camp, T. H., President Jeff. Co. National Bank, 46 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1817.
Clark, Charles, Teller and Book-keeper Jefferson Co. Bank 1835, Deputy County Clerk 1824 to 1839, Assessor Village Watertown 25 years, 38 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1806.
Farewell, A. M., Pres. Jeff. Co. Savings Bank, 8 Clinton st., b. Ohio, s. 1858.
Ives, Willard, President Merchants' Bank, President Watertown Fire Insurance Co., Ives st., b. N. Y., s. 1806.
Lord, G., President National Union Bank, President North Insurance Co., N. Y., 33 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1816.
Powers, Isaac P., Director National Union Bank and Watertown Steam Engine Co., 33 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1851.
Paddock, E. L., Pres. 1st National Bank, 32 Washington st., b. N. Y., s. 1824.
Paddock, Oscar, Vice-Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, 30 Washington st., b. N. Y., s. 1819.
Pool, Sylvanus, Vice-President Merchants' Bank, 7 State st., b. Mass., s. 1839.
Sherman, John A., Vice-Pres. Nat. Union Bank, 43 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1809.
Sherman, George H., President National Bank, Director N. Insurance Co. and Davis Sewing-Machine Co., 15 Clinton St., b. N. Y., s. 1834.
Sherman, Robert L., Vice-President Watertown Bank and Loan Co., Farmer, Watertown Centre, b. N. Y., s. 1836.
Smith, George, in Jefferson Co. Savings Bank, 1st Chamberlain Watertown City, Jefferson Co. Savings Bank, b. N. Y., s. 1813.
Woolworth, S. T., Cashier Jeff. Co. Nat. Bank, 35 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1865.
Thompson, Myers, Cashier Jeff. Co. Nat. Bank 1866 to 1871, 61 Washington st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Chase, Justus, Jr., Dealer in Periodicals, Stationery, and Confectionery, 22 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1854.
Mosher, Henry B., Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc., Window-Shades, Wall-Paper, etc., firm of Sterling & Mosher, 40 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1835
Sterling, John C., Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc., Window-Shades, Wall-Paper, etc., firm of Sterling & Mosher, Sterling Place, b. N. Y., s. 1820.
Waterman, C. A., Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc., firm of Hanford & Waterman, 24 State st., b. Mass., s. 1864.
Walsh, E. R., Supt. Union News Co., 31 Public Square, b. Ill., s. 1862.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Haas, Geo., Jr., Mfr. and Dlr. in Boots and Shoes, 54 Franklin st., b. Ger., s. 1852.
Haas, Geo., Mfr. and Dlr. in Boots and Shoes, 54 Franklin st., b. Ger., s. 1852.
Middleton, D. C., Mfr. and Dlr. in Boots and Shoes, 17 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1850.
Middleton, Andrew C., Mfr. and Dlr. in Boots and Shoes, 17 State st., b. N. Y., s. 18—.
Martin, G. C., Prop. Parlor Shoe Store, 2 Winslow st., b. N. Y., s. 1867.
Prouty, John, Whol. and Ret'l Dlr. in Boots and Shoes, 2 Benedict st., b. Mass. s. 1855.

CIVIL OFFICIALS.

Acker, C. W., City Ass'r, 1st Ward, elected 1875, 9 Centre st., b. N. Y., s. 1860.
Beal, A. R., Supt. City Schools, 62 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1875.
Brown, L. H., Justice of the Peace, elected 1858, Surrogate Jefferson Co. under new constitution, 1847-51, 26 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1808.
Babbitt, H. D., Deputy Sheriff, appointed 1873, 6 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1847.
Barber, Thomas, Alderman, 1st Ward, Mnfr. Rotary Pumps, Hoard st., b. Eng., s. 1835.
Champlin, C. G., Policeman, elected 1872, 80 Arsenal st., b. N. Y., s. 1841.
Cummings, Wm., R. R. Policeman, appointed by Gov. Fenton, 1867, R. W. & O. depot, b. N. Y., s. 1854.
Cole, George, County Clerk, elected 1876, Dep. 1868 to 1876, Court House, b. N. Y., s. 1865.
Chittenden, T. C., Supervisor 3d Ward, elected 1869, Gen. Ins., Fire and Life, 5 Benedict st., b. N. Y., s. 1827.
Green, Duane A., Alderman 4th Ward, foreman Sloat & Greanleaf, 8 Davidson st., b. N. Y., s. 1845.
Gale, S. O., Assessor 4th Ward, elected 1874, Farmer, cor. Gale and Thompson sts., b. N. Y., s. 1812.
Guest, Miles, Chief of Police, elected 1869, 15 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1835.
Hinds, Frank A., City Civil Engineer and Surveyor, appointed 1872, 161 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1843.
Knowlton, Jno. C., Supervisor 2d Ward, Sterling Place, b. N. Y., s. 1837.
McCutchin, Wm., Policeman, elected 1869, 2 Van Duzen st., b. Ireland, s. 1842.
Millington, Thos., Policeman, elected 1872, 28 Burchard st., b. Eng., s. 1865.
Peck, A. W., Sheriff Jefferson Co., elected 1875, 6 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1822.
Phelps, Jno. L., City Chamberlain, elected 1876, 17 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1858.
Rulison, W. D. V., Search-Clerk Co. Clerk's Office, Clerk Board Supervisors, elected 1870, 12 Holcomb st., b. N. Y., s. 1844.
Sherman, Wm. W., Alderman 3d Ward, 2 Sherman st., b. N. Y., s. 18—.
Smith, Geo., Alderman 2d Ward, elected 1875, Jefferson Co. Savings Bank, b. N. Y., s. 1813.
Smith, T. A., Alderman 3d Ward, dealer in Real Estate, 221 Arsenal st., b. N. Y., s. 1847.
Scott, Ross C., Special Surrogate, elected 1868, 8 High st., b. N. Y., s. 1838.
Streeter, Jno. C., Supervisor 1st Ward, 19 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1829.
Sloat, C. W., Supervisor 4th Ward, 107 Main st., b. N. Y., s. 1840.
Tripp, S. H., Supt. Public Works, and Boiler-maker, 20 Keyes ave., b. N. Y., s. 1834.
Whiting, Nathan, Alderman 1st Ward, elected 1875, 21 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1826.
Wilder, Dexter, ex-County Clerk, U. S. Assessor Int. Rev. 20th Dist. N. Y., 1870 to expiration of office, 6 Benedict st., b. N. Y., s. 1839.
Wilbur, H. M., Justice of the Peace, elected 1876, 41 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1851.
Walts, C. H., City Attorney, firm of Porter & Walts, 8 Windsor st., b. N. Y., s. 1840.

CLERGYMAN.

Keyes, Rev. Richard G., Clergyman, 53 Washington, b. N. Y., s. 1826.

CLOTHIERS.

Dewey, D. B., Custom and Ready-Made Clothing, firm J. C. Streeter & Co., 16 Woodruff House, b. N. Y., s. 1867.
Miller, J. R., Merchant Tailor, Clothier, Gents' Furnishing Goods, 14 Winslow st., b. Scotland, s. 1868.
Mantle, R. B., Merchant Tailor, Clothier, Gents' Furnishing Goods, firm Bristol & Mantle, 4 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1850.
Streeter, Nelson W., Clothier (retired), 36 State st., b. Mass., s. 1821.
Streeter, J. C., Clothier, Gents' Furnishing Goods, 19 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1829.
Vallat, T. W., Merchant Tailor, 113 Factory st., b. N. Y., s. 1844.

COAL DEALERS.

Frink, Daniel, Dealer in Coal, Salt, Plaster, and Mfr. of Lime, 69 Washington pl., b. N. Y., s. 1857.
Marcy, R., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Coal, 9 Keyes ave., b. Ireland, s. 1872.

CROCKERY, ETC.

Murray, L. R., Dealer in China, Crockery, and Glassware, estab. 1853, 61 Court st., b. N. Y., s. 1829.
Waite, H. D., Dealer in China, Crockery, and Glassware, firm of Waite, Allen & Co., estab. 1853, 15 Woodruff House, b. N. Y., s. 1842.

DENTISTS.

Dunn, Wm. E., Surgeon-Dentist, patentee mineral or porcelain plate, pat. 1868, cor. Ten Eyck and Holcomb sts., b. N. Y., s. 1876.
Robinson, S. M., Surgeon-Dentist, 1 Ten Eyck st., b. Vt., s. 1836.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Camp, T. H., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, firm of Camp & Massey, 46 Massey st, b. N. Y., s. 1817.
Cooper, E. F., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 55 Washington, b. N. Y., s. 1824.
Massey, Geo. B., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, firm of Camp & Massey, 50 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1836.

DRY GOODS.

Aumond, J. P., Dry Goods, Cloths, and Notions, firm Aumond & Black, 15 Franklin st., b. Quebec, s. 1877.
Ayers, H. H., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Carpets, firm Herrick & Ayers, 6 Sherman st., b. N. Y., s. 1837.
Augsbury, Alex., Dry Goods Merchant (retired), 19 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1824.
Bushnell, Jerome, Dry Goods Merchant, 30 Sterling st., b. N. Y., s. 1832.
Bushnell, Albert, Dry Goods and Carpets, 20 Sterling st., b. N. Y., s. 1839.

Bartlett, H. A., Chief Clerk with N. Winslow, Dry Goods, 9 Benedict st., b. N. Y., s. 1834.
Black, Robt., Dry Goods, Cloths, and Notions, firm Aumond & Black, 19 Academy st., b. Ont., s. 1875.
Carpenter, J. M., Dry Goods and Groceries, firm Carpenter & Bergwin, 43 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1833.
Cadwell, O. B., Dry Goods, Cloths, and Notions, firm Cooke, Cadwell & Co., 27 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1854.
Campbell, Alex., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Carpets, firm Campbell, Farewell & Co., 25 Sterling st., b. N. Y., s. 1853.
Cooke, H. P., Dry Goods, Cloths, and Notions, firm Cooke, Caldwell & Co., City Assessor, elected 1874, 27 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1818.
Farewell, F. R., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Carpets, firm Campbell, Farewell & Co., Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 18—.
Herrick, W. W., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Carpets, firm Herrick & Ayers, 14 Paddock st., b. N. Y., s. 1825.
Herrick, C. H., Chief Clk. with Herrick & Ayres, 14 Paddock st., b. N. Y., s. 1851.
Moore, W. H., Jobber, and Retail Dry Goods, Notions, and Jewelry, firm Moore & Smith, 69 Arsenal st., b. N. Y., s. 1854.
Moulton, J. P., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Carpets, firm of Campbell, Farewell & Co., b. N. Y., s. 1826.
Primeau, Jno. J. B., with Aumond & Black, Dry Goods Merchants, late firm of Primeau, Phillips & Co., 35 Massey st., b. Quebec, s. 1846.
Pratt, Gen. T. R., Dry Goods Merchant (retired), 100 Washington st., b. Mass., s. 1806.
Smith, Perry R., Jobber and Retail Dry Goods, Notions, and Jewelry, firm of Moore & Smith, cor. American st., b. N. Y., s. 1851.
Winslow, Norris, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Merchant, 47 Washington st., b. N. Y., s. 1835.

FURNITURE.

Lewis, J. C., Mnfr. of and Dealer in Furniture, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Mirrors, etc., firm of Lewis, Henerich & Rounds, 11 Winslow st., b. N. Y., s. 1823.
Rounds, E. W., Mnfr. of and Dlr. in Furniture, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Mirrors, etc., firm of Lewis, Henerich & Rounds, 9 Holcomb st., b. N. Y., s. 1859.

GRAIN DEALER.

Hammond, L. S., Grain Dealer, Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1855.

GROCERS.

Andrus, M., Groceries, Provisions, and Seeds, 18 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1823.
Baltz, A. P., Gro. and Mfr. of Limburger Cheese, 63 Arsenal st., b. N. Y., s. 1836.
Gilbert, C. F., Gro., firm of Smith & Gilbert, Woodruff House, b. N. Y., s. 1840.
Hungerford, C. A., Fine Groceries, 14 Winthrop st., b. N. Y., s. 1854.
Hubbard, V. S., Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 1 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1818.
McComber, Geo., Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 18 Court st., b. N. Y., s. 1832.
Perry, O. A., Grocer, firm of F. J. & O. A. Perry, 26 Doolittle & Hall Block, b. N. Y., s. 1869.
Perry, F. J., Grocer, firm of F. J. & O. A. Perry, 26 Doolittle & Hall Block, b. N. Y., s. 1865.
Rice, D. M., Whol. and Retail Gro. and Pork Pkr., Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1843.
Reynolds, S. W., Chief Clerk with I. E. Thompson & Co., Grocers, 4 Mechanic st., b. Ont., s. 1869.
Sternberg, M. H., Wholesale and Retail Grocer, firm of I. E. Thompson & Co., 61 Washington, b. N. Y., s. 1856.
Thompson, I. E., Wholesale & Retail Grocer, firm of I. E. Thompson & Co., 19 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1831.
Thompson, E. H., Grocer, 10 Winthrop st., b. N. Y., s. 1847.
Waite, L. M., Grocer, 17 Clinton st., b. Mass., s. 1867.
Gillingham, S., Proprietor Atlantic Tea Store, 5 Clay st., b. N. Y., s. 1839.
Zimmerman, T., Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in Butter and Cheese, 66 Washington, b. N. Y., s. 1839.

HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC.

Belknap, W. F., General Hardware, 21 Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1866.
Howard, Wm., Stoves, Tin, Sheet-Iron Ware, Gas-Fitting, etc., firm of Harbottle & Howard), 60 State st., b. Mass., s. 1845.
Harbottle, Jno. G., Stoves, Tin, Sheet-Iron Ware, Gas-Fitting, etc., firm of Harbottle & Howard, 7 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1833.
Howard, Henry, Mnfr. of Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Ware, firm of A. & L. A. Howard, 6 Union st., b. Mass., s. 1837.
Howard, Lyman A., Mfr. of Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Copper Ware, firm A. & L. A. Howard, 1 Jefferson st., b. Mass., s. 1847.
Gates, E. M., Stoves, Tin, Sheet-Iron, Furnaces, etc., firm of Gates & Spratt, Dep. Col. Internal Revenue U. S., 10 Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1848.
Spratt, J. W., Stoves Tin, Sheet-Iron, Furnaces, etc., firm of Gates & Spratt, 52 Factory st., b. N. Y., s. 1833.
Sargent, Walter, Stoves, Furnaces, and House-Furn'g Goods, firm of Sargent & Andrews, 2 Jackson st., b. N. Y., s. 1823.
Utley, Robert L., Whol. and Ret'l Hdw., firm of Utley & Winslow, 35 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1848.
Winslow, John, Whol. and Ret'l Hdw., firm of Utley & Winslow, Massey ave., b. N. Y., s. 1845.

HARNESS.

Austin, C. W., Manufacturer of Harness and Trunks and Dealer in Horse Furnishing Goods, 34 Academy st., b. N. Y., s. 1836.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

McKay, J. H., Mnfr. of Furs, and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, etc., firm of McKay & Gennett, 51 State st., b. Ont., s. 1849.
Miller, Freeman, Dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs, Gents' Furnishing Goods, firm of F. Miller & Son, 3 Sterling st., b. N. Y., s. 1835.
Tubbs, Chas. H., Mnfr. of Furs, and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, etc., successor of A. Tubbs, estab. 1827, 39 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1843.

HOTELS.

Buck, Geo. A., Proprietor Woodruff House, firm of Buck & Sanger, Woodruff House, b. N. Y., s. 1869.
Betts, H., Proprietor Globe Hotel, 12 Court st., b. N. Y., s. 1828.
Bowers, C. B., Hotel Restaurant, 17 Arsenal st., b. N. Y., s. 1839.
Helmer, Benjamin, Proprietor Harris House, Public Square, b. N. Y., s. 1837.
Harris, A. M., Proprietor Kirby House, firm of A. M. Harris & Son, Court st., b. N. Y., s. 1823.
Harris, E. L., Proprietor Kirby House, firm of A. M. Harris & Son, Court st., b. N. Y., s. 1849.
Hutchins, Julius W., Proprietor Mechanics' Hotel, Factory st., b. N. Y., s. 1845.
Sanger, W. H., Proprietor Woodruff House, firm of Buck & Sanger, Woodruff House, b. Mass., s. 1869.

INSURANCE.

Beebee, Myron, General Fire and Life Insurance, 5 Paddock st., b. N. Y., s. 1828.
Canfield, J. M., one Executive Board Watertown Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., 65 Washington st., b. Mass., s. 1808.
Carter, E. F., Vice-Pres. Watertown F. Ins. Co., N. Y., 1 Jay st., b. Conn., s. 1839.
Dewey, Hiram, Gen'l. Agt. Ag'l. Ins. Co., Watertown, N. Y., 62 Washington st., b. N. Y., s. 1835.
Fowler, Earl B., Gen'l. Agt. and Dir. Ag'l. Ins. Co., Watertown, N. Y. (ret'd), 36 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 18—.
Fowler, Chas. B., Dir. Ag'l. Ins. Co., and Gen'l. Ins. Agt., 36 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1847.
Hill, O. D., Stockholder "Homestead F. Ins. Co.," Rodman Twp, b. N. Y., s. 1827.
Kemp, John E., Dir. Homestead Fire Ins. Co., and Mail Contractor, 42 Stone st., b. N. H., s. 1820.
Munson, Isaac, Sec. Ag'l. Fire Ins. Co., Watertown, N. Y., 45 Washington st., b. N. Y., s. 1834.
Morgan, L. D., Fire and Life Insurance, 27 Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1830.
Murray, T. C., General Insurance, 25 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1875.
Sternbergh, M. H., 61 Washington st., b. N. Y., s. 1856.
Sherman, Jno. A., 43 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1809.
Thompson, Myers, Treasurer Homestead Fire Insurance Co., Watertown, N. Y., 61 Washington st.

JEWELERS.

Beebee, Myron, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware, firm of Hagar, Beebee & Scott, 5 Paddock st., b. N. Y., s. 1828.
Drexel, Charles, Watchmaker, and Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, established 1857, 57 Court st., b. Germany, s. 1857.
Flower, R. P., Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware, firm of R. P. & A. R. Flower, New York st., b. N. Y., s. 1835.
Flower, A. R., Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware, firm of R. P. & A. R. Flower, 8 Sherman st., b. N. Y., s. 1843.
Inglis, I. A., Manufacturer of Medals and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, 7 Paddock st., b. Ontario, s. 1860.

LIVERY, ETC.

De Long, S. S., Livery, Sale and Exchange Stable, 32 Arsenal st., b. N. Y., s. 1829.
Harris, Frank, Livery, Sale and Exchange Stable, 6 Franklin st., b. N. Y., s. 1873.

LUMBER, ETC.

Frost, A., Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc. (estab. 1858), 18 Sterling st., b. N. Y., s. 1837.
Greenleaf, L. C., Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, etc., firm of Sloat & Greenleaf, 36 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1840.
Sloat, C. W., Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, etc., firm of Sloat & Greenleaf, 107 Main st., b. N. Y., s. 1840.

MANUFACTURES.

Acker, C. W., Carriage Mnfr., firm of Acker & Comins, 9 Centre st., b. N. Y., s. 1860.
Adzit, George, Carriage Mnfr., firm of Geo. Adzit & Son, 8 Bradley st., b. Ont., s. 1853.
Adzit, Geo., Jr., Carriage Mnfr., firm of Geo. Adzit & Son, 8 Bradley st., b. Ont., s. 1853.
Bragger, J. J., Brass Founder, Gas Fitter and Plumber, firm of Bragger & Son, 8 Hoard st., b. Eng., s. 1851.
Bragger, Joseph J., Brass Founder, Gas Fitter and Plumber, firm of Bragger & Son, 8 Hoard st., b. Eng., s. 1852.
Bagley, Geo. A., Mnfr. Steam Engines, firm of Bagley & Sewall, member 44th and 45th Congress, cor. Stone and Benedict sts., b. N. Y., s. 1826.
Cook, Gustavus, Prop. City Flouring-Mills and Millwright, 50 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1826.
Comins, C. C., Carriage Mnfr., firm of Acker & Comins, 103 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1840.
Case, Lorenzo, Mnfr. Sash, Doors, and Blinds, firm of L. Case & Son, 9 Moulton st., b. N. Y., s. 1820.
Case, E. E., Mnfr. Sash, Doors, and Blinds, firm of L. Case & Son, 15 Moulton st., b. N. Y., s. 1848.
Chambers, Geo. C., Mnfr. of Cigars, Jobber in Tobacco, 11 Arsenal st., 20 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1875.
Dodge, Horace G., Carriage Mnfr., firm of Horton & Dodge, 16 Coffeen st., b. N. Y., s. 1837.
Farewell, A. M., Mnfr. and Dealer in Leather, R. R. Contractor, 8 Clinton st., b. Ohio, s. 1858.
Ferrin, H. F., Prop. Brookside Cemetery Marble and Granite Works, 20 Stone st., b. Vt., s. 1849.
Gillette, Eben, Mnfr. of Leather and Dealer in Hides, etc., 28 Franklin st., b. N. Y., s. 1862.
Graves, I. A., Mnfr. and Jobber in choice grades of Flour, Meal, and Feed, firm of Shead & Graves, 32 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1833.
Graves, T. S., Mnfr. Sash, Doors, and Blinds, firm of Graves & Van Doren, 66 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1822.
Hall, R. H., Mnfr. and Dealer in Leather, firm of R. H. Hall & Co., 7 Winthrop st., b. N. Y., s. 1830.
Hadcock, Solomon, Mnfr. of Axes and Edge-Tools (retired), established 1844, 10 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1844.
Holden, C. A., Mnfr. and Dealer in Tin-Ware, etc., Goods furnished to Peddlers, firm of Holden & Tilden, estab. 1852, 49 Arsenal st., b. Mass., s. 1852.
Herrick, A. H., Prop. Excelsior Mills, 112 Main st., b. Vt., s. 1839.
Johnson, A. A., Book-keeper and Cashier, with Taggart & Davis, Paper Mnfrs., 54 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1839.
Johnson, L. A., Sec. and Treas. Davis Sewing-Machine Co., 12 Sherman st., b. N. Y., s. 1831.
Knowlton, G. W., Paper Mnfr., firm of Knowlton Bros., 5 Sterling st., b. N. Y., s. 1839.
Knowlton, Jno. C., Paper Mnfr., firm of Knowlton Bros., Sterling Place, b. N. Y., s. 1837.
Moore, E. D., Mnfr. Sash, Doors, and Blinds, firm of Moore & York, Contractors, 14 Boyd st., b. Mass., s. 1862.
Meader, Daniel, Carriage Mnfr., firm of Emmerich & Meader, 28 Meadow st., b. N. Y., s. 1851.
Parker, George, Mnfr. of Leather and Dealer in Hides, etc., firm of George Parker & Son, 9 High st., b. N. Y., s. 1817.
Parker, M. G., Mnfr. of Leather and Dealer in Hides, etc., firm of George Parker & Son, 23 Bronson st., b. N. Y., s. 1844.
Robbins, D. S., Mnfr. of Soap and Candles, Dealer in Tallow, Hides, and Pelts, Meat Market and Butcher, 15 William st., b. N. Y., s. 1831.
Russell, W. H., General Foreman of Taggart & Davis, Paper Mnfrs., Main st., b. Scot., s. 1875.
Smith, C. S., Mnfr. of Carriages and General Blacksmithing, 6 Bradley st., b. N. Y., s. 1835.
Sigourney, J. M., Pres Hitchcock Lamp Company, 33 High st., b. N. Y., s. 1822.
Story, F. T., Pres. and Treas. Watertown Gas-Light Co., 33 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1844.
Shead, H. W., Mnfr. and Jobber in Flour, Meal, and Feed, firm of Shead & Graves, 3 Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1819.
Taggart, B. B., Paper and Paper Flour-Sack Mnfr., firm of Taggart & Davis, 9 Sterling st., b. N. Y., s. 1831.
Tilden, Jno. M., Mnfr. of Tin, Sheet-Iron Ware, etc., Peddlers' Goods, firm of Holden & Tilden, 26 Massey st., b. Vt., s. 1870.

MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

Emmerich, C., Butcher and Meat Market, 11 Union st., b. Germany, s. 1849.
Emmerich, E., Butcher and Meat Market, Public Square, b. N. Y.. s. 1850.
Lawrence, G. W., Butcher and Meat Market, and Gardener, 175 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1828.
Wilson, George, Butcher and Meat Market, 63 Factory st., b. Ontario, s. 1840.

MILLINERY.

Sanford, D. B., Wholesale and Retail Millinery and Fancy Goods, 16 Sterling st., b. Mass., s. 1863.
Traver, Ira A., Retail Millinery and Fancy Goods, 4 Paddock's Arcade, b. N. Y., s. 1844.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Hart, Charles S., Photographer, 4 Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1852.
Van Vleck, Geo., Prop. Watertown City Marble Works. Italian Marble and Scotch Granite Monuments, 68 Court st., b. N. Y.. s. 1835.
Van Doren, C. I., Mnfr. Sash, Door, and Blinds, firm of Graves & Van Doren, 116 Main st., b. N. Y., s. 1835.
Wilson, Sam'l, Prop. Crescent Mill, firm of Wilson & Isdell, 54 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1837.
Winch, Wm., Gen'l Foreman Foundry, Portable Engine Works, 27 State st., b. N. Y., s. 1821.
York, A. E., Mnfr. Sash, Door, and Blinds, firm of Moon & York, Contractors and Builders, 2 Keyes ave., b. N. Y., s. 1830.

PHYSICIANS.

Burdick, C. W., Physician and Surgeon, 37 State st., b. Vt , s. 1852.
Crawe, J. Mortimer, Physician and Surgeon, Ex-Pres. Jeff. Co. Med. Society, 65 Court st., b. N. Y., s. 1831.
Cole, Alfred L., Physician and Surgeon, Ex-Prof. Chemistry, Han. Society, N. Y. City, 24 Paddock's Arcade, b. N. Y., s. 1877.
Knickerbocker, S. C., Physician and Surgeon, firm of Knickerbocker & Laird, 59 Washington, b. N. Y., s. 1861.
Laird, W. T., Physician and Surgeon, firm of Knickerbocker & Laird, 13 Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1872.
Munson, Isaac, Phys'n and Surg'n (retired), 45 Washington st., b. N. Y., s. 1834.
Parmelee, S. L., Physician and Surgeon, Treatment by Electricity, and specialty of Nervous Diseases, 18 Paddock's Arcade, b. N. Y., s. 1876.
Rosa, W. V. V., Physician and Surgeon (retired), Director of Hitchcock Lamp Co., cor. Stone and Benedict sts., b. N. Y., s. 1819.
Spencer, H. Gordon P., Physician and Surgeon, 17 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1821.
Trobridge, W. R., Physician and Surgeon, 41 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1817.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ball, H. M., Produce and Commission Merchant, firm H. M. Ball & Son, 15 Paddock st., b. N. Y., s. 1834.
Ball, W. O., Produce and Commission Merchant, firm H. M. Ball & Son, 15 Paddock st., b. N. Y., s. 1853.
Case, H. J., Dealer in Butter, Cheese, and Produce, firm Hopkins & Case, 53 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1834.
Hopkins, Henry, Dealer in Butter, Cheese, and Produce, firm Hopkins & Case, 12 Winthrop st., b. Conn., s. 1808.

PUBLISHERS.

Brockway, B., Ed. and Prop'r *Daily Times*, 56 Stone st., b. Hampshire, Mass., s. 1860.
Holbrook, Chas. E., Book and Job Printer, 47 Arsenal St., b. Franklin, N. Y., s. 1852.
Holbrook, E. A., Author "Life Thoughts," 47 Arsenal st., b. St. Lawrence, Co., N. Y., s. 1852.
Hynes, C. J., Manager *Daily Dispatch*, Benedict st., b. Ontario, s. 1876.
Ingalls, L., Prop. and Ed. *Watertown Post*, 7 Ten Eyck st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1819.
Moss, Geo., Ed. *Daily Dispatch*, Woodruff House, b. Ontario, s. 1868.
Robinson, J. Sterling, Book & Job Printer, 1 Ten Eyck st., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1856.

UNDERTAKER.

Ballard, S. W., Undertaker, Kirby House, b. N. Y., s. 1812.

U. S. OFFICIALS P. O. DEPARTMENT.

Williams, Wm. G., Postmaster, appointed 1870, 17 Ten Eyck st., b. N. Y., s. 1848.
Martin, Bruce F., Dep.-p.m., appointed 1870, 13 Benedict st., b. N. Y., s. 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Adams, Samuel, Dealer in Pianos, etc. (gave first rendering of "Handel's Messiah" in Jefferson Co.), 75 State st., b. Eng., s. 1849.
Adams, Geo., Dealer in Pianos, firm of Adams Bros., 24 Burchard st., b. Eng., s. 1850.
Brown, Elam, 13 State st.
Bennett, Martha W.
Boon, S., 10 Renedict st.
Baker, Thos.
Banta, J. C., Photographer.
Clark, C. A., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Carriages, Director Watertown Spring Wagon Co., firm of Scripture & Clark, 5 Winslow st., b. N. Y., s. 1850.
Cook, H. P , b. N. Y.
Davis, Mrs. L., 25 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1838.
Eddy, H. W., 162 State st.
Frary, H. T., Gen'l Ticket-Ag't R. W. & O. R. R., 3 Clinton st., b. N. Y., s. 1852.
Hogan, Jas., Catholic Priest, 33 Massey st.
Lawyer, J. A., Sec. and Treas. R. W. & O. R. R., 42 Massey st., b. N. Y., s. 1848.
Monroe, P., 133 State st.
Pattridge, Mrs. L., 28 Stone st., b. N. H., s 1818.
Phelps, George B., Contractor, 34 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1851.
Petrie, Jeremiah, Farmer (retired), 12 Bradley st., b. N. Y., s. 1836.
Read, Asahel, Farmer (retired), 21 Stone st., b. N. Y., s. 1806.
Smith, A. P., Real Estate, Hop-Grower, Vice-Pres. Watertown Spring Wagon Co., 224 Arsenal st., b. N. Y., s. 1847.
Scripture, C., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Carriages, firm of Scripture & Clark, 17 Franklin st., b. N. Y., s. 1847.
Smith, W. O., Agt. Am. Ex. Co., 12 High st., b. N. Y., s. 1836.
Smiley, Robison E., Freight Agt. R. W. & O. R. R , b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1817.
Moore, E. M., Gen'l Ft. Agt. R. W. & O. R. R , 25 Mullin st., b. N. Y., s. 1874.
Moak, J. W., Supt. R. W. & O. R. R., 10 Paddock st., b. N. Y., s. 1860.
Massey, Stillman, Farmer (retired), 6 Massey ave., b. Vt., s. 1801.
Hubbard, Ward, Farmer (retired), 8 Massey ave., b. N. Y., s. 1799.
Haven, N., Carpenter, 20 Le Ray st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1806.
Haven, C. G., House Painter, 20 Le Ray st., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846.
Winslow, John, Farmer (dec'd), 10 Massey ave., b. Vt., s. 1804.

WATERTOWN.

Brintnall, James, Jr., Farmer and Dairyman, Arsenal, b. N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Watertown.
Bryant, Thomas, Farmer and Dairyman, Coffeen, b. N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Watertown.
Barnum, Square, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ball, Jno. B., Farmer and Dairyman, Off. Gotham, b. N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Watertown.
Barbour, Henry S., Farmer, Contractor and Builder, Arsenal, b. N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Watertown.
Collins, C. W., Farmer and Dairyman, Miles Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Watertown.
Collins, P., Farmer (retired), b. N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Watertown.
Everett, Austin, Arsenal, b. Conn., s. 18—, p. o. add. Watertown.
Fisk, Ira, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Watertown.
Gotham, Jenery T., Mechanic, State, b. N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Watertown.
Gifford, Burt W., Town Clerk, b. N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Watertown.
Gray, Jno. C., Ice Dealer, Huntington, b. N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Watertown.
Graves, Orin A., Farmer and Stock Grower, b. N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Watertown.
Graves, Byron W., Farmer and Stock Grower, b. N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Watertown.
Gragg, Ambry H., Farmer and Dairyman, Justice of the Peace, elected 1877, South Road, b. N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Watertown.
Gragg, David, Farmer and Dairyman, South Road, b. N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Watertown.
Gibbs, Alvin, Farmer and Carpenter, Beaver Meadow, b. N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Watertown.
Gibbs, Benj. F., Farmer, Beaver Meadow, b. N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Watertown.
Hayes, Albert, Farmer and Dairyman, Wilson Hill, b. Vt., s. 1819, p. o. add. Watertown.
Horr, Albert, Farmer and Dairyman, Arsenal, b. N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Watertown.
Horr, Oliver, Farmer (deceased), Arsenal, b. Vt., s. 1808.
Hill, E. A., Farmer, State, b. N. Y., s. 1863, p. o. add. Watertown.
Hammand, Wm., Farmer, Dry Hill, b. N. Y., s 1822. p. o. add. Watertown.
Hammond, Thos. C., Farmer and Dairyman, Dry Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Watertown.
Hart, A. W , Farmer, Beaver Meadow, b. N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Watertown.
Hart, V. W., Farmer and Commissioner of Highways, Beaver Meadow, b. N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ives, Jotham, Farmer (deceased), b. Conn., s. 1801.
Ives, Garrett, Farmer and Stock Grower, b. N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ives, Lewis G., Farmer and Stock Grower, b. N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ives, Joel, Farmer and Stock Grower, b. Conn., s. 1806, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ives, James, Farmer and Stock Grower, b. N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Watertown.
Knight, C. T., Farmer (deceased 1860), Dry Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1828.
Knight, Ebenezer, Farmer (deceased 1874), Dry Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1827.
Lawton, A. J., Farmer, Carpenter, and Joiner, Miles Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Watertown.
Losee, G., Farmer and Dairyman, Miles Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Watertown.
Losee, C. V., Farmer and Dairyman, Miles Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Watertown.
Losee, John, Farmer and Dairyman (deceased 1845), Miles Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1806.
Mather, Asaph, Farmer (deceased), Arsenal, b. N. Y., s. 1811.
Mather, Brayton G., Farmer and Dairyman, Arsenal, b. N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Watertown.
Morse, Samuel D., Farmer (retired), Dry Hill, b. N. H., s. 1831, p. o. add. Watertown.
Morse, C. D., Farmer and Dairyman, Dry Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Watertown.
Mantle, Edmunds, Farmer (deceased 1875), Ridge Road, b. Conn., s. 1808.
Mantle, Wm. H., Farmer, Ridge Road, b. N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Watertown.
Osborn, Luman, Farmer and Dairyman, Wilson Hill, b. N. S., s. 1834, p. o. add. Watertown.
Parker, Jeremiah, Farmer and Dairyman (deceased 1872), Wilson Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1814.
Parker, Franklin M., Farmer and Dairyman, Wilson Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Watertown.
Parker, Thomas C., Proprietor Cheese-Factory, Farmer and Dairyman, Wilson Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Watertown.
Pitcher, G. P., Farmer and Dairyman, Dry Hill, b. N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Watertown.
Parker, James, Farmer and Dairyman, Coffeen, b. N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Watertown.
Parker, Henry W., Farmer and Dairyman, Coffeen, b. N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Watertown.
Parker, Mrs. Alex., Coffeen, b. Vt., s. 1800, p. o. add. Watertown.
Parker, James A., Farmer and Hop Grower, Coffeen, b. N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Watertown.
Patterson, Cyrus S., Farmer and Gardener, Coffeen, b. N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Watertown.
Phippen, Chester, Farmer, Arsenal, b. Vt., s. 1809, p. o. add. Watertown.
Payne, E. S., Harness-maker, b. N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Burrville.
Phelps, Mrs. Samuel, State, b. N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Watertown.
Prior, Chauncey, Farmer (deceased 1872), Ridge Road, b. Conn., s. 1800.
Prior, Martha A., Ridge Road, b. N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Watertown.
Rice, Marcus, Farmer (deceased 1871), Rome, State, b. N. Y., s. 1809.
Rice, H. C., Farmer and Dairyman, Rome, State, b. N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Watertown.
Rice, Rev. L., Univ. Clergyman, b. N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Watertown.
Reed, Julia A., State, b. N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Watertown.
Richardson, Charles, Supervisor, b. N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Watertown.
Skeels, Wines H., Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Watertown.
Skeels, Wines R., Farmer and Dairyman, Sec. Jeff. Co. Ag. So. and Board Trade, Sandy Creek, b. N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Watertown.
Smiley, Francis, Farmer (dec'sed), Arsenal, b Conn., s. 18—, p. o. add. Watertown.
Smiley, Velona W., Farmer, Arsenal, b. N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Watertown.
Stearns, J., Jr., Farmer, Clerk B. Supervisors, 1871 to 1877 (Co. Clerk 1863 to 1871), b. N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Watertown.
Satchwell, David, Farmer and Gardener, Coffeen, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Watertown.
Smith, Martin M , Farmer and Hop Grower, Arsenal, b. N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Watertown.
Snell, Sylvester, Farmer and Gardener, b. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Watertown
Snell, Mrs. Mary A., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Watertown.

Sikes, N. E., Farmer, State, b. N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Sigourney, A. P., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Watertown.
Sawyer, Joseph, Farmer (deceased), b. Vt., s. 1801.
Sawyer, L. T., Farmer and Dairyman, b. N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Watertown.
Simmons, C. S., Farmer and Dairyman, Dry Hill, b. Conn., s. 1805, p. o add. Watertown.
Talcott, Nathan, Farmer, Arsenal, b. Conn., s. 1803, p. o. add. Watertown.
Tallett, Geo. H., Gardener, Fruit and Vegetables, Coffeen, b. N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Watertown.
Thomas, V. O., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Taylor, D. D., Farmer and Dairy'n, Gotham, b. N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Watertown.
Taylor, Richard, Farmer and Dairyman (deceased), Gotham, b. N. Y., s. 1835.
Taylor, Geo. A., Fmr. and Dairy'n, Gotham, b. N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Watertown.
Tolman, S. B, Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Watertown.
Tolman, Ebenezer, Farmer (deceased 1875), Sandy Creek, b. N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Watertown.
Tolman, Augustus, Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. N. Y., s. 1818.
Tolman, William, Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. N. H., s. 1817, p. o. add. Watertown.
Tolman, W. O., Farmer and Dairyman, Sandy Creek, b. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Watertown.
Wilcox, A. R., Farmer, Brownville Road, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1839, p. o. add. Brownville.
White, Jay, Fmr. and Dairy'n, Ridge Road, b. N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Brownville.
Woodruff, C. T., Mfr. of Brick, Huntington, b. N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Watertown.
Woodruff, J. C., Mfr. of Brick, Huntington, b. N. Y., s. 1852. p. o. add. Watertown.
Whitney, E. D., Mfr. of Brick, Huntington, b. N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Watertown.
Wilson, Sam'l, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Wilder, Abel, Farmer (deceased 1867), Shelden Corner, b. Mass., s. 1858.
Wilder, Geo. J., Farmer and Dairyman, Shelden Corner, b. Mass., s. 1855, p. o. add. Watertown.
Yale, Harris, Farmer (retired), Coffeen, b. Vt., s. 1849, p. o. add. Watertown.

ADAMS.

Allen, W. J., of firm of Hatch, Ed. of *Journal*, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Adams.
Arms, W. D., Dry Goods Merchant, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Adams.
Bond, J. W., Cashier of Hungerford's National Bank, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Adams.
Brown, A. J., Attorney-at-Law and ex-Supreme Judge, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Adams.
Bullock, L. J., Millinery, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Adams.
Babcock, L. M., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Adams.
Babcock, M. S., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Adams.
Brainard, Howard, Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Adams.
Bemis, N. O., Physician (retired), Adams, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Adams.
Babcock, Wm., Farmer (retired), Adams, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Adams.
Babcock, Mrs. W., Farmer (retired), Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Adams.
Bosworth, Ames, Fmr. (dec'd), Adams, b. Mass., s. 1804.
Bosworth, Merton, Fmr., Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Smithville.
Cooper, Mrs. J. C., Adams, p. o. add. Adams.
Case, H. C., Adams, p. o. add. Adams.
Clark, Chas. V., Commercial Traveler, Adams, p. o. add. Adams.
Cleveland, J. M., Seedsman, Adams, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Adams.
Cooper, Geo., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Adams.
Converse, Cyrus, Farmer (retired), Adams, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Adams.
Crosby, E. C., Grocer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Adams.
Colton, Chauncey, Farmer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 18—, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Colton, Heman, Farmer, Adams, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Dwight, D. A, Dealer in Books, Stationery, and Wall Paper, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Adams.
Dodge, G. S., Grocer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Adams.
Dixon, Wm., Gunsmith, Adams, b. England, s. 1832, p. o. add. Adams.
Eddy, J., Dealer in Books, Stationery, and Wall Paper, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Adams.
Frasier, Geo., Farmer and Miller, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Adams.
Fox, Lydia, Farmer, Adams, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1801, p. o. add. Adams.
Fox, Daniel, Farmer (dec'd), Adams, b. Conn., s. 1801.
Fox, Daniel, Express and R. R. Agt., Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Adams.
Fox, Geo. L., Telegraph Operator and Ticket Agent, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Fuller, Harrison, Farmer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Gardner, G. W., Farmer, Adams, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Green, O. D., Contractor and Builder, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Green, H. C., Merchant and Farmer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Garlock, Jason, Farmer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Green, Leonard, Farmer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Green, A. J., Adams, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Green, Mrs. Thos. R., Adams, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Huntington, R. H., Teller Hungerford's Nat. Bank, Adams, b. Jefferson Co, N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Adams.
Hatch, S. W., Prop. and Ed. of *Journal*, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Adams.
Hungerford, J. M., Dry Goods Merchant, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Adams.
Hungerford, S. D., Pres. Hungerford's Nat. Bank, and Pres. Hungerford's Collegiate Institute, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Adams.
Harris, Elij., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Harrington, Eri, Farmer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Hill, R. I., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Hawes, B. F., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Hart, Geo., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Kellogg, A. H., Farmer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Adams.
Kenyan, W. W., Farmer (retired), Adams, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Adams.
Littlefield, E. T., Manufacturer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Adams.
Lawrence, Leander, Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Adams.
Loveland, Linus, Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Adams.
Langworthy, R. C., Dealer in Furniture, and Undertaker, Adams, b. R. I., s. 1843, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Maxon, T. V., Wholesale Seed Dealer, Adams, b. Renss. Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Adams.
McComber, W. B., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Smithfield.
Muzzy, F. M., Farmer and Cheese Mfr, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Smithfield.
Mills, Jno., Farmer, Adams, b. Jefferson Co.. N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Smithfield.
Mills, Chauncy, Farmer (dec'd), Adams, b. Conn., s. 1802, p. o. add. Smithfield.
Manville, M. D., Adams, p. o. add. Adams.
Penny, J. W., Insurance Ag't, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. Adams.
Potter, Chas., Farmer and Mechanic, Adams, b. Wash. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Potter, C. D., Mfr. of Handy Package Dyes, Adams, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Parker, Giles, Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Potter, Sam'l M., Farmer, Adams, s. 1822, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Ramsdell, E. F., Attorney-at-Law, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Adams.
Rogers, Elisha, Farmer (retired), Adams, b. Renss. Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Rose, M. M., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Belleville.
Ramsey, Jno., Mechanic, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Adams Cent.
Reed, C. L., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Saunders, T. P., Attorney-at-Law, Adams, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Adams.
Stanley, Fayette, Farmer and Cheese Mfr., Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Adams.
Segar, Hiram, Farmer and Produce Dealer, Adams, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Stanley, A. D., Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Smithville.
Taylor, Wm. H., Attorney-at-Law, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Adams.
Taylor, D. E., Dry-Goods Merch., Adams. b. Jeff. Co., s. 1846, p. o. add. Adams.
Thompson, T. L., Farmer and Carriage Mfr., Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Adams.
Thompson, I. A., Farmer, Adams, b. Conn., s. 1810, p. o. add. Adams.
Tittsworth, M. D., Druggist, Adams, b. Middlesex Co., N. J., s. 1868, p. o. add. Adams.
Thomas, Elisha, Farmer, Adams, b. Vt., s. 1802, p. o. add. Adams.
Thomas, S. S., Farmer, Adams, b. Vt., s. 1810, p. o. add. Adams.
Thomas, Wolsey, Farmer, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Adams.
Thomas, J., Farmer (dec'd), Adams, b. Vt., s. 1801.
Trowbridge, Orrin, Farmer, Adams, b. Lewis Co.. N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Adams.
Trowbridge, A., Farmer and Mechanic, Soldier of 1812, Adams, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Adams.
Thomas, Saphrona, Farmer, Adams, b. Vt., s. 1810, p. o. add. Adams.
Thomas, Nancy S., Farmer, Adams, b. Vt., s. 1852, p. o. add. Adams.
Thomas, A. G., Farmer (dec'd), Adams, b. Vt., s. 1852, p. o. add. Adams.
Totman, C. M, Liveryman and Dealer in Harness, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Adams.
Watkins, A. B., Supt. of Inst., Adams, b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Adams.
Wardwell, N. M., Merch., Adams, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Adams.
Wheeler, W. H., Mfr. and Builder, Adams, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Adams.
Wright, W. W., Farmer and Mechanic, Adams, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Adams.

ALEXANDRIA.

Ahles, C., Boot and Shoe Merchant, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1854 p. o. add. Redwood.
Augsbury, G. W., Merchant, Alexandria, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Plessis.
Bickelhaupt, A., Merchant, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1853, p. o. add. Redwood.
Bush, Nicholas, Farmer, Alexandria, b. France, s. 1840, p. o. add. Redwood.
Bickelhaupt, Peter, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1853, p. o. add. Redwood.
Babcock, Rhodes, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Redwood.
Bogert, Henry, Farmer (dec'd), Alexandria, b. Canada, s. 1830, p. o. add. Redwood.
Betz, Adam, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1847, p. o. add. Redwood.
Ball, Lottie A., Teacher, Alexandria, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Redwood.
Ball, Cornelia R., Teacher, Alexandria, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Redwood.
Catlin, C. A., Phys'n and Surgeon, Alexandria, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Redwood.
Clink, Robt., Phys'n and Surg., C. M. & M. D., Alexandria, b. Scotland, s. 1856, p. o. add. Redwood.
Cole, Mrs. A. J., husband Farmer (dec'd), Alexandria, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Redwood.
Cline, John H., Farm'g and Miller, Alexandria, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Plessis.
Cornwell, Ezra, Farming, Alexandria, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Cornwell, Susan D., Teacher, Alexandria, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Davis, Jessie, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Dingman, Jared, Farmer and Carp'r, Alexandria, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Fox, Walter, Farmer and Merch., Alexandria, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Flansburgh, S. O., Miller and Farmer, Alexandria, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Redwood.
Flat, George, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1852, p. o. add. Redwood.
Gaudett, F. A., Dentist, Alexandria, b. Canada, s. 1863, p. o. add. Redwood.
Gaskill, J. W., Blacksmith, Alexandria, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Redwood.
Green, A. J., Farmer, Alexandria, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Omar.
Gurnee, Ralph, Farmer and Merch., Just. of the Peace 32 years, Alexandria, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Omar.
Holmes, A. A., Merchant, Supervisor, Secretary and Treasurer of Morristown and Black River R. R., Alexandria, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Redwood.

Hutchens, M. J., Physician and Surgeon, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Redwood.
Holkins, M., Hotel-keeper, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Redwood.
Hoyt, Horace P., Undertaker and Proprietor Lumber Mill, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Plessis.
Hind, Morris, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Plessis.
Hartmann, John, Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Germany, s. 1851, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Hartmann, Adam, Farmer, b. Germany, s. 1853, p. o. add. Redwood.
Houghton, Jos., Farmer, b. Orange Co., Vt., s. 1834, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Hutchinson, Sheldon, Farmer and Lumbering, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Plessis.
Hunneyman, George R., Farmer, b. England, s. 1834, p. o. add. Plessis.
Hardy, Charles, Farmer, b. Jefferson co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Plessis.
Hardy, Gilbert, Farmer, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Plessis.
Houghton, A. H., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Holloway, William, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Omar.
Harder, Anson, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Redwood.
Haas, Jacob, Farmer, b. Germany, s. 1833, p. o. add. Redwood.
Jewett, M. C., Farmer and Member of Assembly, b. Vermont, s. 1846, p. o. add. Redwood.
Kepler, Lewis, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Kimball, N., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Redwood.
Lewis, Mrs. Kate, husband M.D. (deceased), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Plessis.
Marshall, T. B., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Redwood.
Marklie, Mrs. Elizabeth, Farmer, b. Germany, s. 1847, p. o. add. Redwood.
Makepeace, Solomon, Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Plessis.
Moore, John, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1840, p. o. add. Redwood.
Miller, Samuel B., Farmer, b. St. Lawr. Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Alex. Bay.
Norton, Silas G., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Plessis.
Newman, A. D., Farmer, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Redwood.
Norton, Wm., Farmer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Alex. Bay.
Overocker, J. P., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Parker, James, Farmer and Lumbering, b. Vermont, s. 1832, p. o. add. Redwood.
Reade, J. W., Merchant and Secretary Redwood Union Agricultural Association, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Redwood.
Rossister, William, Catholic Priest, b. Canada, s. 1855, p. o. add. Redwood.
Rockwell, George, Pastor Reformed Protestant Church, b. West Chester Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Rappole, Daniel, Farmer, Alexandria, b. N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Russell, Allen, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1840, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Rapp, Henry, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1860, p. o. add. Redwood.
Reischer, Mrs. George, Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1852, p. o. add. Redwood.
Smith, H. H., Retired Miller, Alexandria, b. Saratoga Co., s. 1836, p. o. add. Redwood.
Scott, Henry L., Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Chief Engineer of Black River and Morristown Railroad, Alexandria, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1821, p. o. add. Plessis.
Schnauber, William, Harness Maker and Farmer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1849, p. o. add. Redwood.
Staples, O. G., Proprietor Thousand Island House, Alexandria, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Swanton, George, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Ireland, s. 1856, p. o. add. Plessis.
Shultz, John, Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1857, p. o. add. Plessis.
Spies, William, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1846, p. o. add. Redwood.
Thrasher, George, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1837, p. o. add. Redwood.
Tassey, Lewis, Carriage Manufacturer and Blacksmith, Alexandria, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1849, p. o. add. Redwood.
Tanner, Julius, Farmer, Alexandria, p. o. add. Omar.
Timmerman, Joel, Farmer, Alexandria, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1833, p. o. add. Redwood.
Tassey, W. R., Book-keeper and Professor of Penmanship, Alexandria, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1855, p. o. add. Redwood.
Visger, Mary J., Teacher, Alexandria, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1857, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Watson, Don A., Lawyer and School Commissioner, Alexandria, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1835, p. o. add. Redwood.
White, H. S., Proprietor Flouring-Mill, Merchant and Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1831, p. o. add. Redwood.
Whitney, Juliet (husband deceased), Alexandria, b. Canada, s. 1874, p. o. add. Redwood.
Walton, J. F., Merchant and Real Estate Dealer, Alexandria, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1830, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Westcott, Chauncey, Farmer (retired), Alexandria, b. Oneida Co., s. 1805, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Woodworth, Wm. J., Merchant, Alexandria, b. Montgomery Co., s. 1838, p. o. add. Alexandria Bay.
Weaver, Anthony, Farmer, Alexandria, b. France, s. 1832, p. o. add. Redwood.
Zimmer, George, Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1866, p. o. add. Plessis.
Zimmer, Henry, Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, Alexandria, b. Germany, s. 1867, p. o. add. Plessis.

ANTWERP.

Augsbury, Morgan, Miller, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Abell, Ira H., Physician and Surgeon, b. Frank, Vt., s. 1851, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Anthony, Harvey, Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Anthony, Charles, Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Bailey, L. H., General Merchandise, Antwerp, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Bacon, L. A., Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Bacon, Wm. E., Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Antwerp
Brickley, John, Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Brainard, M. V., Attorney and Farmer, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Brainard, Enos, Farmer (deceased), b. Connecticut, s. 1819, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Burt, Dean, Blacksmith (deceased), b. Vermont, s. 1813, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Burt, B. T., Stock Dealer, Antwerp, b. Vermont, s. 1831, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Bentley, Wm. T., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Beaman, David, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Massachusetts, s. 1818, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Bowles, Jno., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. England, s. 1831, p. o. add. Theresa.
Baxter, John, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Somerville.
Beam, J. M., Farmer, Life Insurance Agent, and Justice of Peace, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Burtch, H. D., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Coolidge, Alvin, Farmer, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Crosby, G. N., Manufacturer of Leather, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Copley, A. & E., Manufacturers of Lumber, and Farmers, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. A., 1844, E., 1847, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Clark, Ansel, Jr., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Clark, Ansel, Sr., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Halifax, Vt., s. 1806, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.
Clark, Lansing, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.
Cooper, Abram, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Long Island, N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Cooper, N. J., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Chase, Jas., Farmer, Antwerp, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Cross, Enoch, Farmer, Antwerp, b. New Hampshire, s. 1832, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Cross, E. W., Farmer, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Cross, S. F., Farmer, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Cross, N. J., Farmer, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Carpenter, Chas. C., Antwerp.
Carpenter, E. A., Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Carpenter, T. S., Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Drake, Chas., Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Dickson, John (2d), Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Dickson, James, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Scotland, s. 1830, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Dickson, John, Jr., Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Derby, E. G., Physician and Surgeon, b. Vermont, s. 1848, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Ellis, John D., Banker, Antwerp, b. Vermont, s. 1834, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Ellis, H. W., General Merchandise, b. Vermont, s. 1831, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Ellis, J. P. (Retired), Antwerp, b. Bristol, Mass., p. o. add. Antwerp.
Eggleston, Perry, Blacksmith (deceased), Antwerp, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Eggleston, Gilbert, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add Antwerp.
Eggleston, David, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Eggleston, Asa, Mechanic (deceased), b. Rhode Island, s. 1818, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Eggleston, H. L., Carpenter and Joiner, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Flaherty, R. M., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Fuller, Gilbert M., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co. N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Fuller, A. L., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Forton, L., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Graves, Dempster, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Gill, James, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Gates, Wm. R., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1801, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Gates, D. C., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Gillett, Lucas, Shoemaker (Retired), Antwerp, b. Massachusetts, s. 1819, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Gillett, M. M., Shoemaker, Antwerp, b. Halifax, Vt., s. 1819, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Graves, Joseph F., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Graves, Geo. D., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Gordon, Jas. R., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Graves, G. O. (Retired), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Gill, Julius, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Green, C. S., Propr. Green's Hotel, Antwerp, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add Ox Bow.
Hall, C. W. & Co., Manfrs. and Dealers in Furniture, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Hopper, A. B., Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Hopper, Eugene L., Farmer and Dairyman, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Howe, Daniel, Farmer (deceased), Antwerp, b. New Hampshire, s. 1817, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Howe, E., Commercial Agent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Hunt, Charles, Blacksmith (deceased), Antwerp, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Hunt, J. D., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Hall, C. G., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Kent, R. I., s. 1821, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Hunt, John A., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Theresa.
Houghton, Elijah, Sr., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Massachusetts, s. 1810, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Hunt, James, Farmer and Dairy, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Hunt, Charles, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Hale, Otis, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Hall, Wm. A., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Hubbard, O. W., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Howard, Nathaniel, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Jefferson Iron Co., Manufrs. Pig Iron, Antwerp, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Jones, James E., Farmer, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Johnson, Edward, Farmer and Dairy, b. Scotland, s. 1834, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Johnson, W. B., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Antwerp.

Kinne, Andrew, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Kinne, B. F., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Kellogg, Wm., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Kelsey, D. B., Farmer and Dairy, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Keene, Hiram B., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.
Kellogg, Lewis, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Kelsey, Merrit, Farmer, b. New York, s. 1834, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Laidlaw, A. T., Farmer, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Lafave, A. S., Cheese Manufacturer, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Lewis, A. R., Farmer, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
McAllister, G. D., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Mason, Cyrus, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Munro, A. H., Manufr. Lumber, b. Matilda, Ont., s. 1855, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Moore, H. W., Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Antwerp, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Mason, Wright, Farmer and Dairy, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Antwerp.
McAllister, A. H., Farmer, b. New Hampshire, s. 1822, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Mack, Chabris, Farmer, Antwerp, b. Connecticut, s. 1822, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Miller, Levi, Farmer and Dairy, b. Massachusetts, s. 1820, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Nutting, Abijah, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Harvard, Mass., s. 1819, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Nutting, H. T., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Harvard, Mass., s. 1820, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Overton, Joshua, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Theresa.
Proctor, E. L., Propr. Proctor House, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Proctor, J. B., Propr. Proctor House, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Rider, Geo., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Radigan & Hopper, Livery and Sale Stable, Antwerp, b., R., St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; H., Jefferson Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Antwerp.
Rider, Selden, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Rider, Walter, Farmer, Antwerp, b. New Hampshire, s. 1816, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Robinson, John, Farmer, Antwerp, b. England, s. 1819, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Robinson, Henry, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Rogers, L. S. (Retired), b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Redsdale, Samuel, Farmer, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Rofinot, J. V., Farmer, Antwerp, b. France, s. 1862, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Render, Robert, Farmer, Antwerp, b. England, s. 1836, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Render, Charles, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Robinson, Richard, Farmer (deceased), b. England, s. 1822, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Robinson, Jasper, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Sprague, Wm., Farmer and Dairy, b. Massachusetts, s. 1829, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Sprague, Dexter, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Massachusetts, s. 1852, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Stewart, James, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Sterling, Bradford, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Shiell, Andrew, Farmer and Dairy, b. Scotland, s. 1818, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Seaver, W. F., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jefferson, Vt., s. 1823, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Scram, Jeremiah, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Scott, John, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Scotland, s. 1834, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Sprague, D. W., Antwerp, p. o. add. Shingle Creek.
Townsend, Henry, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Hastings, Ont., s. 1830, p. o. add. Theresa.
Thompson, Alfred, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Thompson, James, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Turnbull, M., Farmer and Dairy, b. Scotland, s. 1820, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Taylor, A. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. Connecticut, s. 1819, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Veeder, M. A., Prin. Ives Seminary, Antwerp, b. Ohio, s. 1875, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Vanslyke, J. W., Editor *Gazette*, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Wight, R. E., Boots and Shoes, Antwerp, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1873, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Woodward, J. S., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Woodward, A. J., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Webster, H. D., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Webster, B. C., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Theresa.
Weston, Clark, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Ox Bow.
Wait, A. G., Hardware and Agr. Imp., Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Wilber, John H., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Willard, Clark, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Ward, Charles, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Wilson, N. B., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Wilson, A. W., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Woodward, L. L., Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Woodward, Bildad, Farmer and Dairy, Antwerp, b. Massachusetts, s. 1812, p. o. add. Antwerp.
White, J. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. Massachusetts, s. 1831, p. o. add. Antwerp.

BROWNVILLE.

Ackerman, L., Farmer, Brownville, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Dexter.
Adams, Wm., Farmer, b. England, s. 1847, p. o. add. Dexter.
Atwater, J. B., Farmer, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Brownville.
Allen, Caleb (deceased), b. R. I., s. 1837.
Allen, L., Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Limerick.
Adams, E. R., Farmer and Fisherman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Adams, S. O., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Ackerman, J. B., Farmer and Cheese Mfr., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Dexter
Allen, A. E., Inventor and Dealer of Clipper Well-Drill Machines, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Perch River.
Allen, Cyrus, Farmer, b. R. I., s. 1812, p. o. add. Perch River.
Amans, Paul, Farmer (retired), b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Dexter.
Binninger, H., Prop. of Sash, Door, and Blind Factory and Planing-mill, b. Germany, s. 1853, p. o. add. Dexter.
Benedet, Dr. A. J., Physician and Surgeon, b. Erie Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Dexter.
Booth, C. O. F., Prop. of Booth Hotel, and Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Limerick.
Ball, L., Justice of the Peace, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Dexter.
Clark, Mrs. A. A. (retired), b., Mass., s. 1864, p. o. add. Brownville.
Cole, Harrison, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Brownville.
Coolman, G., Cabinet-maker, b. N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Brownville.
Calkins, W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Perch River.
Carpenter, S. A., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Christie, C. H., Farmer, and Owner of "Hambletonian" and "Ethan Allen," b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Dexter.
Clark, Mrs. M. (retired), b. Lewis Co., p. o. add. Brownville.
Clement, Ira, Farmer, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Clement, W. B., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Clark, Jno. (deceased), b. Ulster Co., N. Y., s. 1808.
Douglass, Dr. C., Physician and Surgeon, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Dexter.
Day, R., Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Perch River.
Dielendorf, J. R.
Douglass, J. C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Douglass, James (deceased), b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1818.
Emerson, Chas. C., Gen. Merchandise, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Dexter.
Emerson, Jno., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Perch River.
Emerson, Jonathan (deceased), b. Conn., s. 1805.
Emerson, Nelson, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Limerick.
Emerson, Avery, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Limerick.
Fish, G. W., Produce Deal. and R. R. Agt., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Limerick.
Fitzgerald, Jno., Farmer and Assessor, b. Ireland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Dexter.
Gibbs, A. A., Pres. of Village, and Gen. Store, and Postmaster, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Brownville.
Greenleaf, G. D., Blacksmith, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o add. Brownville.
Gould, D. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Gould, John, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Herkimer, Mrs. Z. B., Farmer (retired), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Brownville.
Herkimer, H. (dec'd), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833.
Hoyt, S., Farmer and Sailor, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Brownville.
Hesselwood, M., Farmer (retired), b. Eng., s. 1831, p. o. add. Dexter.
Johnston, Mrs. S., Prop. Johnston Hotel, b. Ireland, s. 1859, p. o. add. Brownville.
James, E., Farmer, b. R. I., s. 1820, p. o. add. Limerick.
James, E. C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Chaumont.
Keenan, Franklin, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Brownville.
Kilborn, A., Farmer (retired), b. Mass., s. 1805, p. o. add. Brownville.
Knapp, J. C., Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Brownville.
Knapp, Samuel (deceased), b. Conn., s. 1811.
Knapp, A. (deceased), b. Conn., s. 1811.
Lonsdale, Wm., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Leonard, E., Planing- and Saw-Mill, Mnfr. Doors and Sash, and Contractor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Dexter.
Loomis, Warren, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Dexter.
Lee, John E., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Peach River.
Lowe, Mrs. Betsey Ann, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Dexter.
Moffett, J. S., Custom-house Officer and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Limerick.
Moffett, Bruce, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Limerick.
McCormick, William, Farmer, b. Montg. Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Limerick.
Magill, F., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1834, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Mullen, E., Farmer and Fisherman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Dexter.
Otis, Amos, Jr., p. o. add. Brownville.
Perry, L. S., Farmer and Cheese Mfr., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. add. Limerick.
Peck, Orange, Farmer, b. Auburn, N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Limerick.
Plumb, C. P.
Phelps, D., Farmer, b. Connecticut, s. 1812, p. o. add. Limerick.
Prior, N. L., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1845, p. o. add. Limerick.
Potter, Anson, p. o. add. Brownville.
Rockwood, Levi, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer and Blacksmith, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Limerick.
Reeves, H., Farmer and Assessor, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Limerick.
Reeves, Jno., Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Dexter.
Rounds, Russell (deceased), b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1814.
Rounds, A. C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Limerick.
Reed, Dyer C., Proprietor Lake-Side Camping Grounds, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Skinner, Wm. T., Founder and Machinist, b. New Hampshire, s. 1835, p. o. add. Brownville.
Spafford, S., Harness-maker and Livery, b. Can., s. 1863, p. o. add. Brownville.
Scofield, Mrs. J. A. (retired), b. N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Brownville.
Strainger, T. J., firm of Binninger & Strainger, b. Eng., s. 1855, p. o. add. Dexter.
Spicer, H. H., Representative and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Perch River.
See, A., deceased, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1825.
See, J. D., Farmer and Agl. Ins. Agent, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Dexter.
Taylor, A., Farmer, b. Eng., s. 1850, p. o. add. Pillar Point.
Taylor, Marcus, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Brownville.
Timerman, M., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Limerick.
Thompson, I. E., Prop. Empire Mills, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Watertown.
Timerman, Theron, Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Dexter.
Underwood, Wm. H., General Store and Postmaster, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Limerick.
Weaver, P., Farmer, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Limerick.
Wilder, John W., Carriage Mfr., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Brownville.
Walrath, A. W., Farmer (retired), b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Brownville.
Webb, E. P., Farmer and Real Estate Dealer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Brownville.

Wood, O. M., General Store, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Dexter.
Whitney, Daniel, Prop. Dexter Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Dexter.
Wood, J. T., Drugs and Medicines, Boots and Shoes, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1800, p. o. add. Dexter.
Welch, P. T., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Dexter.
White, E. T., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Dexter.
Witt, E., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Limerick.
White, Mrs. H. S. (retired), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Dexter.
Williams, Martin, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Pillar Pt.
Williams, Morgan, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Pillar Pt.
Witt, J. (deceased), b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1819.
White, H. S. (deceased), b. Vt., s. 1807.
Williams, C. (deceased), b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1819.
Younger, R., Dealer in Groceries, b. Eng., s. 1851, p. o. add. Brownville.

CAPE VINCENT.

Anthony, Wm., Grocer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Ainsworth, Geo. A., Merchant, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Ainsworth, Judah T., Retired, Cape Vincent, b. Vt., s. 1826, p. o. add. Cape Vin.
Armstrong, Alex., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, s. 1832, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Aubertine, Victor, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Roserie.
Burnham, Erastus K., Grain Dealer and Proprietor of Elevator, Cape Vincent, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Beadle, Garrett, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Vt., s. 1826, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Beadle, Wallace, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Bates, Nathan R., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Bardol, Michael, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. France, s. 1832, p. o. add. Rosiere.
Bourcy, Frank C., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Block, Sigmund, Merchant, Cape Vin., b. Bavaria, s. 1856, p. o. add. Cape Vin.
Cooper, Sidney, Collector Customs Port Cape Vincent, Cape Vincent, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Crevolin, Henry J., Retired, Cape Vincent, b. New York City, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Cross, Francis A., Merch., Cape Vincent, b. New Hampshire, s. 1819, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Connell, Richard T., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Cline, James L., Inspector Customs Millen's Bay, Cape Vincent, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Conlon, Rev. John, Catholic Priest, Cape Vincent, b. County Down, Ireland, s. 1875, p. o. add. Rosiere.
Connell, Wm. M., Farmer and Teacher, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Cratsenberg, Adam L., Keeper Light-House on Tibbetts Point, Cape Vincent, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Cook, Henry, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Cornair, Marcel., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. France, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Dodge, Orlando D., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Dodge, Fred. H., Farmer and Proprietor Riverside House, Millen's Bay, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s 1833, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Dodge, Mrs. Olive, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Delaney, Michael, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Esselstyn, Wm., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Fox, Henry L., Proprietor St. Lawrence, Rathbun, and Railroad Houses, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Grapotte, John B., Merchant, Cape Vin., b. France, s. 1835, p. o. add. Cape Vin.
Grandjean, John C., Farmer, Cape Vin., b. France, s. 1828, p. o. add. Rosiere.
Gray, Walter, Farmer and Cheese-maker, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Gray, Edwin, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. New York, s. 1836, p. o. add. Cape Vin.
Hinckley, Coleman, Proprietor Kingston Ferry, Cape Vincent, b. Wolfe Island, s. 1865, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Hilts, Ezra D., Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Cape Vincent, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Hollenbeck, John, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Humphrey, Henry T., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Kent, England, s. 1840, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Huntington, Wm. L., Merchant, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Irvin, Christopher, Sr., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. County Fermanagh, Ireland, s. 1825, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Irvin, James C., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Quebec, s. 1827, p. o. add. Cape Vin.
Irvin, Robert, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Judd, Philetus, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b Mass., s. 1809, p. o. add. Cape Vin.
Kinghorn, John, Brewer and Maltster, firm S. & Kinghorn, Cape Vincent, b. Scotland, s. 1872, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Lee, Morris E., Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Laird, Robert, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s, 1842, p o. add. Cape Vincent.
Marks, Philip, Lumber Dealer, Cape Vincent, b. Hesse Darmstadt, s. 1855, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Masson, Thomas, Physician and Surgeon, Cape Vincent, b. Northumberland Co., Ontario, Ca., s. 1875, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Morrison, Charles P., Farmer and Butcher, Cape Vincent, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Millen, Abner H., Harness-maker, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
McWayne, Andrew F., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Pierce, Dyer E., Physician and Surgeon, Cape Vincent, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Radley, John, Jr., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Baden, Germany, s. 1842, p. o. add. Rosiere.
Rogers, Austin, Sr., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. West Springfield, Mass., s. 1815, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Rogers, Fordyce M., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Massachusetts, s. 1835, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Rogers, Abner, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Rice, Brainard, Farmer and Stock Dealer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Roseboom, John H., Copper and Tinsmith, Retired, Cape Vincent, b. Mont. Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Roseboom, John G., Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, and Hardware, Cape Vincent, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Robbins, Abel G., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Robbins, John, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Reed, Hubbard W., Merchant and Postmaster, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Scobell, Ralph S., Brewer and Maltster, firm Scobell & K., Cape Vincent, b. Kingston, Ont., s. 1860, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Stewart, Ira, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Stoel, Wm., Farmer, Cape Vin., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Cape Vin.
Steadman, Timothy B., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Swartwout, Nelson, Carpenter and Joiner, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Swartwout, Chas. V., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Solar, Matthew, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Monroe Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Rosiere.
Saunders, George, Sr., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Sussex, England, s. 1841, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Shuler, Jerry P., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Schell, Joseph, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Rosiere.
Tarbell, Thomas, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Van Woert, John, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Van Schaick, Nicholas, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Van Schaick, Thomas, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Voutrin, Claude, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. France, s. 1829, p. o. add. Cape Vin.
Vincent, Wm., Lake Captain, Cape Vincent, b Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
White, Moses, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Walrath, Alonzo, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Walrath, Watson E., Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. St. Lawrence
Wallace, Hamilton C., Farmer and Hotel-keeper, Cape Vincent, b. County Down, Ireland, s. 1845, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Wilson, Victor, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Wilson, Charles, Retired Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Wilson, Allen, Farmer, Cape Vincent, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Cape Vincent.
Warren, Shepard, Farmer, Cape Vincent. (See view.)

CHAMPION.

Bohall, W. W., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Carthage.
Babcock, H. D., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Brocklin, Van L., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Champion.
Bush, George, Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. South Champion.
Bush, Mr., Sr., Farmer (deceased), b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1800.
Buck, Theo., Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Carthage.
Closs, Richard, Mechanic, b. Lewis Co., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
Carter, F. C., Farming and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Champion.
Cutler, Irwin, Farming and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Champion.
Carter, Lester, Farming and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Champion.
Coughlan, Merines, Merchant, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Champion.
Coburn, Mrs. W. M.
Ferguson, Wordell, Farming and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Champion.
Fuller, N. J., Farming.
Goodrich, D. A., Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. South Champion.
Hubbard, Moses, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Great Bend.
Hiby, C. N., Minister, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1872, p. o. add. Champion.
Jackman, B., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o add. Champion.
Johnson, E. F., Physician, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Champion.
Johnson, Jason, Farming, b. Van Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. S. Champion.
Loomas, Lucina, Farming, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Champion.
Loomas, Alfonzo, Farming, b. Jefferson Co, N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Champion.
Mix, Joel, Farming, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Carthage.
Mix, James, Farming, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1799, p. o. add. Carthage.
McNett, E. H., Farming and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Carthage.
Miller, M. S., Farmer, Carthage, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Carthage.
Manchester, Joel, Farmer, Carthage, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Carthage.
Osmun, W. T., Minister, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Champion.
Osborn, Charles, Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Carthage.
Phillip, S., Farmer, b. Mass., s. 1804, p. o. add. Carthage.
Phelps, J. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1850.
Rafe, M. E., School-Teacher, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. South Champion.
Sterling, James, Farmer and Supervisor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Great Bend.
Sterling, D. B., Miller and Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Great Bend.
Spencer, John, Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Champion.
Sage, Elias, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1800, p. o. add. Champion.
Slater, J. P., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. South Champion.
Shepard, C. N., Farmer, b. Lewis County, N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. S. Champion.
Shepard, J., Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. South Champion.
Vebber, Frank M., Farming and School-Teaching, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Woolworth, Farming and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Champion.
Waldow, M., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1832.
Wilmot, A. R., Farmer, s. 1841, p. o. add. Champion.

CLAYTON.

Angel, Jas. F., Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Clayton.
Ames, W. W., Ed. *Independent*, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1872, p. o. add. Clayton.
Atwood, M. W., Farmer and Ex-Inspector of Port Clayton, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Clayton.
Angel, R. G., Merchant and Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. Clayton.
Barker, A. F., Banker and Ship-owner, b. Caledonia Co., Vt., s. 1837, p. o. add. Clayton.
Bain, Alex., Dentist, b. Marlborough, Ca., s. 1868, p. o. add. Clayton.
Brown, Rev. M. J., Pastor of Roman Catholic Church, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Clayton.
Babcock, Jas., Prop. Cheese Mnfry. (established 1875), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Clayton.
Baxter, Wm., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Depauville.
Brown, Luther, Retired Farmer, b. Hillsborough Co., N. H., s. 1820, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Brown, Sophronia, Retired Farmer, b. Crown Point, N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Baldwin, C. G., Farmer and Teacher, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Brigham, Geo. & Son, Farmers and Vet. Surgs., b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Clayton.
Brigham, Geo. & Son, Farmers and Vet. Surgs., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Clayton.
Barker, Henry S., Merch't, b. Clayton, Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Clayton.
Cook, Ashbel, Captain of Schooner, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Clayton.
Cary, Jno., died Nov. 19, 1857, in Jeff. Co., N. Y., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1826.
Cary, Mrs. Jno., Retired Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Clayton.
Comins, Wm., Retired Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Clayton.
Consaul, Wm. H., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Clayton.
Carter, Jerry, Farmer, b. Berkshire Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Depauville.
Dorr, John, Farmer and Shoemaker, b. Germina, N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Dorr, David H., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Dorr, Peter, died April 18, 1865, b. Germina, N. Y., s. 1851.
Dorr, Mary, Farmer, b. Germina, N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Depauville.
Dye, Warren A., Carpenter and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Clayton.
Esselstyn, R. M., Ex-Collector of Customs, and Supervisor and Magistrate, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Clayton.
Eddy, Luther, Lumber Dealer and Farmer, b. Winson Co., Vt., s. 1832, p. o. add. Clayton.
Evans, F. T., Attorney, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1872, p. o. add. Clayton.
Ellams, Mrs. E., Millinery, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Clayton.
Elliott, Wm., Sailor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Clayton.
Eddy, Aaron, Retired Farmer, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Clayton.
Edwards, O. A., Farmer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Depauville.
Frame, S. V., Physician, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Clayton.
Fraley, John, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Clayton.
Fox, Alfred, Retired Farmer and Justice of Peace, s. 1832, p. o. add. Depauville.
Fox, Byron, Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Depauville.
Frame, L. E., Phys. and Surg., b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Depauville.
Fox, Myron, died Mar. 14, 1864, b. Rome, N. Y., s. 1823.
Fox, Malvina, Retired Farmer, b. Warren, N. H., s. 1833, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Fry, Adam, Farmer and Mechanic (ret'd), b. Montgomery Co., s. 1821, p. o. add. Depauville.
Faire, Thos., Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1833, p. o. add. Depauville.
Gillett, C. E., Merchant, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Clayton.
Gloyd, James D., Farmer, b. Jericho, Vt., s. 1822, p. o. add. Clayton.
Hubbard, Jas. T., Prop. of Hubbard House, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Clayton.
Halpin, Michael, Capt. and part owner of bark "Burnside," b. Limerick, Ireland, s. 1858, p. o. add. Clayton.
Hubbard, J. B., died July 16, 1871, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824.
Hubbard, Mrs. J. B. (retired), b. Orleans Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Clayton.
Hubbard, Geo. H., Prop. of Livery, and Assessor, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Clayton.
Haas, V. A., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Depauville.
Haas, Geo., Farmer, b. Germany, s. 1836, p. o. add. Depauville.
Hall, F. V., Retired Farmer, b. Windham, Vt., s. 1819, p. o. add. Depauville.
Johnston, S. D., Prop. Walton House, b. Sacket's Harbor, Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Clayton.
Johnson, James, Prod. D'lr, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Clayton.
Johnston, John (retired), b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Clayton.
Johnston, S. G., Ship-builder, b. Ottawa, Canada, s. 1832, p. o. add. Clayton.
Kanaley, John, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1849, p. o. add. Clayton.
Layare, Wm., Mnfr. of Wagons and Carriages, b. Jefferson, s. 1851, p. o. add. Clayton.
Linnell, Geo. D., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. Clayton.
Lowe, A. D., Merchant, firm of Terry & Lowe, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1850, p. o. add. Depauville.
Lowe, Jno., died Sept. 27, 1876, b. Lewis Co., s. 1821.
Lowe, Eunice, Farmer, b. Lewis Co., s. 1823, p. o. add. Stone Mill.
Linnell, Clarissa L., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1819, p. o. add. Clayton.
McKinley, Geo. H., Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1851, p. o. add. Clayton.
Mount, H., Harness-maker, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1843, p. o. add. Clayton.
McCarn, Michael, Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., s. 1834, p. o. add. Clayton.
McCarn, S. J., Constable and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1850, p. o. add, Clayton.
Morse, H. E., Atty. and Couns.-at-Law, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1831, p. o. add. Clayton.
McCarn, Elijah, Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., s. 1840, p. o. add. Clayton.
Morgan, Wm., Ship-carpenter and Farmer, b. South Wales, s. 1832, p. o. add, Clayton.
McKinley, Arthur, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1842, p. o. add. Clayton.
Otis, Amos, Farmer, b. Oneida Co., s. 1839, p. o. add, Depauville.
Otis, L. C., Farmer and Assessor, b. Oneida Co., s. 1839, p. o. add. Depauville.
Osborn, P. A., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., s. 1815, p. o. add. Depauville.
Ormsby, Susan, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. Depauville.
Potter, Augustin, Farmer, b. Paris, France, s. 1831, p. o. add. Clayton.
Putnam, Parley, Farmer, b. Vt., s. 1819, p. o. add. Clayton.
Patch, Allen, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1846, p. o. add. Clayton.
Parish, Gilbert R., Farmer and Ship-carpenter, b. Jefferson, s. 1831, p. o. add, Clayton.
Patchin, L. K., Retired Farmer, b. Columbia Co., s. 1819, p. o. add. Depauville.
Patchin, Albert M., Farmer, b. Jefferson, s. 1846, p. o. add, Depauville.
Peck, E. J., Farmer, b. Jefferson, s. 1830, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Rees, Thos., Lumberman and Ship-builder, b. S. Wales, s. 1832, p. o. add, Clayton.
Rees, W. H., Dept. Col. of Customs, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Clayton.
Rees, Wm., Sailor, b. S. Wales, s. 1832, p. o. add, Clayton.
Rees, David S., Sailor and Farmer, b. S. Wales, s. 1832, p. o. add, St. Lawrence.
Reed, S. D., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Clayton.
Rasbach, Anthony, Grape, and Grower of Seedlings and choice Grape Roots, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Clayton.
Smith, O. W., P. M. since 1859, b. Chittenden Co., Vt., s. 1817, p. o. add Clayton.
Scott, Northrop, Joiner, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Clayton.
Soper, S., Farming, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Clayton.
Sweetman, Henry, Boat-builder, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Clayton.
Seber, E. J., Merchant Miller, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Depauville.
Snell, Geo. F., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Clayton.
Snell, Caltha. Ann, Farmer (retired), b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Clayton.
Snell, Albert G., Manf. Limburger Cheese, and Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Clayton.
Sternberg, E. G., Farmer and Hay-dealer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Depauville.
Sylvester, Ira, Farmer, b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1833, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Thomson, Diana, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Depauville.
Vincent, Leonard, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Depauville.
Walt, M., Hardware and Tinner, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Clayton.
Walt, Henry, Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add Clayton.
Whittier, David, Farming, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Depauville.
Wheeler, Myron, Farming, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Depauville.
Wright, M. W., Farming, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Depauville.
Wilson, G. T., Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturer, b. Canada, s. 1864, p. o. add. Depauville.
Wright, Erastus, Carpenter and Joiner, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Depauville.
Winslow, E. M., Farmer and Teacher, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Depauville.
Wooledge, Wm. D., Carriage Mfr., b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1833, p. o. add. Clayton.

ELLISBURG.

Austin, Dr. F., Physician and Surgeon, Mannsville, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Mannsville.
Andrus, S. J., Prop. Hotel, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Allen, Harvey (retired), b. Saratoga, N. Y., s. 1804, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Allen, Hiram, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Allen, Elisha, Blacksmith, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Baily, B. N., Dentist, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Bishop, D. C., Hotel-Keeper, Mannsville, b. N. Y., p. o. add. Mannsville.
Bates, J. R., Notary Public, Mannsville, b. Mass., s. 1817, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Beebe, A. R., Teacher, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Baily, C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co, N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Bemis, S. M., Retired Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Brown, J. E., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Brown, C. H., Farmer and Sailor, b. England, s. 1865, p. add. Woodville.
Baldwin, Wm., b. Oswego, N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Bemis, J. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Brewster, W. R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Brodie, Jas., First-Class Stock Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Rural Hill.
Boomer, Leonard, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Boomer, Sam'l H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Belleville.
Boomer, Nelson, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Belleville.
Bull, Alvah, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1832, p. o. add. Rural Hill.
Barney, M. V. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Belleville.
Bull, E. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1834, p. o. add. Rural Hill.
Cunningham, G. D., Clerk, b. Oneida Co., s. 1828, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Colton, Julie E., Teacher, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Clark, F. R., Farmer and Dairy'n, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Converse, J. F., Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock, b. Oneida Co., N. Y. s. 1841, p. o. add. Woodville.
Clark, E. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Belleville.
Cole, O. C., Pastor M. E. Church, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Belleville.
Castor, C. H., Farmer and Dairy'n, b. Yates Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Chamberlain, Myron, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co. N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Converse, R. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Woodville.
Converse, G. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Woodville.
Durfee, A. M., Blacksmith, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Belleville.
Dailey, Mrs. C. A., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Dutcher, Lewis A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Belleville.
Downer, E. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Ellis, H. D., Teacher, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Belleville.
Ellis, J. W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Eastman, E. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Woodville.
Eastman, C. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Woodville.
Flanders, Miss J. J., Teacher, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Filmore, H. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Woodville.
Finney, J. Russell, Prin. School, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Fish, Nettie, Ass't Teacher, b. Jeff. Co. N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Filmore, Mrs. L. A., Mistress on Farm, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Woodville.
Filmore, M. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co. N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Rural Hill.
Gray, Wm., Carriage Mnfr., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Woodville.
Goodenough, Jno., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1815, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Grenell, E. O., Farmer and Cheese-Maker, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Goodenough, R. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Graves, Charles, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Ellisville.
Green, Mrs. L. D., Mistress of Farm, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Green, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Belleville.
Huggins, Geo. A., Dealer in Hardware, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Hibbard, G. C., Physician and Surgeon, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., s. 1867, p. o. add. Mannsville.

Husted, R. W., Photographer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Hurd, D. E., Druggist, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Hitchcock, W. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Orleans Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Houghton, A. C., Justice of the Peace, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Belleville.
Hawes, H. C., Attorney and Counselor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Belleville.
Haven, E. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Hoxie, Wm. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Hughes, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Holly, C. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Holly, Mrs. N., Mistress of Farm, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Adams.
Hicks, Samuel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Belleville.
Hurd, W. E., Cheese-Maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Harrington, Delos, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Holly, Miss M., Authoress, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Hill, Jerome, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Judson, Marcus, Mechanic (retired), b. Conn., s. 1820, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Jones, W. S., R. R. Agt., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
James, Eli C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Jenkins, Wm. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Woodville.
James, Ezekiel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Kennedy, L. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Belleville.
Lum, H. A., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Lester, E., Undertaker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Martin, L. A., Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Merrill, J. W., Merch. Tailor, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Miner, Capt. J., Ret. Sailor, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Mannsville.
McLean, W. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Mendell, H. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Martin, E. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Belleville.
Nichols, D. F., Law Student, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Noble, Mrs. F. A., Seamstress, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Noble, F. M., Custom-House Officer, b. Vermont, s. 1842, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Olds, Samuel P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Potter, O. S., Granger, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Pierpont, W. C. (retired), b. New York City, s. 1816, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Persons, Elam, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Connecticut, s. 1816, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Persons, H. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Persons, J. W., Retired Merchant, b. Vermont, s. 1813, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Pool, M. L., Dressmaker, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Remington, Mrs. A. D., Merchant, New York City, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Rega, John A., Physician and Surgeon, b. Germany, s. 1862, p. o. add. Belleville.
Rounds, D. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Rogers, James, Cheese-Maker, b. Vermont, s. 1856, p. o. add. Belleville.
Sias, W. H. H., Com. Schools, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Smith, D. K., Pastor Baptist Church, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Sweet, Bell M., Teacher, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Sterling, H., Farmer and Dairy, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Shoecraft, Jacob, Farmer and Dairy, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Sias, E. T., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Sawyer, A. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. N. Hamp., s. 1821, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Stearns, Benj. F., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Steel, Roswell M., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Towsley, R. R., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Thompson, A. S., Physician and Surgeon, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Van Wormer, A. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Van Alstine, Wm. E., Keeper Life-Saving Station No. 1, 8th District, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Wheeler, Andrew A., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Wood, Stephen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Woodville.
Wood, G. M., Proprietor Lake-View House, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Woodville.
Wood, Epenetus, Farmer and Hop Grower, b. Saratoga, N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Woodville.
Wood, Horace, Farmer and Cheese-Maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Woodville.
Wood, Nath'l, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Woodville.
Wardwell, Sam'l, Farmer and Dairyman, b. R. I., s. 1828, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Woodard, O., Harness-Maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Williams, P. L., General Produce Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Wodell, A. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Williams, Wm. H. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Adams.
Webster, A. E., Far. and Dairy, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Adams.
Wodell, I. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Ellisburg.
Wood, E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Woodville.
Wood, Simeon T., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Woodville.
Youngs, W. H., Miller, b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Mannsville.

HENDERSON.

Abbott, Mrs. L., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Smithville.
Abbott, F., Farmer (retired), b. Madison Co., s. 1840, p. o. add. Bishop st.
Boyce, Capt. D. L., Lake Capt., b. Jeff. Co., s. 1830, p. o. add. Henderson.
Bassett, A. D., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. Henderson.
Boyce, Capt. W., Lake Capt. and Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1824, p. o. add. Henderson.
Bunnel, Geo., Farmer, b. Genesee Co., s. 1857, p. o. add. Henderson.
Babbitt, Geo., Farmer and ex-Sheriff, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1818, p. o. add. Smithville.
Barney, L. M., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1826, p. o. add. Henderson.
Barney, A. G., Farmer, p. o. add. Smithville.
Bickford, Abel, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Belleville.
Cole, Jonathan, Farmer, b. Windham, Conn., s. 1816, p. o. add. Belleville.
Carpenter, H. E., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. Belleville.
Clark, Geo. W., Farmer (retired), b. Washington Co., s. 1805, p. o. add. Belleville.
Clark, Mrs. Geo. W. (retired), b. Jeff. Co., s. 1807, p. o. add. Belleville.
Collins, Geo. W., Farmer, b Jeff. Co., s. 1823, p. o. add. Bishop st.
Crittenton, Jas. A., Farmer and Assessor, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1825, p. o. add. Smithville.
Clark, E. J., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1842, p. o. add. Belleville.
Comstock, Wm. H., Carriage and Wagon Mnfr., b. Warren Co., s. 1838, p. o. add. Henderson.
Dobson, Wm., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1815, p. o. add. Henderson.
Dobson, John, Farmer and Assessor, b. Oneida Co., s. 1812, p. o. add. Henderson.
Dodge, Joel, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1843, p. o. add. Henderson.
Davis S. H., Book-keeper on Steamer St. Louis, Smithville, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1841, p. o. add. Smithville.
Davis, Mrs. S. H., Smithville, b. Lewis Co., s. 1844, p. o. add. Smithville.
Davis, W. P., Farmer, Smithville, b. N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Smithville.
Eggleston, Capt. Chas., Lake Capt., b. Jeff. Co., s. 1822, p. o. add. Henderson.
Finney, G. W., Miller, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1842, p. o. add. Henderson.
Gilman, John, Farmer, b. Onondaga Co., s. 1808, p. o. add. Henderson.
Gilman, Mrs. John, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1806, p. o. add. Henderson.
Griggs, Wm. S., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1839, p. o. add. Smithville.
Griggs, Newell, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Smithville.
Hungerford, Capt. W., Lake Captain, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Henderson.
Hill, Hiram, Farmer, Smithville, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Smithville.
Hill, Mrs. Hiram, Smithville, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Smithville.
Hall, Mrs. E. J., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Smithville.
Hollis, R. W. & Co., Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Patent Medicines, Groceries, Fancy Articles, etc., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Henderson.
Joiner, Elle H., Retired Farmer, b. Old Deerfield, Mass., s. 1805, p. o. add. Henderson.
Johnson, Fales, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Henderson.
Johnson, Mrs. Fales, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Henderson.
Jones, R. M., Ret. Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Smithville.
Jones, H. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Smithville.
Joiner, Capt. O. B., Lake Capt., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Henderson.
Kemp, Henry, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Henderson.
Leffingwell, A. M., Attorney-at-Law, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Henderson.
Leffingwell, R., Farmer and Cheese-maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Henderson.
Lane, Thomas, Farmer, b. England, s. 1832, p. o. add. Henderson.
Lane, Mrs. Thomas (deceased), b. England, s. 1835.
Moody, Ranzaw, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Henderson.
Moody, Mrs. Ranzaw, first white child born in the county, in Watertown, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1801, p. o. add. Henderson.
Mather, Wm., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Belleville.
Myrick, O. S., Farmer and Assessor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Henderson.
Mather, Milo S., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Bishop st.
Mather, Simeon, Farmer, p. o. add. Belleville.
Nutting, S. H., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1831, p. o. add. Henderson.
Nutting, W. R., Farmer, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Henderson.
Nutting, M. A., Cheese-mkr., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Henderson.
Nugent, Dr. D. B., Physician, b. Canada, s. 1850, p. o. add. Henderson.
Penney, Capt. B., Lake Capt., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Henderson.
Pettingill, Jas. N., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Henderson.
Parker, David, Farmer, b. Middlesex Co., Mass., s. 1814, p. o. add. Henderson.
Penney, Jarvis, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Henderson.
Rice, W. H., P.-M. and Genl. Dealer in Mdse., Smithville, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Smithville.
Reader, Geo., Farmer, b. England, s. 1855, p. o. add. Henderson.
Robbins, A. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Henderson.
Seaton, Leonard, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Henderson.
Sprague, A. A., Ret'd Sea Capt., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Henderson.
Sprague, C. H., Merchant and Justice of the Peace, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Henderson.
Simmons, C. L., Merchant, b. Washtenaw, Mich., s. 1859, p. o. add. Henderson.
Scott, A. B., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Henderson.
Sperry, Capt. D. E., Farmer, b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1867, p. o. add. Henderson.
Seaton, B. C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Henderson.
Seelye, Mrs. Wealthy Ann, Propr. of Smithville Hotel, Smithville, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Smithville.
Smith, Harvey, Farmer, s. 1805, p. o. add. Bishop st.
Simmons, L. B., Farmer.
Wilkinson, Silas, Farmer, b. Montg'y Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Henderson.
Whitney, M. J., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Henderson.
Warner, Capt. J. S., Retired Sea Capt., b. Van Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Henderson.
Wilkinson, Wm., Retired Farmer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Henderson.
Wallace, James, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Henderson.
Whitney, Geo. G., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Henderson.
Wilds, W. H., Resident, Smithville, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Smithville.
Wallace, Ella M., Farmer, b. N. Y., p. o. add. Henderson.
Warner, H. R.
Wallace, Susan J.
York, A. H., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Henderson.

HOUNSFIELD.

Allen, L. F., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1831, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Bates, M. M., Farmer (retired), b. Mass., s. 1802, p. o. add. Stowell's Cor.
Baker, O. W., Farmer and Merchant, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1827, p. o. add. Stowell's Cor.
Brimmer, H. C., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1836, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Baker, J., Farmer (retired), b. Jeff. Co., s. 1803, p. o. add Stowell's Cor.
Blood, Suel, Farmer (retired), b. N. H., s. 1812, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.

Benjiman, Sylvester, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1818, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Broadbent, Thos., Farmer and Mnfr., b. Eng., s. 1847, p. o. add. Dexter.
Canfield, Theo., Capitalist, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1823, p. o. add. Sacket's Harbor.
Collins, L. H., Prop. Eveleigh House, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1849, p. o. add. Sacket's Harbor.
Camps, W. B., Druggist, b. Jeff. Co., p. o. add. Sacket's Harbor.
Campbell, Mrs. Jane A. (retired), b. Jeff. Co., s. 1837, p. o. add. Sacket's Harbor.
Cleveland, P., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1828, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Conklin, T. C., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1855, p. o. add. Brownville.
Conklin, A. S., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1833, p. o. add. Brownville.
De Wolf, D. O., Deputy Col. Customs S. Harbor, Breeder Gauldart and other fine Stock, b. Cayuga, s. 1817, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Davidson, Mrs. S. J., Farmer, b. Eng., s. 1838, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Dimrick, O., Farmer (retired), b. Onondaga Co., s. 1826, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Dimrick, Jay, Farmer and Mechanic, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1827, p. o. add. Stowell's Cor.
Eveleigh, B., Gen'l Hardware, b. Eng., s. 1834, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Edwards, Mrs. H. H., Farmer (retired), b. Jeff. Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Evans, E., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1833, p. o. add. Brownville.
Fox, M. L., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1825, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Field, Hezekiah, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1811, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Foster, Albert, Farmer and Mnfr., b. Jeff. Co., p. o. add. Dexter.
Gilmore, Capt. H. O., Retired Lake Capt. and Farmer, b. Vt., s. 1826, p. o. add. Dexter.
Green, D. B., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Hodgers, S. N., Farmer, b. Mass., s. 1868, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Hazlewood, J. M., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Hull, Ira.
Inglehart, C. W., Capitalist, b. St. L. Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Livermore, F. M., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Lee, L. G., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Dexter.
McCullock, D. (retired), b. Mass., s. 1826, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Meeks, N., Farmer and Keeper of Light-house, b. Eng., s. 1836, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
McWayne, J. A., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
McKee, O. R., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
McMullen, J. B., Prop. of Mill, and Miller, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Morseman, E. P., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Marsh, A., Farmer, b. Eng., s. 1843, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Matterson, F., Farmer and owner of Hambletonian, Budd Doble Colt, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Meldoon, L., Farmer, b. Eng., s. 1835, p. o. add. Brownville.
Norton, L. W., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Phillips, W. G., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Phelps, J. W., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Potter, P. C., Farmer and Cheese Mnfr., b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Pettit, Mrs. M. C., Farmer, b. Eng., s. 1833, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Pease, O. V., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Parsons, Thos., Farmer, b. Eng., s. 1834, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Potter, N. H., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Brownville.
Robbins, M. O., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Rickerson, E., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1843, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Ressegue, Daul., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1824, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Roberts, Saml., Farmer and Blacksmith, b. Wales, s. 1843, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Richardson, J., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1821, p. add. Stowell's Corners.
Symonds, F., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1855, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Symonds, M. C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1836, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Spicer, Jno., Farmer (retired), b. Otsego Co., s. 1805, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Smith, F. R., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1848, p. o. add. Watertown.
Skinner, Elbert, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1849, p. o. add. Brownville.
Slater, Sarah, Farmer, b. Canada, s. 1837, p. o. add. Brownville.
Tyler, Dr. W. E., Physician and Surgeon, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1812, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Thompson, S. E., Merchant and Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1845, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Tremain, G. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1822, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Thompson, M. P., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Wilson, A. J., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1835, p. o. add. Brownville.
Washburn, Dyer, Dealer in fine Blooded Horses and Cattle, b. Cayuga Co., s. 1824, p. o. add. S. Harbor.
Wills, G. M., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. Stowell's Corners.
Warren, Wm., Prop. Half-Way House and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1828, p. o. add. E. Hounsfield.
Wilder, Capt. Philo D., Capt. Schooner "Nelly Wilder," b. Jefferson Co., s. 1839, p. o. add. S. Harbor.

LE RAY.

Anderson, F. S., Farmer, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Beebee, Wm., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Barnes, Gracia, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Barnes, Oscar W., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Baum, Absalom, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Barnes, H. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Contryman, Alex., Farmer and Mfr. of Wagons and Carriages, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 18.3, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Cory, C. W., Farmer and Lime-burner, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Watertown.
Croissant, F. E., Supervisor, and Telegraph Operator, Evans' Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Cook, A. M., Merchant, Evans' Mills, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Converse, D. T., Grocer and Druggist, Evans' Mills, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Carter, R. F., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Cory, Elijah, Farmer (retired), b. N. H., s. 1815, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Cory, James, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Croan, Asher, Farmer (retired), b. Bucks Co., Pa., s. 1803, p. o. add. Black River.
Cory, Curtis, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Davenport, P. W., Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Dexter, Henry C., Farmer, Black River, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Black River.
Dexter, Simeon, Farmer, Black River, b. Mass., s. 1844, p. o. add. Black River.
Dunton, Thos., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Dillenbeck, John S., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Dexter, D., & Son, p. o. add. Black River.
Forbes, Wm., Prop. Brick Hotel, Evans' Mills, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Forbes, Adam, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Fox, John M., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Fikes, Jacob, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Fisk, Daniel, Farmer, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Fuller, Geo. B., Farmer, b. Mass., s. 1830, p. o. add. Watertown.
Fuller, J. F., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Gardner, Maria, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Gardner, George, Farmer (retired), b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Gardner, Joel, Farmer (retired), b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1804, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Gardner, Samuel, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Gould, S. N., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Helmer, Philip, Farmer (retired), Evans' Mills, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Holbrook, C. I., Prop. American Mills, Evans' Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Hoover, Peter, Farmer (retired), b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Hoover, Almeda E., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Hardy, Phineas, Farmer (retired), Black River, b. N. H., s. 1814, p. o. add. Black River.
Hardy, David, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Helmer, Jacob, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Helmer, Gilbert, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Hart, Geo. B., Farmer (retired), b. R. I., s. 1824, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Hinds, Iantha C., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Hazelton, George C., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Black River.
Hebert, John B., Farmer (deceased), b. France, s. 1813.
Hebert, Chas. D., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Ivers, George, R., W. & O. R. R. Agent, Evans' Mills, b. Mass., s. 1860, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Ingraham, H., p. o. add. Black River.
Jones, L. E., Physician and Surgeon, Evans' Mills, b. Otsego Co., s. 1848, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Keller, Reuben, Retired Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Keller, John, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Keller, David, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Keller, Isaac H., Ret. Fmr., b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Lawrence, Jacob, Farmer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Lawrence, Augevine, Farmer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Lacy, Henry, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Watertown.
Lacy, Lewis H., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Watertown.
Lobdell, Chas., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Mosher, Leonard, Retired Farmer, Le Rayville, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Le Rayville.
Mosher, Martha, Retired Farmer, Le Rayville, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Le Rayville.
Marshall, A. F., Pat. and Mfr. of Bending Machines, Black River, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Black River.
Martin, W. S., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Matteson, C. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Meyer, Chas. J., Undertaker and Dealer in Furniture, Evans' Mills, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Ostrander, L. C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Paul, E. L., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Poor, M., Merchant and Farmer, Black River, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Black River.
Porter, Benj. S., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Porter, S. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Black River.
Pierce, Joseph, Farmer (deceased), b. Vt., s. 1821.
Rulison, Wesley, Druggist and Grocer, Evans' Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Roberts, Stephen, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Le Rayville.
Roberts, S. C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Richardson, Jno. A., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Black River.
Rider, C. G., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Rogers, Wol. A., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Scott, Lawrence, Manufacturer Limburger Cheese and Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Slack, M. G., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Scott, Reuben, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Stewart, Danford, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Steinhilber, G. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Shimmel, Morgan, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Stewart, Sarah E., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Tascott, Chas., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Sanford's Cors.
Vebber, C. E., Ex-Proprietor Brick Hotel, Evans' Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Vebber, Alfred, Farmer, Carpenter, and Joiner, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Von Gruenigen, John, Restaurant, Evans' Mills, b. Switzerland, s. 1855, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Van Bracklin, Abram, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Van Bracklin, Alex. H. (deceased), s. 1816.
Waddingham, Frank, Harness Manufacturer, Evans' Mills, b. England, s. 1855, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Warren, L. M., Proprietor Lockport Mills, Black River, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Black River.
Walrath, Joseph, Manufacturer Wagons and Carriages, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Walrath, Isaac, Farmer, b. Montg'y Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Wafnl, Henry J., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Le Rayville.
Weed, Anson, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Sanford's Corners.
Wooley, Schuyler, Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Wilcox, W. S., p. o. add. Black River.
Zimmerman, Eli, Mnfr. Wheel Horse-Rakes, Evans' Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.

LORRAINE.

Adams, W. M., Cheese-maker, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Bailey, Henry, Farmer and U. S. Loan Commissioner, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Adams.
Babcock, Z. R., Physician and Surgeon, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Brown, Henry M., Land-Owner and Broker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Bishop, Mrs. J. F., widow of the late Rev. J. F. Bishop, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Lorraine.

Bartlett, J. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Barnes, C. J., Farmer and Produce Dealer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. a bl. Pierrepont Manor.
Bailey, Caleb, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Bartlett, Chancey L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Chafin, V. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Adams.
Cornwell, A. R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Adams.
Caulkins, B. A., Farmer and Dairyman and Assessor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Fox, George A., Farmer, Dairyman, and Cheese-maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Fitzgerald, J. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Gardner, Samuel D., Farmer, b. Berkshire, s. 1812, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Gardner, H. A., Farmer and Cheese-maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Gillett, A. B., Cheese-maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Lowery, Lorenzo, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Mannsville.
Lamson, R. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Moore, C. C., Merchant and Supervisor, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Olds, Jerome K., Farmer, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Pierrepont Manor.
Penney, G. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Adams.
Priest, Alfonso D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Worthville.
Wise, Daniel, Farmer (retired), b. Orleans, Vt., s. 1819, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Wilcox, J. B., Flour- and Grist-mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Lorraine.
Woolworth, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Adams.
Woolworth, Mrs. Wm., b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Adams.

LYME.

Angell, D. W., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Atwood, Chas. W., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Armstrong, Wm. A., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Baird, Robt. C., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Bellinger, Harvey, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Becker, John, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Blodget, Wm. J., Retired Lake Captain, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Copley, Hiram, Manufacturer of Lumber, Shingles, Staves, Stone, etc., Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Crumb, W., Miller, Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Crouse, Geo., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Cole, Isaac A., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Collins, Lyman, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Cooley, C. G., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Dewey, A. J., Dealer in Produce, Fish, etc., Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Enos, W. W., General Merchandise and P. M., Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Empie, Chas., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Endees, Nelson L., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Fisher, Geo. W., Farming and Fishing, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Chaumont
Fisher, Eben S., Farming and Fishing, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Fox, Jacob, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Fry, Harman, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Flanders, Jeremiah, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Failing, John P., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Gibbins, Thos., Farmer, Lyme, b. Ulster Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Getman, A. A., Physician and Surgeon, Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Gaige, L., Retired, Chaumont, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Guile, Geo. H., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Getman, Frederick, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Getman, Christopher, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Horton, Le Ray D., Farmer, Lyme, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Horton, Henry, Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Herrick, Geo. E., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Horton, R. E., Dealer in General Merchandise, Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Horton, George, Farmer, Chaumont, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Hewett, O. V., Proprietor Central Hotel, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Hayes, James S., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Harrington, David, Farmer, Lyme, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Houghton, Hamilton, Farmer and Lime Burner, Lyme, b. Vermont, s. 1830, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Hentz, Levi, Farmer and Lime Burner (deceased), Lyme, b. Vermont, s. 1812, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Hentz, Oscar, Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Jewett, H. W., Physician and Surgeon, Chaumont, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Kinsley, John, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Kinsley, Chas., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Knapp, C. M., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Lindsley, Danl. H., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Larue, Wm., Farmer, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Moore, Edward B., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
McPherson, C., Undertaker and Drugs, Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Main, Joshua, Retired Lake Captain, Lyme, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Northrop, Wm., Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Northrop, John, Farmer, Lyme, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Nugent, Lester, Farmer and Cooper, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Phillips, John L., Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. St. Lawrence.
Phillips, Abm., Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Pennock, Geo. W., Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Parker, Chas., Physician and Surgeon, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Pennock, David J., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Putnam, Aaron, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Rider, Joseph, Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Reed, D. D., Proprietor Reed Hotel, Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Rider, E. H., Farmer (deceased), Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Ricketts, Chas. G., Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Schuyler, Danl. J., Dealer in General Merchandise, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Selter, Aaron, Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Taft, J. W., Farmer and Dairyman, Lime, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Taft, O. C., Retired, Lyme, b. Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Thompson, Pembroke S., Farmer, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Wilcox, O. S., Dealer in General Merchandise, Chaumont, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Chaumont.
Wheeler, Menzo, Dealer in General Merchandise, Lyme, b. Windsor, Vt., s. 1821, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Walrad, C. B., Physician and Surgeon, Lyme, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Wilcox, J. M., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Wright, Geo., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.
Wilcox, A. H., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Point Peninsula.
Wells, M. L., Farmer and Dairyman, Lyme, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Three-Mile Bay.

ORLEANS.

Biddlecom, R. B., Farmer and Merchant and Ex-Member Assembly, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Budlong, G., Farmer (retired), b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Budlong, Catharine, Farmer (retired), b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Bott, Frederick, Physician, b. Germany, s. 1857, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Barlow, Wm. J., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Orleans Cor.
Collins, Jas. L., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Collins, Joseph, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Omar.
Collins, Mary M., Farmer, daughter of E. and H. Eddy, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Omar.
Collins, J. B., Prop. Omar Cooper-shop, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Omar.
Collins, Emeline, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Omar.
Edmonds, B. D., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816.
Everett, Brainard, Farmer and Supervisor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Eckert, Geo., Farmer, Weaver while in Germany, b. Germany, s. 1846, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Eckert, E., Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Evans, Abner H. (deceased), b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1815.
Evans, Clarisa, Farmer (retired), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Furst, Jno., Mason and Farmer, b. Ger., s. 1850, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Furst, Mary, b. Ger., s. 1831, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Foot, P. K., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Fults, David, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Fults, Michael, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Fults, Margaret, Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Ford, A., Farmer (retired), b. Montg. Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Ford, S., Farmer (retired), b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Ford, W. F., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Folts, Simon, Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Folts, Jane, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Gates, S. W., Farmer and R. R. Agt., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Gray, Saml., Farmer and Cheese Mnfr., b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.

Gray, Lucy, Farmer and Cheese Mnfr., b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Gray, Elijah (deceased).
Garlock, Horace, Farmer and Cheese Mnfr., b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Goodrich, N., Farmer and Teacher, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Goodrich, Mrs. C., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., s. 1837, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Gould, Geo. W., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Omar.
Gould, Mary C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Omar.
Hughes, M. J., Farmer and Com. Highways, b. Westmoreland Co., Pa., s. 1864, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Hughs, A. A., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Holloway, Nathan, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Omar.
House, Jacob, Farmer, b. Montg. Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
House, Geo., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Holloway, S., Farmer, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Omar.
Irwin, Wm. B., Merchant, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Irwin, Jno., Merchant, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Knight, M. V., Hotel Propr., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Omar.
Klock, Elijah, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Klock, Emily, Farmer, b. Ohio, s. 1857, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Klock, J. A., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Loucks, Walter, Prop. Saw- and Shingle-mill, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Loucks, Andrew M., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Orleans Corners.
Mulhern, Rev. D. S., Pastor Regl. Baptist Church since 1874, b. Ireland, s. 1874, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Marsh, Geo. P., Mechanic, and Prop. Saw-and Grist-mill, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Marsh, B. B., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Marsh, M. M., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
McKinley, Michael, Farmer and Sailor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Clayton.
McKinley, Ella, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Clayton.
Nash, J. L., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 180-, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Nash, E., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Newton, J. S., Farmer, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Omar.
Newton, Mary, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Omar.
Nellis, M. W., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Nellis, Margaret, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Petrie, Sanford, Farmer and Treas. of Wall Street Cheese-Factory, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Petrie, Hannah, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Priest, Albert, Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Priest, Herbert B., Farmer and Teacher, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Patterson, Franklin, Farmer (retired), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Omar.
Patterson, Christiana, Farmer, b. Germany, s. 1831, p. o. add. Omar.
Roltiers, Jno., Engraver (deceased), b. Belgium, s. 1824.
Rolters, Ruth, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Reed, Sarlis, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Fisher's Landing.
Reed, Mary J., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Fisher's Landing.
Robison, Walter, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1838, p. o. add. Omar.
Robison, E., Farmer, b. St. L. Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add Omar.
Shedd, Alonzo, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Schell, J. M., Prop. Stone Mills Cheese-Factory, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Schell, D. H., Prop. Stone Mills Cheese-Factory, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Stone Mills.
Smith, Wm. C., Farmer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Snell, A. J., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Sargent, Wm., Farmer, b. Eng., s. 1822, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Sargent, E., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Shimmell, C., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Pamelia.
Shimmell, M., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Pamelia.
Sargent, E. T., Merchant and P. M., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Orleans Cors.
Sargent, B. F., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Orleans Cors.
Smith, Simon, Farmer, b. Montg. Co., N. Y., p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Smith, E., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Smith, Alma, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Smith, Robt., Jr., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Schollenberg, C. P., Farmer, b. Germany, s. 1847, p. o. add. Fisher's Landing.
Schollenberg, C., Farmer, b. Germany, s. 1837, p. o. add. Fisher's Landing.
Sargent, Mrs. L., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Timerman, W. H., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Orleans Cors.
Timerman, R., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Orleans Cors.
Timerman, G. F., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Orleans Cors.
Welch, C., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1802, p. o. add. Fisher's Landing.
Welch, H. E., Farmer, b. Ohio, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Whaley, Wm., Farmer, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. La Fargeville.
Watts, Chas. (deceased), b. Steuben Co., N. Y., s. 1824.
Watts, Eliza, Farmer, b. Bradford, Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add. La Fargeville.

PAMELIA.

Augsbury, Cyrus, Retired Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Austin, G. H., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Watertown.
Barnes, Oren, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Barnes, Asa (dec'd), b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1816.
Beattie, S. N., Farmer, b. Wash. Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Sanford Corners.
Beattie, Alex. (dec'd), b. Wash. Co., N. Y., s. 1857.
Bradley, G. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Watertown.
Beatie, Alex., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Wash. Co., N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Watertown.
Beatie, Mrs. Alex., Farming and Dairy, b. Washington Co., s. 1866, p. o. add. Watertown.
Contryman, G. H., Farmer, and Manufacturer of Wagons, Carriages, etc., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Converse, H. D., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Watertown.
Converse, Hiram, Ret'd. Far., b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Watertown.
Cole, S. P., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1843.
Cole, Lawton (deceased), Bennington, Vt., s. 1832, p. o. add. Watertown.
Contryman, W. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Watertown.
Contryman, John H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Countryman, David, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Countryman, Joseph, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Countryman, George, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
De Long, Fred., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1842, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ellsworth, Wm., Far. and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1842, p. o. add. Watertown.
Eddy, D. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1826, p. o. add. Watertown.
Fenner, Geo. A., Farmer and Assessor, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1854, p. o. add. Watertown.
Fuller, Mrs. F. J., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Watertown.
Fuller, R. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Watertown.
Gould, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Goulding, Madison, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1824, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Gould, Wm. C., Justice of the Peace, Agt. for Ithaca Horse-Rake, also Remington Sewing-Machines, Gould's Corners, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Watertown.
Haven, D. W., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1833, p. o. add. Watertown.
Hunting, M. B., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1826, p. o. add. Watertown.
Howland, Jerome, Farmer and Assessor, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1833, p. o. add. Watertown.
Howland, Ozial, died 1875, aged seventy-six years. b. R. I., s. 1801.
Kimball, Geo. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1845, p. o. add. Watertown.
Kuder, John G., Cheese Maker, Watertown, b. Germany, s. 1858, p. o. add. Watertown.
Lawyer, L., Market Gardener, Watertown, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Watertown.
Myrick, A. R., Keeper of Jefferson Insane Asylum, Watertown, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1837, p. o. add. Watertown.
Mills, Dexter, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1849, p. o. add. Watertown.
Mills, H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1821, p. o. add. Watertown.
Mix, E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Watertown.
Mix, Mrs. E., Farming and Dairy, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Watertown.
Makepeace, Elliott, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1819, p. o. add. Watertown.
Moyer, D. F., Carriage Mnfr., Gould's Cors., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1850, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Morrow, Alex., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Watertown.
Morrow, Mrs. Alex., Farming and Dairy, b. Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Watertown.
Nichols Austin, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Fairfield, Conn., s. 1815, p. o. add. Watertown.
Osborn, James, Farmer and Dairyman, also Agent for the Complete Washer and Universal Wringer, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ogsbury, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Parrish, John L., Farmer and Dairyman, also Dealer in Stock, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1819, p. o. add. Watertown.
Rogers, James (deceased), b. N. H., s. 1817.
Rogers, Lorenzo, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1820, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ranney, Mrs. Jane E., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1823, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ranney, Wm. (deceased), b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1820.
Sawdy, B. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Scovill, John, Farmer and Dairyman, also Prop. of Scovill's Hotel, Military Cor., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1812, p. o. add. Watertown.
Stevens, Martin, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1807, p. o. add. Pamelia Four Corners.
Townsend, Geo. K., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1832, p. o. add. Watertown.
Townsend, T. B., Farmer (retired), b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1806, p. o. add. Watertown.
Van Amber, J. N., Farmer (retired), b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Watertown.
Van Amber, O. D., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1839, p. o. add. Watertown.
Van Coughnet, Mrs. M. A., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1827, p. o. add. Watertown.
Van Coughnet, John (deceased 1868), b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1848.
Williams, E., Farmer, b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Watertown.
Williams, E. S., Farmer (retired), b. Onondaga Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Watertown.
White, Lyman, Farmer, b. Franklin, Mass., s. 1818, p. o. add. Watertown.
Walts, Wm., Farmer (retired), b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Watertown.
Walts, Fred. S., Farmer and School-Teacher, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1854, p. o. add. Watertown.

PHILADELPHIA.

Aldrich, M. E., P. M. and Drugs and Medicines, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Allis, Dexter, Farmer, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Allen, William, Farmer (deceased), b. Mass., s. 1817.
Allen, David, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Allen, A. K., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Allen, Bethniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Allen, Benj., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Baker, Z. E., Farmer (deceased), b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1853.
Baker, Mrs. B., Farming and Dairy, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Brown, Henry, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Bunnell, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Bennett, Dexter, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Baxter, A. J., Farmer and Dairyman and Carpenter and Joiner, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Baker, Perry, Farmer and Speculator (deceased), b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1845.
Baker, Milon, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Case, G. J., Tanner, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Comstock, Arnon, Farmer and Dairying, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Child, Jos. H., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Child, Oliver, Surveyor and Dealer in Real Estate, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Coolidge, T. J., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Philadelphia.

Coolidge, Alfred (retired), b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Watertown.
Cox, R. T., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Child, Aaron (retired), b. Pennsylvania, s. 1805, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Child, Oliver A., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Comstock, F. D., Farmer and Dairying, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Coolidge, C. E., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Comstock, A. C., Hardware Merchant, b. N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Danforth, J. H., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Phila.
Essington, Caleb, Grist-Milling and Lumbering, b. Penna., s. 1836, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Evans, Geo. B., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Foot, Handley J., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Phila.
Fuller, Loron, Farmer and Dairying, b. Sar'a. Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Phila.
Hannahs, Geo., Jr., Farmer and Dairy, b. Ont. Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Phila.
Hannahs, Geo., Sr. (retired), b. Ireland, s. 1852, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Holbrook, Henderson, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Howland, S., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Phila.
Hall, Sam'l, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Phila.
Ingalls, Hiram E., Farmer and Dairy., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Antw.
Kirkbride, Geo., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Phila.
Lane, H. S., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Mass., s. 1868, p. o. add. Phila.
Miles, Robt., Farmer and Dairy, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Phila.
Matteson, Carlos, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Merrick, Jno. R., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Maccomber, Asa E., Notary Public, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Phila.
McNeil, Wm. Miller, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Normander, Lewis F., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Potter, A. W., Undertaker and Cabinet-maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Powell, Wm., Farmer (deceased 1861), b. Oneida Co., N. Y.
Powell, Hiram, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Roberts, Joshua, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Reed, Wilder, Farmer and Dairying, b. Cheshire, N. H., s. 1820, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Reed, Childs, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Rouse, Gaylor, Dealer in General Merchandise, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Scofield, D. H., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. Saratoga, N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Strickland, J. T. (retired), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Strickland, Thos., Farmer and Dairying, b. Pa., s. 1807, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Strickland, Eber T., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Sharon, Jno., Dealer in General Merchandise, b. Ireland, s. 1821, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Sharon, Luke, Dealer in General Merchandise, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Strickland, Wm., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Strickland, Seth, Farmer (deceased), b. Pa., s. 1807.
Strickland, Mahlon, Farmer (deceased), b. Pa., s. 1807.
Strickland, Mary (retired), b. Mass., s. 1814, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Seaman, James, Farmer and Dairying, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Sweet, Henry H., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Sterling, S. G., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Scouten, Cornelius, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Shortt, Jas., Farmer and Dairying, b. Ireland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Shurtleff, Milo, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Smith, T. B., Farmer and Dairying, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Tucker, Geo. E., Farmer and Supervisor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Wood, Silas, Farmer and Dairying, b. Saratoga, N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Wait, Sally, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Winner, Daniel C., Farmer and Dairying, b. Canada, s. 1824, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Wilson, Lyman, Farmer and Dairying (deceased 1877), b. Vt., s. 1806.
Wilson, Warren, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Wilson, Henry, Farmer (deceased 1873), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1809.
Wilson, Francis, Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Philadelphia
Willson, Jas., Farmer and Dairying, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Philadelphia.
Whitney, W. M., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Philadelphia.

RODMAN.

Barney, B. L., Business Manager of H. Herring's Tannery, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Rodman.
Brown, Z. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vt., s. 1818, p. o. add. Rodman.
Brown, J. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Rodman.
Cooley, O. M., Flouring- and Grist-Mill, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Rodman.
Cooley, Eri, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Rodman.
Capron, M. N., Pastor of the M. E. Church, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1877, p. o. add. Rodman.
Curtis, Silas, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Chaffin, A. Smith, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Adams.
Chafin, Daniel T., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Adams.
Cole, Jesse, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Rodman.
Cole, C. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Rodman.
Cooley, G. V., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Rodman.
Cooley, A. W., Job Printer, etc., b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Rodman.
Dean, G. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Dean, H. S., Farmer and Dairyman, Postmaster, and Justice of the Peace, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Dodge, Wm. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Dye, Harry R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Rodman.
Gates, George A., Farmer, Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Rodman.
Gage, Chas. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Addison, Vt., s. 1833, p. o. add. Rodman.
Gates, L. H., Farmer and Assessor, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Rodman.
Glazier, Silas (retired), b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Rodman.
Glasier, Wm. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Rodman.
Gardinier, Henry, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Rodman.
Gardinier, Orwell M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Rodman.
Greenley, C. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Rodman.
Grummons, D. S. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Rodman.
Glasier, Chas. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Gardner, A. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Green, Chas. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Adams.
Hill, O. D., Farmer (retired), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Hill, Jared A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Rodman.
Hughs, A. C., Dealer in Hardware, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Rodman.
Herring, H., Prop. of Tannery, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Rodman.
Heath, Lyman, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Adams Centre.
Herrington, Harry, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Rodman.
Heath, Albert R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Rodman.
Isham, George F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Hampshire, Mass., s. 1845, p. o. add. Rodman.
Kellogg, George W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Worthville.
Loveland, Lester, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Rodman.
Loveland, Luman, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Adams.
Miller, Anson, Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Rodman.
Newton, O. K., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Rodman.
Plank, Seymour S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Rodman.
Pierce, F. W., Hardware and Patentee of American Milk-Pan, b. Franklin Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Rodman
Priest, W. C., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Rodman.
Richardson, John J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Worthville.
Ross, Eli, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Adams.
Strong, G. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Rodman.
Simmons, E. L., Farmer and Butter Mnfr., b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Rodman.
Smith, R. Z., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Rodman.
Spear, J. P., Builder and Contractor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Rodman.
Sill, John S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Rodman.
Todd, D. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Todd, E. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Todd, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. East Rodman.
Wyman, Hon. Oliver C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Rodman.
Wright, N. A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Rodman.
Wood, Isaac S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Rodman.
Woolcott, E. H., Foreman in Tannery, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Rodman.
Washburn, L., Prop. Washburn House and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Rodman.
Washburn, J. R., Prop. Washburn House and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Rodman.
Woodward, Marquis, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Adams Centre.

RUTLAND.

Andrus, Ezekiel, Retired Farmer, b. Conn., s. 1800, p. o. add. Watertown.
Andrus, Stillman, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Watertown.
Augsbury, Jerome M., Postmaster, Black River, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Black River.
Bentley, David, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Black River.
Bronson, Marcus, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Conklin, Alvin, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. East Watertown.

Cross, Samuel, Merchant, Felt's Mills, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Clark, Asa, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Black River.
Clements, Evinett, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. South Rutland.
Dunlap, Harlan P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Rutland.
Dexter, David, Chair Mnfr., Black River, b. Mass., s. 1839, p. o. add. Black River.
Dunn, Alex., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Black River.
Dutton, Erastus B., Retired Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Watertown.
Eddy, Egbert H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Eames, Henry C., Farmer and Cheese Maker, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Eames, Mrs. Clift, Retired Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Eames, Daniel J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. East Waterman.
Frink, Samuel, Farmer and Dairyman and Justice of the Peace, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Rutland.
Fulton, Jesse, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Watertown.
Ford, John S., Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Black River.
Griswold, G. B., Miller, Felt's Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Graves, Elijah, Teacher, Felt's Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Graves, Martin L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. Felt s Mills.
Gowdy, Alfred, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Watertown.
Hardy, Charles C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Rutland.
Howland, William, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Black River.
Hadcock, George B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Watertown.
Hardy, Addison W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Kellogg, Sylvester, Farmer and Hotel-keeper, Tylerville, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. South Rutland.
Kimball, Henry N., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Burrville.
Middleton, Andrew C., Farmer, Dairyman, Ex-Senator, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Black River
Marshall, Henry, Lumber Dealer, Felt's Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Middleton, Wm. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Black River.
Middleton, Christopher, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1809, p. o. add. Black River.
Monroe, Morris C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Miller, Lorenzo R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. East Watertown.
McOmber, Edmund, Farmer and Hotel-keeper, Black River, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Black River.
Olney, L. D., Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Watertown.
Poor, Christopher, Manufacturer Bent Chair Stock, Black River, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Black River.
Parkinson, Phineas C., Farmer and Cheese-Maker, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Parkinson, Jas. B, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. E. Watertown.
Pohl, Peter, Farmer, b. Hesse Darmstadt, s. 1855, p. o. add. Black River.
Pool, Edward S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Phillips, Orin A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Rutland.
Rockwell, Simeon, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Rutland.
Rockwood, Fernando L., Hotel-keeper, Felt's Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Randall, John D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Black River.
Rose, Alansing, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1811, p. o. add. South Champion.
Southworth, Wm., Farmer and Town Auditor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Rutland.
Smith, Sidney L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Rutland.
Smith, Byron J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Rutland.
Scott, Daniel H., Manufacturer, Black River, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Black River.
Scott, Geo. H., Foreman D. Dexter & Sons, Chair Mnfrs., Black River, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Black River.
Smith, Benj. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Black River.
Scott, Sewell, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1803, p. o. add. Black River.
Smith, Geo. W., Farmer and Supervisor, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. South Rutland.
Stebbins, Lorenzo, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Treadway, Jonathan F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. East Watertown.
Terpning, Peter, Farmer, Felt's Mills, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Underwood, Francis, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. South Rutland.
Veber, Chandler C., Prop. Felt's Mills Tannery, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1830, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Wheeler, De Witt C., Mnfr. Wooden Pumps and Water Pipes, Felt's Mills, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
White, Mrs. Sarah R. (retired), Felt's Mills, b. Vermont, s. 1835, p. o. add. Felt's Mills.
Wilcox, Horace, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Black River.
Wilson, Wm. H., Farmer (retired), b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Watertown.
Wilson, Frank E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Watertown.
Webb, Arnold, Farmer (retired), Tylerville, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o add. South Rutland.

THERESA.

Allen, Prince, Farmer and Wagon-maker, Theresa, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Allen, Cook, Farmer and Dairying, Theresa, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. Evans' Mills.
Bodman, M. B., Farmer and Dairying, Theresa, b. Hampshire, Mass., s. 1821, p. o. add. Theresa.
Branaugh, J. W., Farmer and Dairying, Theresa, b. Belfast, Ireland, s. 1854, p. o. add. Redwood.
Ball, Lincey, Farmer, Theresa, b. Newark, N. J., s. 1807, p. o. add. Plessis.
Ball, Chauncy, Farmer, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Plessis.
Ball, Egbert, Farmer and Cheese Manufr., Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Plessis.
Bearup, D., Attorney and Pres. of B. R. and Morristown R. R., Theresa, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Theresa.
Britton, A. N., Manufr. of Chairs and Furniture, Wholesale and Retail, Theresa, b. Massachusetts, s. 1843, p. o. add. Theresa.
Bullard, P. D. (Retired), Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s 1819, p. o. add. Theresa.
Coe, Geo. A., D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Theresa.
Chapman, W. D., Jeweler and Manufr. of all kinds of Fishing Tackle and Baits, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Theresa.
Collis, John C., Manufr. of all grades of Woolen Goods, Theresa, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Theresa.
Church, A., Propr. American Hotel, Theresa, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Theresa.
Cornwell, M. E., Groceries, Drugs, and Medicines, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s 1833, p. o. add. Theresa.
Cooper, Josephine, Farmer, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Theresa.
Cornwell, G. W., Farmer and Justice of Peace, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Theresa.
Cooper, J. C., Farmer and Cheese Manufr., Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Theresa.
Cole, Alanson, Farmer and Dairyman, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Theresa.
Dickhout, Geo., Farmer, Dairying, and Cheese Manufr., Theresa, b. Germany, s. 1850, p. o. add. Redwood.
Doolittle, J. S., Farming, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1805, p. o. add. Theresa.
Drake, Jeremiah V., Farming, Theresa, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Theresa.
Dresser, Wm., Undertaker and Justice of Peace, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Theresa.
Eddy Brothers, Dealers in Produce and General Merchandise, Theresa, p. o. add. Theresa.
Fisher, E. V., R. R. Station and Express Agent, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y, s. 1829, p. o. add. Theresa.
Fisk, Chas. N., General Hardware Dealer, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Theresa.
Getman, E, Propr. of Getman House, Theresa, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Theresa.
Hinman, William, Farmer, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Theresa.
Howe, C. T., Farmer and Teacher, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Theresa.
Hannahs, Lucius, Physician and Surgeon (deceased), Theresa, b. Herk. Co., N. Y.
Huntington, Isaac L., Painting, and Justice of Peace 24 years, Theresa, b. New Hampshire, s. 1826, p. o. add. Theresa.
Hungerford, L. C., Farmer, Millwright, and Music Teacher, Theresa, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Theresa.
Kelsey, Dr. J. E., Physician and Surgeon, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co, N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Theresa.
Kelsey, Geo., General Merchandise, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Theresa.
Lambie, W. M., General Merchandise, Theresa, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Theresa.
Lambie, J. F., General Merchandise, Theresa, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Theresa.
Lathrup, S. E., Farmer, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Plessis.
La Due, Chas., Farmer and Glass-blower, Theresa, b. Burlington, Vt., s. 1836, p. o. add. Redwood.
Morrow, Jason C., Cashier in Bank, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p o. add. Theresa.
McAllister, J. F., Merchant, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Theresa.
Ogsbury, M., Farmer (Retired), Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Theresa.
Ostrandter, Allen, Farmer and Dairyman, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Theresa.
Place, H., Farming, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Plessis.
Parker, John, Groceries, Drugs, and Medicines, and Supervisor, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Theresa.
Peck, Frank M., General Merchandise, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Theresa.
Pool, Chas., Propr. Flouring-mill and Lumbering, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Theresa.
Pool, Henry, Farmer and Dairy (deceased), Theresa, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1820.
Pool, Zalman, Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Theresa.
Roof, John C., Farming, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1818, p. o. add. Theresa.
Rodenhurst, Richard, General Hardware, Theresa, b. England, s. 1866, p. o. add. Theresa.
Ryther, A. G., Traveling Agent Chicago Paint House, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Theresa.
Stephenson, E., Farmer and Carpenter, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Theresa.
Stephenson, Norman, Farmer, Carpenter, and Joiner, Theresa, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1813, p. o. add. Theresa.
Seeber, Wm. H., Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Theresa.
Still, Horatio, Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1810, p. o. add. Theresa.
Strough, P. A., Farmer and Teacher, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. Theresa.
Stratton, Jonathan, Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Vermont, s. 1831, p. o. add. Evans' Mills.
Suits, John, Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Redwood.
Swan, Chester, Farmer and Carpenter, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1807, p. o. add. Redwood.

Shelcy, E. D., Manufr. of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Window-frames, and Table-slides, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1834, p. o. add. Theresa.
Salisbury, D. A., Groceries and Provisions, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Theresa.
Simons, R. J., Farmer, Custom-house Officer, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Theresa.
Simons, Capt. W. F, Farming and Sailing, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Theresa.
Thompson, Jonathan (Retired), Theresa, b. Swanzy, N. H., s. 1820, p. o. add. Theresa.
Thrasher, J. S., Farmer and Carpenter, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Theresa.
Thompson, C. W, Attorney-at-Law, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Theresa.
Vanderburgh, J. S., General Merchandise and Groceries, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Theresa.
Wheeler, P. E., Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Theresa.
Wilcox, L., Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Cortland Co., N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Theresa.
Wood, J. H., Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Canada, s. 1852, p. o. add. Theresa.
Woodruff, Charles, Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Theresa.
Wilson, Mrs. P., Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Theresa.
Walter, Elias, Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Theresa.
Walter, Cornelius, Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Theresa.
West, W. L., Farmer and Dairy, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Redwood.
Whitaker, W. J., Farmer, and Dealer in Eggs, Cheese, and Poultry, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Plessis.
White, H. A., Farmer and Hardware, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Redwood.
Yost, Geo. E., Banker, Theresa, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Theresa.
Zeller, Henry, Farmer and Dairy, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Theresa.

WILNA.

Adams, H. H., Broker, b. N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Carthage.
Brown, R. R., Merchant and Notary Public, b. N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Carthage.
Branaugh, Saml., Tanner, Carthage, b. Ireland, s. 1870, p. o. add. Carthage.
Burns, Luke, Farmer and Dairyman, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Carthage.
Barr, Wesley, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
Becker, Barton, Farmer and Dairy, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Brewster, Joseph L., Farmer, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Coughlin, Jere., Associate Ed. *Carthage Republican*, Carthage, b. Canada, s. 1865, p. o. add. Carthage.
Chase, L. G., Ed. and Prop. *Carthage Republican*, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Carthage.
Coburn, Mrs. W. M. (retired), Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Carthage.
Cathell, Rev. J. Everist, Pastor of Grace Church, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1876, p. o. add. Carthage.
Clark, Jno. W., Dealer in Ready-Made and Custom-Made Clothing and Gents' furnishing goods, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Carthage.
Clearwater, Danl., Farmer and Dairyman, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Carthage.
Collins, P., Farmer, Carthage, b. Ireland, s. 1827, p. o. add. Carthage.
Copp, J. H., Physician and Surgeon, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1863, p. o. add. Nat. Bridge.
Carter, W. B., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. N. Wilna.
Crowner, States, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Carthage.
Cowan, Herman, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1819, p. o. add. Carthage.
Canfield, William, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. N. Wilna.
Chadwick, J. H., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Wilna.
Crimps, Peter, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Natural Bridge.
Cummins, Richard, Jr., Blacksmith, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Carthage.
Carpenter, W., Insurance Agt., b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Carthage.
Davis, Geo., Boating and Carpentering, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Carthage.
Dodge, Loriston, Farmer and Dairy, b. Conn., s. 1839, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Derby, Harley, Farmer and Dairy, b. Vt., s. 1828, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Dawley, J. H., Farmer and Dairy, b. N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. North W. P. O.
De La Fleur, M. E. (retired), Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Carthage.
Francis, C. E., Merchant, 53 State st., Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
Fulton, John C., Att'y and Counselor-at-Law, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Carthage.
Fedigan, Rev. J. J., Pastor St. James' Church, Carthage, b. Ireland, s. 1874, p. o. add. Carthage.
Fledenburg, Geo. C., Prop. of Hatch House, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Carthage.
Fitzsimons, A., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Carthage.
Fargo, Lewis, Prop. of Hotel, Farmer and Dairy, b. N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Wilna.
Fulton, Simeon, Farming, b. Vt., s. 1810, p. o. add. Carthage.
Foley, Peter, Farming, b. Ireland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Carthage.
Farley, James T., Farming, b. N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. Carthage.
Fulton, E. F., Farming, b. N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Carthage.
Frasier, Mary, Farming, b. Mass., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
Gilbert, George, Att'y and Counselor, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Carthage.
Gallagher, Richard, Mnfr. and Dlr. in Furniture, Carthage, b. Ireland, s. 1817, p. o. add. Carthage.

Goodale, L. J., Land Agent, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Carthage.
Graham, David, Farmer, b. England, s. 1819, p. o. add. Wilna.
Graham, Mary A., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Wilna.
Graham, James C., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Wilna.
Gates, Julius K., Sawyer, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
Gates, Mrs. Dolly, Farming and Saw-mill, b. N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Carthage.
Gates, Crinson, Farming, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
Galvin, James, Stock Dealer, Carthage, b. Ireland, s. 1835, p. o. add. Carthage.
Green, Albert R., Wagon and Carriage Mnfr., Carthage, b. Renss. Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Carthage.
Hickey, James, Farmer and Dairyman, Carthage, b. Ireland, s. 1839, p. o. add. Carthage.
Hastings, Joseph, Farmer, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Wilna.
Hanson, Nath., Farmer and Dairy, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Hatch, Mrs. S. E., Proprietress of Levis House, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Carthage.
Holcomb, O., Retired, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Carthage.
Hubbard, H., Retired, Champion, b. N. Y., s. 1802, p. o. add. Carthage.
Hubbard, Geo. W., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Hooker, Mrs. P. M., Retired, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
Johnson, F. B., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Carthage.
Hendrickson, S. C., Farmer, b. Long I., s. 1850, p. o add. North Wilna.
Kilby, A. E., Att'y and Counselor-at-law, Carthage, b. Long I., s. 1846, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Keyes, Samuel, Farmer, b. Long I., s. 1820, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Levis, O. S. (retired), b. N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Loomis, C. H., Merchant, b. N. Y., s. 1853, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Loomis, Manly, Manfr of Carriages, Wagons, etc., b. N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Loomis, Eber, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1816, p. o. add. Sterlingville.
Lanpheare, H. K., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Carthage.
Lanpheare, Fanny, Farmer, b. Mass., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
McCoy, John F., Tanner, Carthage, b. Penna., s. 1876, p. o. add. Carthage.
Myers, E. H., Banker, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Carthage.
Miller, J. H., Physician and Surg., Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 18—, p. o. add. Carthage.
Merrill, E. M., Druggist, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1836, p. o. add. Carthage.
Mason, M. P., Mfr of Maproller Feather Dusters, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1857, p. o. add. Carthage.
Main, Thos. F., Farmer and Dairy, b. N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. North Wilney.
Main, Parish, Farmer and Dairy, b. N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. North Wilney.
Norton, J. L., Merchant, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. Carthage.
Nie, Warren, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Carthage.
Nutting, Louisa D., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1820, p. o. add. Natural Bridge.
Nutting, Maria, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1820, p. o. add. Natural Bridge.
O'Neil, Mich'l, Wagon and Carriage Mfr., b. E. Troy, s. 1876, p. o. add. Carthage.
Penniman, Guy, Farmer, b. E. Troy, s. 1851, p. o. add. Wilna.
Pierce, Charles, Farmer, b. E. Troy, s. 1824, p. o. add. Carthage.
Pool, David, Farmer, b. E. Troy, s. 1821, p. o. add. Natural Bridge.
Pennington, A. O., Farmer, b. E. Troy, s. 1846, p. o. add. Antwerp.
Peden, Jas. T., Physician and Surgeon, b. N. Y. City, s. 1858, p. o. add. Carthage.
Rugg, Martin, Retired, Carthage, b. N. Y. City, s. 1828, p. o. add. Carthage.
Riley, Patrick, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1824, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Stewart, A. Y., Merchant, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Carthage.
Smith, Mrs. H. B., Milliner, Carthage, b. Mass., s. 1841, p. o. add. Carthage.
Stanard, La Fayette G., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Carthage.
Stanard, Geo. W., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Carthage.
Sarvay, Mrs. Phila, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1822, p. o. add. Carthage.
Symons, F. O., Farmer, b. Vt., s. 1836, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Smith, Alonzo, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Carthage.
Schreer, F. A., Farmer and Blacksmith, b. Prussia, s. 1855, p. o. add. Wilna.
Tooley, Brooks, Farmer, b. Vt., s. 1828, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Ward, James (retired), Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1804, p. o. add. Carthage.
Willis, J. E., Postmaster, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Carthage.
Wood, John B., Merchant, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1871, p. o. add. Carthage.
Ward, F. B., Dealer in Lumber, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Carthage.
Welch, Peter, Farmer, Carthage, b. Ireland, s. 1819, p. o. add. Carthage.
Welch, H. J., Attorney-at-Law, Carthage, b. N. Y., s. 1863, p. o. add. Carthage.
Wood, Simeon, Cooper, b. N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. North Wilna.
Wood, Jonathan (retired), b. N. H., s. 1833, p. o. add. North Wilna.
White, Mary, Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Wilna.
Wood, Rev. J. A., Farmer, b. N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. North Wilna.

WORTH.

Bullock, Leonard, Farmer, Retired, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1817, p. o. add. Worthville.
Cornell, Edward, Farmer, Lumberman, b. Leeds Co., Canada, s. 1849, p. o. add. Worth Centre.
Gillett, Albert S., Farmer and Saw-Mill, b. Herk. Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Worthville.
Grimshaw, Henry L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Worthville.
Kellogg, S. B., Grist- and Saw-Mill and Supervisor, b. Jeff. Co., s. 1847, p. o. add. Worthville.
McCargor, James, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Antrim, Ireland, s. 1847, p. o. add. Worthville.
McCargor, Margaret, Wife of James McCargor, b. Cheshire, Eng., s. 1847, p. o. add. Worthville.
Mills, Geo. N, Farmer, b. Jeff. Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Worth Centre.
Pickert, E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1874, p. o. add. Worthville
Sloan, Isaac, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Antrim, Ireland, s. 1855, p. o. add. Worthville.
Turner, Gordon, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Barnes' Corners.
Van Camp, Jacob, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s 1824, p. o. add. Worthville.
Wilcox, Levi, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Worthville.

SUPPLEMENT.

PERSONAL SKETCHES RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION WITH TOWN HISTORIES.

VOLNEY STOW HUBBARD.*

(WATERTOWN CITY.)

Volney Stow Hubbard was born in Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on Dec. 15, 1818. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the New England States. They came to America at an early period in the settlement of the country. The subject of the present memoir was the eldest son of Claudius Hubbard, Esq., who was born in Middletown, Conn., May 24, 1791. He served his country with distinction in the War of 1812, and subsequently held several offices—civil, religious, and military—with honor, adding thereto the refining influences of a Christian life. He died May 21, 1873, aged eighty-two years. He had three sons, two of whom, William C. and Silas M., devoted themselves to the gospel ministry. William C. served his country in the War of the Rebellion, as chaplain of a regiment he assisted in raising, with honor to his country and with credit to himself.

The name Hubbard is an ancient one, having been traced back to the Saxon kings. Bela Hubbard, the grandparent of the subject of this memoir, descended in direct line from George Hubbard, of Glastonbury, England, who was born about the year 1600, at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth or the beginning of the reign of King James the First. He (George) settled in Glastonbury, Conn., on the lands assigned him there, a portion of which are still occupied by his descendants. He was a member of the first general court, in 1638, and several subsequent years.

The genealogy of his family has been preserved, but it is too extended to admit of particular notice in these pages. Naomi Stow, the wife of Bela Hubbard and grandmother of V. S. Hubbard, was sister of Silas Stow, afterwards so well known as Judge Stow, of Lowville, Lewis county, who was one of the first white men who came into this section previous to the first white settlement, in 1798. Naomi, grandmother of the subject of this paper, was, as is seen, a member of that branch of the famous Stow family in this country. Silas Stow, prospecting in this, then wilderness, region, fell in with Messrs. Stors and Noadiah Hubbard near the present site of Carthage, in 1793, being five years before any white settlement was made. Some members of the family have been persevering enough in their biographical researches to be able to show conclusively that our branch of the Stow family descended in a direct line from Sir Thomas More, prime minister of England in the time of Henry the Eighth.

But the purpose of this sketch is more especially with the life of Volney Stow Hubbard, of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y. On arriving at an age of helpfulness to his parents, he was occupied in the summer season with work on the farm, and sent to the common school of the place in the winter. This course of life continued until about the age of seventeen, when young Hubbard was found sufficiently advanced and thorough in his education to avail himself of the advantages of the first Teachers' Institute held in the county; on leaving which his qualifications were found to be fully adequate to the teaching of a public school, and obtaining a certificate, he immediately entered upon that vocation, returning to the farm in the summer months, reviewing his studies in the fall to improve his qualifications, and teaching winters, rising higher and higher in his profession, and commanding each winter an increase of compensation. On arriving at twenty-one his growing desire for a higher order of attainments induced him to leave the farm and pursue his studies in the Black River Institute, at Watertown, where he continued most of two summers, when his reputation as a successful teacher and disciplinarian induced the Board of Trustees of one of the Watertown city schools, noted for its rough and turbulent element, to engage him at a salary unusually large for that period. He continued to teach that school and others very successfully up to the opening of the State Normal School at Albany, when, being still unsatisfied with his scholastic acquirements, and being desirous of the best methods of imparting instruction and the highest order of qualifications, he went to that institution, where he graduated with the highest honors in the first graduating class in the year 1845. Returning, he resumed his profession under a State Normal graduate's diploma, and was eminently successful in elevating the standard of the public schools, thereby rendering them more popular and desirable than private or select schools. In consideration of the long term of service, the diligence, patience, and success of Volney S. Hubbard as a teacher and in the formation of character, who shall say that he may not have done as much good as others who have been more conspicuous in the councils of their country? But long service in this vocation creates a desire for relaxation, and the subject of our sketch, having now arrived at an age when a decision for the future had to be made, took an extended trip through the country, in order to settle more clearly in his own mind the *how* and *where* he would settle for business and for life. He visited the eastern States and cities, the southern and western, returning by the way of St. Louis, Chicago, and the northern

* See residence, business-block, and portrait among the illustrations of Watertown City, facing page 153.

lakes, acquainting himself with the business, climate, soil, and productions of nineteen or twenty States of the Union. He reached home satisfied that there was no place he had seen where good health and the prospects of a business life were more promising than in Watertown. Here, in the spring of 1850, he invested the savings of his school-teaching in the mercantile business, and now for nearly thirty years he has perseveringly and energetically occupied himself in trade, acquiring an enviable competence, and giving to his family the best advantages of culture and travel the country affords. In the year 1868 he built a fine brick block on Public Square, bearing his name and beautifying the locality in which his store is now located, and where, with his temperate habits and robust health, he is apparently vouchsafed a long future of prosperity and public esteem.

ASHLEY TANNER.*

(ALEXANDRIA.)

Deacon Benjamin Tanner, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1779. He moved to Tyringham, Mass., where he married Polly Pettingell, a worthy Christian woman. Together they labored, obtaining as a reward of their industry a goodly property. They subsequently moved to Otsego county, New York, where Mr. Tanner purchased a farm. He afterwards moved to Mullet Creek, in Alexandria, Jefferson County, and settled his sons on farms near his own. He was a carpenter by trade, and the first to follow that avocation north of the Black river. He not only built all the houses and barns in the vicinity during his time, but built the first church edifice, and organized the first Baptist church, and located the first burying-ground in the town. He died in 1839, aged 60 years; his wife, Polly, survived until 1866, being 92 years and 9 months old at her decease.

The family of Deacon Tanner embraced fifteen children, of whom six died in infancy. The others all lived to advanced ages, and five are still living.

Ashley Tanner, the eldest son, was born in Tyringham, Mass., April 26, 1793. At the age of twenty-one, and while a resident of Otsego county, New York, he married Miss Susan Smith. In February, 1819, they came to the town of Alexandria, in this county, with his father and family, and six other families who were seeking homes in the western wilderness. And a wilderness they found it! They had to shovel snow for five miles in order to reach their destination, which attained, they hastily erected a log hut, and built a fire in the centre, to keep from freezing. On arising from their humble beds the following morning they found six inches of snow on the floor of their domicile! They passed through incredible hardships, but during the ensuing six years made a comfortable home. They built, and for eighteen years kept for the entertainment of the public, the first hotel north of the Black river, and also dealt in provisions and *black salts* very extensively. Mr. Tanner helped to survey all the roads in Alexandria and Orleans. He was also engaged in the lumber business for a time with D. C. Calvin.

Mr. Tanner's family consisted of nine children, six daughters and three sons, of whom four died of consumption. Ashley Tanner died of heart-disease, Feb. 18, 1867, aged seventy-nine years.

Susan, wife of Ashley Tanner, was born in Otsego county, New York, March 30, 1796, and died of apoplexy, June 13, 1864. A true Christian woman, whose memory is still fresh, although

"She sleeps in the valley."

* See portraits on page 275.

LOREN STONE.

(ANTWERP.)

Andrew Stone, father of Loren Stone, was born in New Hampshire, and came to New York State in the year 1817, at the age of twenty-one years. He worked on a farm in the town of Rutland two years. He afterwards purchased 150 acres of wild land in the town of Antwerp, for which he paid two dollars per acre, and in 1819 moved on to the same. He married Hannah Shurtliff. They moved into the town with what few effects they possessed, the only guide to their new home being marked trees, as no road had been laid out. Their nearest neighbor was Zalman Pool, who resided half a mile from them. He died in 1833, leaving a wife and seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest son. His widow still lives in the village of Theresa.

Loren Stone was married to Jane E. Stinson, of St. Lawrence county, in 1846, and has had four sons and three daughters. One of his daughters, Sarah J., married G. W. Augsbury, of the town of Alexandria. For thirty years Mr. Stone lived on the old homestead, which he purchased of the heirs, leaving it, in 1874, to reside in a fine dwelling he owns in the village of Theresa. By hard labor, strict economy, and good management, he has amassed quite a fortune for a farmer. He is a worthy man in every respect, possessing a large amount of enterprise and energy, which he has ever put to the best advantage. Portraits of this gentleman and his estimable wife can be seen elsewhere in this work.

ERRATUM.

In the account of the murder of Sarah Conklin, on page 501, the year is omitted. It should be 1875.

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